GENEALOGY COLLECTION

3 1833 00730 5680

Gc 941.5003 L58t v. 1
Lewis, Samuel, d. 1866.
A topographical dictionary
of Ireland

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

IRELAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES; CITIES; BOROUGHS; CORPORATE, MARKET, AND POST TOWNS;

PARISHES; AND VILLAGES;

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICS, CORPORATE TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS;

AND OF THE SEALS OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

Second Edition.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 13, FINSBURY PLACE, SOUTH.

M.DCCC.XLVII

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

IRELAND.

1146255

KANTURK, a market and post town, and the head of a poor-law union, partly in the parishes of CASTLE-MAGNER and KILROE, but chiefly in that of CLONFERT, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 27½ miles (N. W.) from Cork, on the Bogra road to Abbeyfeale, and 131¾ miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4388 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the M'Carthys, kings of Desmond. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Mac Donogh Carthy commenced the erection of a splendid and extensive mansion in the castellated style (now called Kanturk Castle) about half a mile south of the town; but it having been represented to the government as a regular fortress, its progress was stayed, and it never was completed. The possessions here were subsequently mortgaged by Dermod Mac Owen Carthy to Sir Philip Perceval, by whom they were held as security in 1641, when the proprietor was in actual rebellion; and in 1666 the court of claims decided that, as Sir Philip had advanced more than the value of the estate, his grandson, Sir Philip Perceval, was legally entitled: he accordingly passed patent for the same in 1667. Kanturk Castle, although not actually within any one of the parishes in which the town is situated, is deserving of some notice here from its name, and also from its connexion with the founder of Kanturk. It stands in the vicinity of the mountains and the river Blackwater, and occupies the four sides of a quadrangle, 120 feet in length by 80 feet in breadth: it is three stories high, and flanked at each angle by a square tower of four stories, having three windows in each story in the central portion; the quoins, mouldings, beltings, and other ornamental parts are of hewn stone. The battlements, if ever carried up, have fallen down; and the additional story mentioned by Smith, in his History of Cork, is only apparent on one side, where it forms the under-ground or cellar floor.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Allua and Dallua, which here flow through a fine open valley in the midst of gently rising hills; and the vicinity is studded with comfortable farmhouses and young plantations. Each river is crossed by a good stone bridge; that over the Allua consisting of six, and that on the Dallua of five, segmental arches. The place is irregularly built, consisting of several short streets, chiefly diverging from the centre, and in 1841 contained 695 houses, many of which have been lately rebuilt; a new street, also, has been formed between the two rivers, terminating towards the north by a well-fitted up hotel surrounded by a thriving plantation. These and other improvements were effected under the auspices of the earls of Egmont, the late proprietors of the greater part of the town; which is considered extremely healthy as a place of residence. A news-room is supported by subscription; and a branch of the National Bank has been established. Public cars from Tralee and Abbeyfeale to Cork pass through the town, and a car goes direct hence to Cork. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, and from Christmas to Easter with corn, pigs, and sheep; fairs for cattle and general farming-stock are held on March 17th, May 4th, July 4th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 3rd, and Dec. 11th. In the immediate vicinity, on the river Dallua, is an extensive boulting-mill, a portion of the produce of which, and of another on a smaller scale near the castle, is sent to Cork, where it is shipped for England: the former of these mills is capable of manufacturing 12,000 bags of flour annually, and has proved of great advantage to the neighbouring farmers, by affording them a ready market for their corn, which previously they were under the necessity of sending to Cork. Quarter-sessions for the East Riding are held here in June and December; and petty-sessions are held every Saturday. The sessions-house and bridewell are substantial and commodious buildings: the former has a handsome front of hewn stone, consisting of a pediment supported by broad pilasters, with a Venetian window between them; the latter is on a large scale, comprising several wards, and having separate day-rooms and yards, adapted for the proper classification of the male and female prisoners. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The ECCLESIASTICAL district of Kanturk was formed out of the parish of Clonfert, and is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Bishop: the curate's stipend is £100, payable in equal portions by the vicar and the Ecclesiastical Commis-

sioners. The glebe-house, in the vicinity, was erected in 1818, the Board of First Fruits having granted £450 and a loan of £50; attached to it is a glebe of 10 acres, subject to a rent of £12 per annum. The church is a small structure with a square embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles, built in 1789, the same Board giving £200. In the Roman Catholic divisions the town is the head of a district, which comprises about one-third of the parish of Clonfert and the whole of the ecclesiastical parish of Kilcorcoran. The chapel is a remarkably neat cruciform building, erected on a site presented by the Earl of Egmont; the chapel-yard, which is tastefully planted, and forms an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants, is entered by a handsome gateway of pillars of hewn stone, surmounted by richly-crocketed pinnacles, the work of a native artist, who also executed a beautiful font for the chapel. At Coolavota is a Roman Catholic chapel for the rural district. The parochial school is under the superintendence of the Protestant clergyman, and a large building for a second public school was lately erected on a site given by the Earl of Egmont: there are also two national schools. The poor-law union workhouse was opened July 18, 1844, and will accommodate 800 paupers. At Curragh was a castle that belonged to the M'Carthys, on the site of which is now a modern mansion: near it is a strong chalybeate spring. The celebrated lawyer, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, was born at Kanturk.

KEADUE, or KIDUE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, contiguous to the town of Cavan, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen: the population is included in the return for Urney. The parish comprises 2893 statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, held by the vicar of Urney and Annageliffe: the rectory is part of the corps of the deanery of Kilmore. The tithe rent-charge is £81. 18. 3., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and one-third to the vicar. The church for the town of Cavan stands on the townland of Keadue, on a site given by the late Earl of Farnham. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Urney and Annageliffe.

KEADUE, a village, in the parish of KILRONAN, union and barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 220 inhabitants. It partly arose out of the Arigna Iron and Coal works, and contains 37 houses: a market-house was erected by Colonel Tenison, its proprietor; and there is a patent for a market and fairs, not now held. The village is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, which was built by Colonel Tenison.—See KILRONAN.

KEADY, a market and post town, and a parish, partly in the barony of TURANEY, but chiefly in that of ARMAGH, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Armagh, and 61½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Dublin; containing 9865 inhabitants, of whom 1120 are in the town. It is advantageously situated on the river Keady, which issues from Clay lake, about a mile and a half distant, and which, from its numerous falls, attracted the attention of some enterprising Englishmen, who formed a large bleaching establishment here about the year 1750, and laid the foundation of the linen trade; previously to which, the whole of the surrounding country had been little better than an uncultivated heath. After the retirement of the parties who originally introduced the trade, it began to decline; but in 1826, the Messrs. Sadler, of Leeds, erected a very extensive establishment at Dundrum, and were the first who attempted to make linen from mill-spun yarn, and who carried on the manufacture of fine linen in this neighbourhood. Since that period, the increase of the trade has been very rapid. There are some large mills for spinning flax at New Holland and Darkley, in which upwards of 700 persons (principally young females) are constantly employed: an extensive manufactory for fine linen has been established at Ballier, affording employment to 2500 persons; another for sheeting at Dundrum; and bleach-greens at Anvale, Greenmount, Dundrum, Ballier, Millview, Darkley, and Linenvale, where about 235,000 pieces of linen are annually finished, principally for the English market. Within the parish are three lakes, called Clay, Tullynavad, and Aughnagurgan, the waters of which are dammed up at a great expense by the proprietors, and an abundant supply is secured throughout the year. The town consists of 250 houses, many of them well built. The market is on Friday, for linen-yarn and general provisions; and fairs for live stock are held on the second Friday of every month. Here is a constabulary police station; a manor court is held monthly for the recovery of debts under £2, and petty-sessions in the court-house every Friday. The court-house and the market-place are commodiously arranged.

The PARISH, including part of Armagh-Breague, comprises 15,351¾ statute acres, of which 208 are under water; the soil is generally light and stony, but in some parts loamy and rich. The system of agriculture is improving, and there is a considerable quantity of bog, affording a valuable supply of fuel; nearly the whole of the waste land has been inclosed, and brought into a good state of cultivation. There are several quarries of building-stone: a lead-mine was opened here and wrought, a few years since, by the Mining Company of Ireland, but has been discontinued. The scenery is in many places highly picturesque: in the vicinity of the town, and on the road from Armagh, more than 100,000 trees of different kinds have been planted within the last few years. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. The church, a neat plain edifice, was erected in 1776, by Primate Robinson, and was enlarged and a tower added to it in 1822, by aid of a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits; it was again enlarged a few years ago, at a cost of £506, of which £306 were a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1777, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board; the glebe comprises 40 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Derrynoose, and containing three chapels, situated at Keady (a plain cruciform edifice), Derrynoose, and Madden. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary, with an infirmary

attached to it. At Tessagh is the cemetery of the ancient Culdean priory of Armagh, in which was found, in 1824, an antique ring containing a large emerald richly set.

KEALAVOLLEN, Killawillin, or Killavullane, a village, in the parish of Monanimy, union of Mallow, barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 0½ miles (S. W.) from Castletown-Roche; on the river Blackwater, and at the intersection of the road from Mallow to Fermoy by that from Doneraile to Cork; containing 394 inhabitants. This place is picturesquely situated at the foot of the range called the Neagle mountains from the name of the family that for several centuries possessed this district, and whose descendants still reside in the neighbourhood. The Blackwater is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches, at the south end of which is an immense rock overhanging the river; the base of the rock has been worn away by the action of the water, and is perforated so as to form a low and narrow cavern of considerable extent, resembling a subterraneous passage. The road from the bridge winds round the steep rock, and branches off towards the east through a romantic mountain pass on the old road to Fermoy. The village consists of several comfortable houses; Ballymackmoy House stands on the summit of the rock before mentioned, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, which is of the most picturesque and diversified character. The air is very salubrious, and the river affords excellent salmon and trout fishing. Here are the Roman Catholic chapel of the district, and a station of the constabulary police; and in the immediate vicinity is a large boulting-mill.

KEELSALAGH.—See Kilsillagh.

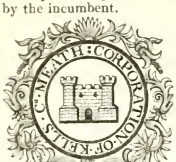
KELLISTOWN, or Kellystown, a parish, partly in the barony of Forth, but chiefly in that of Carlow, union and county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Carlow, on the road from that place to Newtown-Barry; containing 684 inhabitants. It comprises 4405 statute acres of land, of good quality, and the elevated grounds command extensive prospects: in it is Moyle, the residence of T. Bunbury, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the gift of the Crown for two turns, and the Bishop for one: the tithe rent-charge is £271. 7. The church is a small plain building, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted £600 and a loan of £100, in 1808; it was lately repaired by a grant of £155 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1802, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board; the glebe comprises 20*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Gilbertstown. One of the ancient round towers stood here till 1807, when it was pulled down to make room for the belfry of the church. The remains of the old church denote an early date; in the burial-ground are some tombstones of the Cummins family, formerly proprietors of this place.

KELLS, an ancient parish, in the union of Ballymena, barony of Lower Antrim, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 5½ miles (N.) from Antrim, and on the road from Ballymena to Randalstown: the population is included in the return for the parish of Connor, into which this place (which in the civil divisions is not recognised as a parish) is generally considered to have merged. In the early part of the ninth century, a cell existed here, on the site of which a priory was erected some time before the arrival of the English, by O'Brien Carrog, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin; the establishment existed till 1442, when it was surrendered, with all its possessions. The village has a neat appearance; it is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Antrim. Fairs are held on Jan. 10th, March 1st, June 10th, and Sept. 12th. The parish is in the diocese of Connor, and is wholly impropriate in the Earl of Mountcashel, who is bound by the Colvill lease to pay the incumbent of the adjoining parish of Connor £3 per annum for discharging the clerical duties.

KELLS, a parish, in the union of Callan, partly in the barony of Shillelogher, but chiefly in that of Kells, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 6¼ miles (S. by W.) from Kilkenny, on the road from that place to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1831 inhabitants, of whom 342 are in the village. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, was built by Geoffry Fitz-Robert, one of Earl Strongbow's followers, for his English companions: he also founded a priory in 1183, which he filled with monks from Bodmin, in Cornwall; and his sons William and John gave charters to the inhabitants, constituting the place a free borough. The town afterwards passed into the De Birmingham family, and was burnt by William De Birmingham in 1252, during a dispute with the St. Aubans; Edward Bruce occupied it for a short time in 1316, and in 1327 it was again burnt by the De Birminghams. In the early part of the 14th century, the barony was granted to the Poers, and the town was fortified by Sir Eustace le Poer. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was slain near this place, in 1398, by the O'Byrnes, whom he had pursued from their own country near Dublin. The prior of Kells was a lord of parliament, and the priory of Tullelash, in the county of Cork, was under his authority. The priory, with some of its possessions, was granted at the Dissolution to the Earl of Ormonde: several towers and part of the walls remain, and there is a large moat, said to have belonged to a college. The village, which contains 59 houses, is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Knocktopher and Stoneyford; a fair is held in it on July 13th.

The parish comprises 4410 statute acres; there are three large flour-mills, worked by water. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1678, to the rectories and vicarages of Earlstown, Ballytobin, and Mallardstown, and the rectories of Kilree, Stamcarty, and Annamult, and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Marquess of Ormonde, in the latter of whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £223. 7., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar; the gross tithe of the benefice to the incumbent is £605. 11. There are two churches in the union. That at Kells is a new structure, built at a cost of £987, whereof £300 were raised by subscription, and the remainder was paid from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it accommodates 200 persons, and was opened for divine service in May, 1844: the other church is at Ballytobin. The glebe-house is a handsome building, erected in 1830 by the then incumbent, at a cost of £1700; the glebe lands, in various

parts of the union, comprise 54*a*. 2*r*. 24*p*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Callan, but chiefly in that of Danesfort, and has a plain chapel. The parochial school is supported by the incumbent.



Ancient Seal.

KELLS, a market and post town, a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony of KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Navan, and 31 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Enniskillen; containing 7648 inhabitants, of whom 4205 are in the town. This place, formerly called Kenlis, is of remote antiquity, and appears to have acquired at a very early period a considerable degree of importance. A MONASTERY for Canons Regular was founded here about the year 550, by St. Columb, on a site granted, it is said, by McKervaill, King of Ireland; and notwithstanding its repeated disasters by conflagration and the ravages of the Danes, it seems to have been the head of a small surrounding diocese, which subsequently merged into that of Meath. The monastery was restored, in 806, by Cellach, abbot of Iona, who had taken refuge here from the Norwegians; but it appears to have been never free from disasters of various kinds till after the arrival of the English. In 1152, the memorable synod of the Irish clergy, at which Cardinal Paparo distributed the four palls to the archbishops, was assembled here; in 1156, the town, with all its sacred edifices, was destroyed by fire. The monastery, after its restoration, was plundered in 1172, by Dermod Macmurrough, at the head of a party of English; but in the year following, Hugh de Lacy bestowed on it such ample grants of land as to entitle him to be regarded as its second founder. In 1176, the town was plundered by some of the native septs, and about the same time a castle was erected for its defence against the O'Nials. Walter, son of Hugh de Lacy, in the reign of Richard I. founded a monastery for Crouched friars, and granted the inhabitants a charter confirming all their privileges, which he made equal to those of the men of Bristol. In addition to its castle the town was strengthened with mural fortifications, rendered necessary from its situation on the frontier; and it was considered one of the most important places in the county. Richard II., in 1388, confirmed the charter of the burgesses granted by Walter de Lacy, and from this period till the time of Henry VI. the town ranked with Trim and Athboy as one of the principal boroughs in Meath; but by repeated wars, and the subsequent dissolution of its richly-endowed religious establishments, it materially declined in importance.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated about a quarter of a mile south-west of the river Blackwater, and in 1841 contained 644 houses, in general neatly built, though in some instances without much regularity. The approaches from Dublin and Drogheda are finely embellished with lofty trees, and the general appearance of the town is cheerful and prepossessing. A silk and cotton-lace manufactory was established in 1824, and affords employment to upwards of a hundred women and children; the establishment has been patronised by the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and three medals have been presented by the Dublin Society to the proprietor; nearly the whole of the lace is sent to England. There are a brewery and a tannery in the town, and a considerable retail trade is carried on: in the excise arrangements Kells is within the district of Drogheda. The market is on Saturday, and is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, oats, and meal; with yarn, coarse linens, and merchandise; and also with cattle, sheep, and hogs. Fairs are held under the charter on the Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, the day before Ascension-day, Sept. 9th, and Oct. 16th; and two new fairs on July 16th and Nov. 17th. There is a chief constabulary police station. Under various charters, the last of which was granted by James II., confirming all existing privileges, the corporation consisted of a sovereign (who was a justice of the peace), two provosts, 24 burgesses, a recorder, prothonotary and town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The freedom was obtained only by favour. In 1840, the corporation was dissolved, and the town placed under the management of municipal commissioners. The borough sent members to the Irish parliament from the 2nd of Elizabeth till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Thomas, second earl of Bective. A court of record was held before the sovereign, with jurisdiction to the amount of 10 marks; but no proceedings have issued from it since 1819. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here at Easter and Michaelmas, and petty-sessions every week, at which latter the sovereign used to preside with the county magistrates in all cases arising within the borough. The sessions-house is a neat building, erected after a design by Mr. Johnston. The bridewell, or house of correction, for the county, is a spacious and well-arranged building, adapted to the classification of prisoners.

The parish comprises 8597 statute acres. The land is of very good quality, about three-fourths are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable land in a good state of cultivation. About a mile from the town is Headfort, the noble mansion of the Marquess of Headfort, beautifully situated in a well-planted demesne of more than 1200 statute acres, intersected by the river Blackwater, which within the grounds expands into a fine lake. On the north side of the town is the handsome residence of the Archdeacon of Meath; and within the parish are Rockfield, Drumbarrow, Cannonstown, and several other gentlemen's seats. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united from time immemorial to the chapelry of Dulcen and the rectories of Rathboyne and Burry, constituting the union of Kells and the corps of the archdeaconry of Meath, in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £414. 15., and of the whole union £885. 13. The glebe and other lands belonging to the archdeaconry comprise 2170¼ statute acres, let on lease and producing £464. 11. 1., with renewal fines of £259. 7. 8.; making the gross revenue of the archdeaconry £1509. 11. 9. per annum, exclusively of the mensal lands, comprising 177½ acres occupied by him. The church, rebuilt in 1811 at an expense of £3000, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Com-

missioners some years ago granted £104, is a spacious structure, with a detached square tower on the north side, surmounted by a spire, and erected at the expense of Thomas, first earl of Bective, who died in 1795; on one of the faces of the tower are three busts sculptured in stone, representing a bishop and two other dignitaries, with an inscription recording a rebuilding of the church, in 1572, by Hugh Brady, Bishop of Meath. Among others is a fine monument to Sir T. Taylor, first baronet of the Headfort family, and Anne, his wife. Near the church are the remains of a round tower, about 90 feet high, unroofed, and having the entrance on the north; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, richly decorated. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Girley and Burry, and containing two chapels, situated at Kells and Girley. The former is a spacious and handsome stone building, in the form of a T, with two towers, the whole erected after a design by Mr. Johnston, in 1798, on ground given by the late Marquess of Headfort, who contributed liberally towards the building, and presented a painting of the Assumption, by Raphael, now over the altar. The parochial school for boys is supported by the Archdeacon of Meath, and that for girls by the Marquess. Kells contains a fever hospital; and a savings' bank has been established, the deposits in which exceed £20,000. A bequest of £90 late currency was made by a member of the Garnett family, and £1000 by the late Mr. Dempsey, the former secured on land, and the latter invested in the funds; the produce is annually divided among the poor. The union workhouse, on a site of 9¾ acres purchased for £790, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5970, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers. Of the ancient abbey, scarcely any traces are now visible; and of the priory founded by Walter de Lacy, nothing but the cemetery remains. The castle occupied the area which was formerly the market-place; and in a contiguous street is a beautiful stone cross, elaborately enriched with sculptured figures and devices, and said to have been raised from the prostrate situation in which it was found, by Dean Swift. There is a small stone-roofed cell, or chapel, called St. Columb Kill's House, of great antiquity, near which is a very fine well named after that saint. At Berford, a few miles distant, numerous fossil remains of the moose-deer were found within an artificial inclosure in a bog, and wholly beneath the surface. The parish gives the inferior title of Baron Kenlis to the Marquess of Headfort.

KENAGH, or KENAUGHT, a village, in that part of the parish of KILCOMMICK which is in the barony of RATHCLINE, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Longford, on the road from that place to Athlone; containing 68 houses, and 370 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station; and has a fair on Oct. 19th. Petty-sessions are held every Tuesday, and a manorial court occasionally by a seneschal appointed by the Countess Dowager of Rosse. The church, a handsome building, was erected here in 1833, by Lady Rosse, at an expense of £2000; here are also a Primitive-Methodist meeting-house, the parochial schools (principally supported by Lady Rosse), and a dispensary.—See KILCOMMICK.

KENE, or CAINE, also called INISKIN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Dundalk, on the road from that place to Crossmaglen; containing 363 inhabitants. It comprises 749½ acres. At Killen are some large limestone quarries and kilns. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and is partly appropriate to the see and partly one of the four parishes which constitute the union of Baronstown: the tithe rent-charge is £54. 11. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kene forms part of the district of Dundalk, and has a chapel at Killen. At Killen hill and in its vicinity formerly existed some Druidical remains; and about a quarter of a mile from their site is a mount with two successive slopes and terraces, crowned by the ruins of a building shaped like the hull of an ancient ship.

KENMARE, a post-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of GLANEROUGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 30½ miles (S.) from Tralee, and 160 miles (S. W.) from Dublin, on the new road from Killarney to Glengariff; containing 5839 inhabitants, of whom 1339 are in the town. Sir Wm. Petty, who had obtained an extensive grant of land in this district, planted a colony of English here in 1670, at an expense of £10,000; established iron-works and a fishery on a large scale; and contributed much to the improvement of this wild part of the country. In 1685, the natives began to annoy these settlers, who at first cast up an intrenchment at Killowen, which they ultimately surrendered, and after being deprived of the whole of their property they were forced to embark for England with a very small quantity of provisions. The colony, however, was re-established soon after King William's conquests, and the fishery resumed. The TOWN, formerly called Nedeen, is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the great river, or rather bay, of Kenmare, and consists chiefly of one wide street of neat and well-built houses, from which another diverges towards the Sound. The number of houses, in 1841, was 172; several of them had been just erected, in consequence of the encouragement for building given by the proprietor, the Marquess of Lansdowne. An excellent road to Killarney, through a rocky and mountainous district, was opened about 20 years since, previous to which this remote district had been almost excluded from communication with the surrounding country; and another to Glengariff and Bantry, over the range of mountains separating the counties of Cork and Kerry, was lately completed. The latter crosses the Sound at Kenmare by a handsome suspension-bridge (to which the marquess contributed £3000), and opens a line of communication between Bantry and Killarney, commanding a succession of the most sublime and picturesque scenery. A commodious and excellent hotel in the town, and several lodging-houses near the strand, afford accommodation to the visiters resorting hither during the bathing-season, who are chiefly attracted by the romantic scenery and fine salmon-fishing of the river Blackwater, which flows into the bay of Kenmare about six miles below the town. A news-room is supported by subscription.

A market for provisions has been established, and a market-house built by the Marquess of Lansdowne, in consequence of the influx of visiters on the opening of the new road from Bantry. Fairs are held on Feb. 22nd, April 17th, May 22nd, July 1st, Aug. 15th, Sept. 26th,

Nov. 20th, and Dec. 13th, each of which is continued for two days; fairs are also held at the village of Cross-roads, near Roughty bridge, on Jan. 1st, March 17th, and Easter-Monday. Petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in each month; and there is a small but neat bridewell in the town, containing six cells, two day-rooms, and two yards. Kenmare, also, is a chief station of the constabulary police. A court for the manor of Dunkerron is generally held every third week, in which small debts are recoverable; its jurisdiction also extends over parts of the baronies of Glanerough and Iveragh. The old barrack has been converted into a commodious court-house, in which the assistant-barrister of the county holds sessions twice a year, and the seneschal, also, his court. A little below the town is a substantial pier, built about fourteen years since at an expense of £2100, of which the Marquess of Lansdowne contributed £1200; it has a depth of sixteen feet at high water of spring tides, and vessels of large size may at all times come within a mile of it. Coal, timber, tiles, and salt are the principal articles imported; and owing to the small portion of tillage in this rocky district, the importation of potatoes becomes necessary whenever there is a partial failure of that crop. A ship-load of corn is occasionally exported; and a considerable supply of salmon is sent to Killarney, and much to Cork, from the fishery at the Sound. A few of the inhabitants are also employed in the general fishery of the bay, which abounds with a great variety of fish; but this is chiefly carried on at its mouth by boats from Kinsale and other places on the south-western coast. The bay, or, as it is generally but improperly called, the *river*, of Kenmare, is formed by an arm of the sea extending inland about 25 miles, and is from 1½ to 5 miles in breadth. It is considered one of the safest harbours on the western coast, and has deep water and clear ground in almost every part that is above a quarter of a mile from the shore; excepting at the Maiden rock off Rossmore Island, and the Roanharrick rocks near the islands of Cappanacoss. Its principal creeks are at Sneem, Ardgroom, Kilmacalogue, and Dinish Island. The river, strictly so called, is navigable for boats to Roughty bridge, above the town; these are mostly employed in the conveyance of sea-manure, limestone, and turf.

The PARISH comprises 22,490 statute acres, including a large tract of rocky mountain and bog, a considerable portion of which is easily reclaimable, from the abundance of limestone that in various places breaks the surface of the ground: the portion in tillage is mostly of a clayey soil. The system of agriculture, though still in a backward state, is gradually improving. The seats are, Lansdowne Lodge, the residence of the marquess's agent; Greenlane; Killowen House; Shelburne Lodge; Horsefield; Beechmount; and Roughty Lodge. The two last and Greenlane are on the property of Trinity College, to which a large portion of the parish belongs; the remainder, with the exception of the glebe, is the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne.

Kenmare is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory and vicarage, with the rectory of Tuosist united, together constituting the union of Kenmare, in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £159. 4. 8., and of the whole union £329. 5.; there is a glebe of four acres, but no glebe-house. The church is a neat structure with a steeple, built in 1814, partly by subscription, and partly by a loan of £520 from the Board of First Fruits; it is situated on a gentle eminence, about half a mile east of the town, at the termination of a fine avenue of trees extending nearly the whole of the distance, and commands an extensive view of the Kenmare estuary and the surrounding scenery. In the Roman Catholic divisions the town is the head of a district, which includes the greater part of Kenmare and the whole of Templenoe; the remainder is included in the district of Tuosist. The chapel in Kenmare is a spacious building, and there is another at Templenoe. A meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists was lately erected. A large public school is partly supported by an annual contribution of £10 from the Marquess of Lansdowne, by whom the building was erected; a school-house has also been built adjoining the new road from Glengariff to Kenmare, at the joint expense of the marquess and the National Board. The union workhouse, standing in an elevated situation, on a site of 6 acres purchased for £93, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5315, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers; it is an ornamental building about half a mile from the town. The ruins of the old church still remain; also those of a small chapel, supposed to have been built by Sir Wm. Petty on the establishment of the English colony. Near the ferry, or Sound, are the remains of a tower, called Cromwell's Fort; and at Cahir was formerly a castle, the foundation only of which is now visible. There are several raths in the parish; and, near the church, the remains of a Druidical circle. On the little river Finniby, not far from the town, are the ruins of an ancient foot-bridge, similar to that on the river Inny, in the barony of Iveragh. See DROMOD. At Cahir are vestiges of a lead-mine, supposed to have been worked at some former period; and on the east bank of the river Sheen are the remains of the iron smelting-works established by Sir Wm. Petty, consisting of a walled inclosure: the bogs abound with remains of the ancient forests from which these works were supplied with fuel. Kenmare gives the title of Earl to the family of Browne.

KENTSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Slane, and on the road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 514 inhabitants. It comprises 2521 statute acres; the soil is good, and there is no waste land or bog. Somerville, the seat of Sir Wm. Meredyth Somerville, Bart., a fine mansion in an extensive demesne, was recently enlarged and improved, and a handsome entrance lodge erected; the grounds are embellished with an expansion of the Nanny water. At Somerville is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united, by act of council in 1751, to the rectory and vicarage of Danistown and the vicarage of Ballymagarvey, forming the union of Kentstown, in the patronage of the Crown and Lord Dunsany. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150, and of the whole benefice of the incumbent £247. 10. The church is a neat edifice with a tower, erected about 90 years since, and a steeple was added by Sir James Somerville, in 1797: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £134 for repairs. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £625 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebes of the

union comprise 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Blacklyon, or Ballymagarvey. A school was founded and is supported by Lady Maria Somerville.

KERDIFFSTOWN, an ancient parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER; containing 35 inhabitants, and comprising 703 statute acres.—See KILL.

KERLOGUE.—See KILLILOGUE.

KERNANSTOWN, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Carlow, on the road to Castledermot; containing about 420 inhabitants. It is considered a separate parish for civil purposes only; in the ecclesiastical divisions it appertains to those of Urglin, Clonmulsh, and Carlow.

KERRY (Roman Catholic Bishopric of).—See ARDFERT.

KERRY, a maritime county of the province of MUNSTER, bounded on the east by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the north by the estuary of the Shannon (which separates it from Clare), on the west by the Atlantic, and on the south by the same ocean and the county of Cork. It extends from 51° 40′ to 52° 37′ (N. Lat.), and from 9° 8′ to 10° 27′ (W. Lon.); and comprises 1,186,126 statute acres, whereof 414,614 are arable land, 726,775 uncultivated, 11,169 under plantations, 807 in towns and villages, and 32,761 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 216,185; in 1831, to 263,126; and in 1841, to 293,880.

The inhabitants of this tract, according to Ptolemy's chart, were in his time designated *Velabri* or *Vellibori*; "Hibernicè," says Dr. O'Connor, "*Siol Ebir*, obviously meaning *Illiberi Iberiæ*." They are supposed by some to have been descended from the Iberi of Spain, to which their country lies opposite; but Camden derives their name from the British *Aber*, signifying an estuary, thus making it descriptive of the nature of the country. The *Lucanij*, or "people of the maritime country," are placed by Richard of Cirencester in this county, near Dingle bay. Ptolemy calls them *Luceni*, and they appear to be the *Lugadii* of Irish writers, which term in a general sense comprehended all the inhabitants on the southern coast, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the Shannon, though sometimes confined to those of the county of Waterford. The present name of the county is variously derived. Some trace it from Ciar, the eldest son of Fergus, King of Ulster; after whom the district was called *Carruidhe* or *Cair Reeght*, that is, "the kingdom of Ciar." According to Ledwich, it was called *Cerrigia*, or "the rocky country," from *Cerrig* or *Carric* "a rock." *Ciaruidhe*, or "the rocky district on the water," from *ciar* or *cer*, "a rock," and *uidhe* or *ui dha*, "a district on the water," was the present barony of Iraghticonnor, on the south bank of the Shannon; and from it may be derived Cerrigia and Kerry. The chiefs of this part of the county were called *Hy Cain aír Ciaruidhe*, by contraction O'Connor Kerry, and their descendants were in possession of their ancient patrimony in the beginning of the last century. The district of these chiefs was sometimes denominated *Ciaruidhe Luachra*, or "the rocky district on the great lake or water." By some ecclesiastical writers the whole county is called the Country of St. Brandon, to whom the principal cathedral in Kerry was dedicated, and from whom a very remarkable mountain on the western coast takes its name. Camden calls that part of the sea into which the Shannon discharges itself, *Mare Brendanicum*. The great portion of the county lying to the south of the river Mang formed, with the whole county of Cork, the old native sovereignty of Desmond, or South Munster, granted by Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan, but of which these adventurers were able to make themselves masters only of part, namely, the districts near the city of Cork.

On the arrival of the ENGLISH, the O'Connors were in possession of the northern part; the middle parts were in the possession of the Moriartys. The southern portion was occupied by the O'Sullivans, from whom the district now named Dunkerron barony was called O'Sullivan's Country; also by the O'Donoghoes, distinguished into the septs of O'Donoghoe More and O'Donoghoe Ross; and by the O'Mahonies. The M'Carties, who had been the most powerful sept in the south of Ireland before the landing of the English, were subdued by the invaders, and their chief took refuge in the fastnesses of Kerry, where he was afterwards compelled to have recourse to the aid of Raymond le Gros to put down a rebellion of his own son, in recompense for which service he gave up the northern district, then called Lixnaw. Raymond here settled his son Maurice, who gave its present name to this part of the county, which was thenceforward called Clan-Maurice, in the same manner as the family bear to the present day the name of Fitzmaurice. The ancestor of the earls of Desmond, John Fitz-Thomas, also, soon after the arrival of Henry II. acquired large possessions in Kerry and the contiguous districts, including the country of Desmond, by marriage with the daughter of Thomas Fitz-Anthony, another Anglo-Norman leader; and these were augmented by Prince John, in 1199. Henceforward, the family of Fitz-Gerald exercised a predominant authority in this quarter of the kingdom. The county was made shire ground, with its present limits, by King John, in 1210. Desmond was included with the Decies in the confirmatory grant made, in 1260, by Prince Edward to Lord John Fitz-Thomas; but in the following year this family received from the native sept of the M'Carties a complete overthrow in Glancrought, in this county, from which they did not recover for twelve years, when quarrels among the native chiefs again admitted the rise of their power. Lord Thomas, towards the close of the thirteenth century, sat in parliament as Lord Offaly, and claimed under the grant of Edward I., to be the king's sheriff of Kerry. In these early ages, therefore, the districts forming the present county were subject to the power of three great families, the Fitz-Geralds, lords of Desmond; the Fitz-Maurices, lords of Kerry in the north; and the M'Carties, tanists of the elevated central and southern regions.

Edward III., in 1329, granted to Maurice Fitz-Thomas the name and honour of EARL of DESMOND, and all royal liberties within the county of Kerry; the church or cross lands thereof, and the four usual pleas of burnings, rape, forestal, and treasure trove, alone excepted. In the following year, the earl deemed this to be sufficient authority for entirely excluding the king's sheriffs and other ordinary ministers of justice from the county. The extraordinary power of this

nobleman, however, brought upon him for a time some jealous persecution by the officers of the crown. In 1345, the earl having presumed to summon a parliament in opposition to that called by the lord-justice, Sir Ralph Ufford, the latter overran and seized upon the whole of his possessions, which were not restored to him until 1352. In 1388, Gerald, Earl of Desmond, was formally appointed keeper of the peace in the counties of Kerry and Limerick, with very extensive powers and authority, in conjunction with Patrick Fox. In 1386, we find John Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Desmond, made sheriff of the Crosses of Kerry; being the lands of the Church within its limits, in which the king's ordinary jurisdiction had course. James, Earl of Desmond, about 1425, as lord of the liberties of Kerry, entered into a deed with Patrick Fitz-Maurice Fitz-John, Lord Kerry, "captain or head of his nation," whereby the latter was bound to answer to the earl and his heirs at his assizes. James, the 15th earl, surrendered, by deed in the chancery of Ireland, his old family prerogative of exemption from attendance on a parliament summoned in any walled town, except at his pleasure; and covenanted that he would suffer the laws of England to be executed in his county, that he would assist the king's judges in their circuits, and permit subsidies to be raised upon his followers; but these conditions were never fulfilled either by himself or his successors. Thomas, sixteenth lord or baron of Kerry, is styled even in the 5th of Edward VI., "Captain of his nation;" an extraordinary mark of the absence of English laws of property and society in this as well as the other old palatinates down to that period. He held his seat in parliament by the title of Baron of Lixnaw.

But a great change in the political condition of the inhabitants soon afterwards took place. Gerald, sixteenth earl of Desmond, restless, ambitious, and raised to a still higher rank among the most powerful subjects of Europe by the oppressions which his family had exercised over their weaker neighbours, united with these qualities and circumstances a great want of discretion, and no slight disaffection to the English crown, which had arisen in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth by mutual jealousies between the government and such of the leading men as had not joined the Reformation. He was imprisoned for a short period in 1568, during which the government of this and of the two contiguous counties was vested in commissioners. The remote southern situation of Kerry rendered it, in the subsequent sanguinary periods, a principal medium of foreign correspondence maintained by the insurgents, whose first attempt, however, was suppressed by Sir John Perrot, in 1572; the leaders, heads of the native clans of the south, with a few of the old Anglo-Norman knights, submitting to mercy. Although a reward was offered for the apprehension of the Earl of Desmond, after his escape from Dublin in 1574, when he was declared a traitor, he remained quiet in his own territories until 1576, when Sir William Drury was made Lord-President of Munster, and the earl nominally appointed one of his council. Sir William, with a view to the general reform of the province, resolved to break through Desmond's liberties, and hold assizes in the palatinate of Kerry, which he regarded as a sanctuary for rebels and disturbers of the peace. The earl endeavoured to dissuade him from his design, but without effect. He then, reserving himself for an appeal to the chief governor, assured Drury that he should be received in Kerry with all honour and submission, and invited him to reside at his own castle of Tralee. This invitation was accepted, when, on the near approach of Sir William with 120 men, he observed at some distance a body of 700 of Desmond's followers advancing to meet him. The president at once concluded that he had been betrayed, and hastened to charge without waiting an attack. Desmond's followers dispersed at the first onset, and it was explained by the countess, who received the president at the castle, that they had been assembled by her lord merely to entertain him with hunting. Drury then proceeded to execute the laws without control or opposition, except in the unavailing complaints made to the government by the earl.

In 1579, a party of Spaniards and a few native insurgents having landed with Saunders, the Pope's nuncio, at Smerwick, in this county, Sir John of Desmond, the earl's brother, to ingratiate himself with them, procured the murder, at Tralee, of Henry Danvers, an English gentleman, and the two provincial judges sent there to execute justice in the queen's name, together with all their attendants. This transaction completed the determination of the government totally to abolish all the Earl of Desmond's powers of exclusive jurisdiction, which his subsequent rebellion gave an opportunity to effect. The earl's wavering and indecisive conduct, in which he was encouraged by the Lord of Kerry, brought a protracted war of extermination on the whole province; and, his defection proving every day more certain, he was at length proclaimed a traitor, and his country entered with fire and sword. The Earl of Ormonde and Sir Warham St. Leger wasted his lands, slew numbers of his men, burned his towns, and took his castles (putting both Spaniards and natives to the sword) as far, with the aid of the lord-justice, as the mountains of Slievelogher. They then ravaged and destroyed the district of Corkaguiney from Tralee to Dingle, slaying many of the people. While this desultory warfare was proceeding, additional forces, with military stores for the insurgents, landed at Smerwick from Spain; but these troops, after a long siege, surrendered at discretion, and were barbarously murdered, together with all who had joined them. Captain Zouch was then appointed, with 450 men, to govern the county and pursue the insurgents, which he did with the utmost rigour; but the English army being soon reduced to an insignificant force, the war again revived with all its horrors; and it was terminated only by the death of the earl, who was slain by a party of common soldiers in a wretched hovel in a wood, where he had taken refuge, a few miles east of Tralee. Sir John Perrot shortly after gave the government of the palatinate to the queen's sheriff, and the Lord of Kerry, who had submitted and received pardon from the queen.

In 1599, a fresh rebellion broke out, headed in this county by the *sugan* or mock Earl of Desmond; his brother John; Patrick, the seventeenth lord of Kerry; Pierce Lacy, the knight of the Glin or Valley; and Thomas Fitzmaurice, son of the late baron of Lixnaw, or Kerry. Florence M'Carty, also, took secret part with them. It was suppressed prior to the landing of

the Spaniards in 1601; but this event encouraged another general revolt, in which the most noted parties in this county were the M'Carties, O'Sullivans, O'Connors, the Lord of Kerry, the Knight of Kerry, and all who had been pardoned for their previous acts of insurgency. They raised and maintained in active service a guerilla force of about one thousand men. But a warfare of ravages, with a view to destroy all means of subsistence, conducted by Sir Charles Wilmot, at length forced the insurgents through absolute famine to surrender.

The lands forfeited by these successive rebellions, including the vast possessions of the Earl of Desmond, were portioned out to English adventurers. The principal of these were Sir William Herbert, Sir Valentine Browne, Sir Edward Denny, Robert Blennerhasset, and Capt. Jenkins Conway; besides whom other settlers obtained grants, from whom the families of Spring Rice, Morris, and Gunn, descended. Before this period Kerry had been considered the most flourishing part of the south of Ireland, abounding with corn, and the best inhabited county of Munster. But the state of misery, depopulation, and ruin to which the whole had been reduced by the wars was most appalling. The custom of tanistry was formally abolished here by a judgment of the king's bench, in 1605. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the old native families took part with the insurgents; appointed a governor of the county; and levied men, whose hostilities caused as many of the English gentlemen as were able to retire either to join the Lord-President St. Leger, or to pass over into England, while others fortified themselves in places of strength. By the end of 1642 the Irish were masters of every place in the county, with the exception of Ballingarry Castle: Rinuncini landed in Kenmare bay in 1645, and died in a wood near Tulligaron, in the vicinity of Tralee. But the county was finally reduced in 1652, by General Ludlow, who took Ross Castle, and compelled Lord Muskerry to surrender his troops, amounting to about 5000 men. Extensive grants were now made to new English settlers, out of the estates forfeited in these disastrous commotions; and a colony of English was planted on the Kenmare river in the south, by Sir William Petty, who obtained large grants of land here, and carried on the iron trade with great activity so long as timber could be procured for smelting. In 1689, however, the colony was attacked by the Irish in King James's interest, to whom, after some resistance, it was compelled to surrender on terms; and the Protestant settlers of the entire county were much harassed and plundered, and for the most part driven out. In a report made to King William's government, and now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, this county is described to be "of large extent, almost surrounded by the sea, and in it the most and best harbours of any county in the kingdom; full of woods, bogs, and mountains, yet intermixed with pleasant valleys, full of people, and the most quiet and peaceable part of Ireland; the country full of cattle, and great store of corn in the ground; and in the last wars, when all Ireland was reduced, this one county kept near 10,000 men almost two years in action; and hither came the Earl of Clancarty and all the officers of his army, and in Ross, a place by nature of great strength, made good terms and so went off. It may cost more men to reduce it than half Ireland, for the county is full of fastnesses and plenty of provision. The greatest advantage may be made of its harbours, that are for all winds, and near which all ships from the western seas must pass, and if in possession of the French might destroy more merchants of England than out of any parts in France or Ireland." In 1691, a detachment of William's army under Brigadier Levison completely subdued the country, although the Irish inhabitants every where rose to oppose them; and burned Tralee. About 1710, the southern coast was greatly harassed by French privateers, to check whose inroads a redoubt was ordered by parliament to be erected on Valencia Island.

This county is entirely within the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Clanmaurice, Corkaguiney, Dunkerron, Glanerough, Iraghticonnor, Iveragh, Magonihy, and Trughenackmy. It contains the borough, market, and assize town of Tralee; the (once incorporated) market and post town of Dingle; the market and post towns of Cahirciveen and Killarney; the post-towns of Kenmare, Listowel, Milltown, Tarbert, and Valencia; the smaller towns of Ballylongford, Blennerville, Castlegregory, and Castleisland; the ancient incorporated town of Ardfert; and the villages of Annescalle, Ballybrack, Ballyheigue, Killorglin, Sneem, &c. Prior to the Union it sent eight members to the Irish parliament—two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Tralee, Dingle, and Ardfert; but since that period its sole representatives have been the two members for the county at large, and one representative for the borough of Tralee, in the Imperial parliament. The county constituency qualified to vote, in 1841, consisted of 1401 persons, of whom 329 were £50, 206 £20, and 645 £10, freeholders; 32 £20, and 136 £10, leaseholders; and 16 £50, and 39 £20, rent-chargers. The election takes place at Tralee. The county is included in the Munster circuit; the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Tralee, and quarter-sessions also at Killarney, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, and Listowel: at Tralee are the county court-house and county gaol; and there are bridewells at Cahirciveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Milltown, and Tarbert. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and about 80 other magistrates; besides whom are the usual county officers, including three coroners. There are 34 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one county inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 7 head-constables, 28 constables, and 140 sub-constables, with 6 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £9946, defrayed by grand jury presentments, and by government. Along the coast are 15 coast-guard stations; 4 being in the district of Valencia, and having a force of 4 officers and 31 men; 6 in that of Dingle, with 7 officers and 36 men; and 5 in the district of Tralee, with 3 officers and 35 men: each district is under the control of a resident inspecting commander. The county infirmary, lunatic asylum, fever hospital, and dispensary are at Tralee; and there are dispensaries and fever hospitals at Listowel, Cahirciveen, and Killarney, and 24 dispensaries situated respectively at Tarbert, Milltown, Dingle, Castleisland, Kenmare, Sneem, &c., supported equally by pri-

vate contributions and grand jury presentments. The entire amount of grand jury presentments, in 1844, was £38,250. In mountainous districts the applotments are made by what are called reduced ploughlands, each being divided into 60 acres, called reduced acres; but these ploughlands are determined rather by their proportionable quality and value than by their superficial extent; for the larger they are, the coarser and less fertile; the smallest being the most fruitful. In the military arrangements, that part of the county south of the river Flesk is included in the Cork district, the other part to the north of the river being in the Limerick district. There are a barrack station for infantry at Tralee, affording accommodation for 17 officers and 456 non-commissioned officers and men; and two batteries on the islands of Carrigue and Tarbert, each mounting six 24-pounders and containing bomb-proof barracks for about 20 men.

KERRY is the most western county of Ireland, and the fourth in extent; it is surpassed by many in fertility. From its aspect it seems well adapted to become a valuable tillage country, but, though improvements have been rapid of late years, a great part of it lies still in a very unproductive condition. The northern part, towards the Shannon, is comparatively low. From the mouth of the river Cashen to Kerry Head, which forms the south side of the mouth of the Shannon, stretches a bank of upland; this is chiefly a heathy moor, and near *Kerry Head* rises to a considerable elevation. The coast of the county towards the ocean is partly high sand-hills and partly steep cliffs, on which the ruins of some dismantled castles are boldly situated; that of Doon stands almost perpendicularly over the ocean. The northern tract of low country has on its south a range of upland, rising gradually into the boundaries between Limerick and Cork; this upland, in passing eastward, expands to a great width. Still more southerly is an extensive range of mountains, many of the summits of which are among the highest in Ireland; they commence at the eastern side of the bay of Dingle, and, with little interruption, pass along the southern side of the lake of Killarney and onward to the county of Cork, embracing some deep vales. The general aspect of this part of the county is rude: the valleys are commonly occupied with bog, round the upper edge of which, and along the margins of the streams, are narrow stripes of cultivated land, behind which the mountains rise to an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet, presenting bold rocky cliffs towards the bay of Dingle and the Atlantic. The southern baronies of Iveragh, Dunkerron, and Glanerough are the wildest and most uncultivated tracts in the county: the last-mentioned, which takes its name from the *Roughty*, a river that flows through it, is separated from the adjoining barony of Bere, in the county of Cork, by a range of lofty mountains, the greater part of which was formerly the estate of the O'Sullivans. *Macgillycuddy's Reeks*, in north Dunkerron, are the highest mountains not only in the county, but in Ireland; their most elevated summit, called Carran Tual, or Gheran Tuel, being 3404 feet above the level of the sea. Mangerton is next in height. Towards the west are the mountains of *Drung* and *Callee*, the highest summits of the range that separates the baronics of Iveragh and Dunkerron. This chain proceeds eastward to the south of the lakes of Killarney, along Tomies mountain, Glena, Torc, Mangerton, Crohane, and the *Paps*; the last are particularly remarkable for the regularity of their convex or conical form, and the range of which they form a part is connected with the hills of *Glenflesk*, overbanging O'Donoghoe's Country. North and east of Tralee are the ranges called *Stack's* mountains and the *Glanruddery* mountains. Between the harbours of Castlemaine and Tralee is a range of high mountains, called *Slieve Mish*, attaining an elevation of upwards of 2200 feet; and hence mountains extend westward into the peninsular barony of Corkaguiney under various names, among which, one of remarkable conical shape is called *Cahir-conrigh*. Considerable tracts of these mountains have been improved, and brought into tillage. This barony, indeed, is esteemed the granary of the county; the northern side, called Litteragh, is richly cultivated, and rendered very productive by the facility of obtaining sea-manure. *Brandon* hill here rises to a great height, and its top or sides are often enveloped in clouds. From the base of the mountains various brooks run into both bays. From the southern coast of the barony a long peninsula of sand-hills, called Inch Island, extends into the bay of Castlemaine.

The LAKES in the mountainous regions are numerous, but few are of large dimensions. The most remarkable for extent is the celebrated Lough Leine, the principal of the lakes of Killarney, which are three in number, and connected by straits, or short rivers. They are distinguished by the names of the *Upper*, the *Torc*, and the *Lower* lake. The last is about six miles in length and of great breadth, with mountains on one side of the richest grandeur, which is increased by the contrast of the level shore on the other; the surface is overspread with islands of the most luxuriant beauty. Tore lake is separated from it by the wooded peninsula of Muckross and Dinis Island, and is still more picturesque; but the wildest sublimity is that of the Upper Lake, about 2½ miles in length, and wholly surrounded by mountains. [For a more detailed account, see the article on Killarney.] The other lakes are as follow:—*Lough Currane*, near the shore of Balliuskellig bay, and which has several islands, and is fed by a stream called the Cummaragh river, flowing from the smaller lakes of Derriana and Elaineane, in the mountains; *Lough Scall*, about halfway between Tralee and Dingle; *Lough Cara*, near the harbour of Castlemaine; and *Lough Quinlan*, near the creek of Kilmacalogue, and which contains several small floating islands. *The Devil's Punch-Bowl* is a very deep hollow near the summit of Mangerton mountain, upwards of 1500 feet above the level of the sea; it discharges its surplus water by a large stream that rolls down the mountain side in a succession of cataracts distinguished by their white foam at a considerable distance. At the foot of the same mountain is *Lough Kittane*, a secluded and picturesque lake.

Several of the mountain ridges form headlands projecting boldly into the sea, the intermediate valleys being the basins of noble BAYS and ESTUARIES, into which the rivers empty themselves. Commencing at the southern extremity of the county, the first of these is the bay or estuary of the *Kenmare* river, which penetrates 25 miles into the country, and is navigable at high water up to Kenmare town, at its innermost extremity: it contains, on the south side, the harbours of Ardgroom and Kilma-

calogue, and on its northern side, that of Sneem; and along the northern shore is a succession of small islands, the principal of which are Rossmore, Ilansherky, Cappanacoss, and Dunkerron. The next bay is that of *Ballinaskellig*, near the entrance of which are the Hog Islands; and towards the west are the Skellig Islands, which, like the other principal islands here noticed, are described under a separate head. Beyond these lies Puffin Island (see Killemlagh), and beyond Puffin is *Valencia* Island, forming a harbour by the channel that separates it from the main land; this harbour has an entrance at each end, and is considered one of the safest and most commodious on the western coast. Between Valencia Island and the Blasquets is *Dingle* bay, an extensive opening with steep shores on each side, in which a ship may anchor in any part above a mile from the shore; it contains the harbours of Ventry, Dingle, and Castlemaine. Dunmore Head, the most western point of Ireland, forms the northern extremity of Dingle bay; the natives call it Tig-vourncy-Geerane, or Mary Gerane's house. Off this headland are the Blasquet or Ferriter's Islands, between the largest of which and the main land is a deep sound with a rapid current. Beyond Dunmore Head is *Smerwick* bay, the whole of which was originally bog, now invaded by the sea. Pursuing eastward the north coast of the peninsula of Corkaguiney, between Magharee Head and Brandon Head, lies *Brandon* bay, on the eastern side of the mountain of that name. The Magharees, or Seven Hog Islands, lie at the extremity of a peninsula which separates Brandon from *Tralee* bay. Between Fenit Island (behind which is the inlet called Barra harbour) and Kerry Head is *Ballyheigne* bay, in which there is no shelter; and from an error in laying down the latitude of Loop Head in the charts, it has often been fatally mistaken for the mouth of the Shannon. The only harbour in Kerry within the Shannon is that of *Tarbert:* off its mouth is the island of the same name.

The climate is mild, and, though moist from its vicinity to the Atlantic, from the height of the mountains, and the wide extent of the bogs, is salubrious: several trees which are deemed indigenous to warmer latitudes, particularly the arbutus, grow here naturally to great size and beauty. In some instances cultivation extends up the sides of the high lands in the mountainous region to an elevation of 700 feet above the sea. The SOIL in the *Northern* parts is of a coarse quality, much inclined to produce rushes, and retentive of surface water, a considerable portion of it having been reclaimed from a state of bog; but in summer it is very productive of grass, and is chiefly depastured by dairy cattle. The *Middle* district, bounded as it is by mountains of considerable elevation, is in general of an alluvial aspect: the soil and gravel transported from the uplands on each side form the cover, and limestone the substratum to an uncertain depth. The south side is generally a stone-brash of the slate and rubble stone mingled with sand; the northern, a gravel of blue flag, tightened with sandy clay. The valley from Tralee by Castleisland and down the river Maine has a sandy and clayey loam on limestone: the upland on the north is argillaceous, being chiefly composed of slate-clay and hard argillaceous sandstone. A band of limestone is found to traverse the lower part of this tract. In the mountainous district which occupies nearly the whole of the *South* of the county are deep and extensive vales, which are almost entirely occupied by bog, but which, though at present little better than wastes, appear, from their favourable exposure and the facility with which their produce may be exported, to be well adapted to a more improved mode of cultivation. The BOGS are not confined to the mountainous districts, but occur frequently in large continuous tracts in all parts of the county, and cover an extent of 105,577 acres, exclusively of the small mountain bogs which were not estimated in the general survey of the bogs of Ireland. One species of bog, found chiefly in the barony of Corkaguiney, peculiarly deserves notice; it is called in Irish Meagh Vone, which signifies "flat turf." In its natural state it is of a glutinous or saponaceous quality, lying upon the gravel under shallow peat-bogs, which are of a black and brittle nature, with a grassy surface, often producing rushes. It occurs about three spits deep, in a stratum from eight to twelve inches thick, and is of a light-brown colour, mixed with a clayey white. When found, it is carefully laid aside, not for fuel but for light; as two or three sods of it, broken small and placed successively on the top of the fire, supply light for the family during the longest night. If kept it is carefully dried, in which case it is nearly as light as cork and has a similar smell when burning. A chymical analysis showed it to be wood, much decayed, and highly impregnated with bituminous matter: when distilled it yielded a considerable proportion of a thick oily inflammable matter, with a residuum of soft charcoal.

In a county so extensive as Kerry, and until of late so difficult of access in its mountainous districts; where the inhabitants of its several baronies seem to be precluded by nature from a free communication with each other; and where, throughout the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, no regular system of TILLAGE can be supposed to prevail. The general crops are potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, and flax. Green crops, with a few exceptions, are little known; nor are any grass seeds sown, except by a few gentleman farmers. The Irish oat, which is but of indifferent quality, is that usually raised. Barley has been tried on boggy land, but found to be a failing crop, being liable to be overrun by the weed persicarium. In some places, rape is partially cultivated for seed, and is well adapted for boggy land: the crop is stacked when cut, and threshed when a market occurs. DAIRIES abound, particularly in the district about Castleisland. In some, the proprietor of the land and stock lets out a certain number of cows on a given tract of land by the year, for a particular sum, engaging that all shall have calved before the 21st of June, with a drawback in cases of failure. In other cases, the land and cows are given up to the management of a dairyman, who returns his employer a certain quantity of butter of prime quality, and one guinea horn-money for each cow, by which is meant an allowance for the sale or value of sour milk. To every dairy-farm a certain portion of meadow ground is annexed for winter provender, which the dairyman is obliged to save at his own cost. Should his supply fall short, the proprietor buys elsewhere and the dairyman draws it home. In the northern districts the dairy system is very prevalent, and the method used there for making butter has been deemed worthy of a particular description by an agricultural writer. The butter produced in Kerry, to the

annual amount of 100,000 firkins, or full-bounds, as they are here called, formerly found a market in the city of Cork; of late, however, butter has been sold to a large extent at Tralee and Killarney. Much is sold in the public market; but a considerable quantity is also disposed of by contract to particular merchants.

Limestone is extensively used as a manure in those districts where it can be easily procured: the quarries which supply a very large tract of country are at Ballymacelligot, four miles from Tralee, and there are others about seven miles from Killarney, isolated by a district of bog and mountain; the former also produce building-stone of superior quality. The farmers in the vicinity of the sea-shore have an inexhaustible supply of manure of two kinds, sea-weed and sand, which on loamy soils act jointly with the best effect, while on soils where either is found to be injurious, the other operates as a correction. The agricultural implements are few and simple. In the mountainous parts the plough is scarcely used; the process of tillage being wholly managed by a spade of peculiar construction, called a "loy." Until the late general improvement of the roads, wheel-carriages were little known in these districts, but their use is now becoming general.

From the introduction of the improved kinds of CATTLE from Great Britain, the county now possesses the long-horned Leicester, the Hereford, the Holderness, and the Devon breeds: the common cattle of the country are partly of the long and partly of the short horned, varying in size according to their pasture; in mountain farms they are very small, and chiefly short-horned. The mixtures of blood have operated towards the extinction of the original Kerry breed of small cattle, so beautiful in their shape, so profitable for their milk, and so easily fattened to the best quality of fine-grained meat. Yet some of their good qualities still remain; the present stock frequently prove valuable milchers, and almost all, when brought into rich pastures, increase considerably in size and make excellent beef. The dairy cow is of a very good description, not of any distinct breed, but what may be termed an excellent grazier's cow, of comely shape and thrifty appearance, weighing from four to six cwt. when fat. *The Sheep* are of the mountain kind, in some parts of good size, and in general with very fair wool of clothing quality: from their strong resemblance to the Merino, particularly in the formation of the horns of the males, and from the former communication between Spain and this part of Ireland, there is every reason to suppose that the mountain flocks of this county are deeply crossed with Merino blood. Numerous herds of *Goats* are fed on the mountains, and, though apparently suffered to ramble at large, are collected every evening for milking, by dogs trained for the purpose. Little attention is paid to the breed of *Swine*. In some places a very bad description of long-legged, thin, flat-ribbed pig, difficult to fatten, is met with; in others, a well-formed white pig, easily fattened, and weighing from two to three cwt., is reared. The Suffolk breed of *Horses* has been introduced, but has not spread largely through the county. The Kerry ponies, once so famed, and originally of Spanish or rather of Moorish extraction, were formerly strong enough for farming purposes, but now, by injudicious crossing, are so degenerated as to be fit only for the saddle and for very light weights. Numbers of them are brought down from the mountains to Killorglin fair, in droves of perhaps a score together, not one of them having been ever embarrassed by a halter, till sold there. Ponies of a superior description are occasionally offered for sale here, and command high prices. Some of the wilder mountains are still haunted by the native red *Deer*, and a few of the fallow-deer still remain wild about Ballyheigue; the hunting of the former through the mountains of Killarney, with their resounding echoes, affords sport of the most animating description.

This county was once almost entirely covered with TIMBER of large size and of the best description, and even now in the mountain valleys the growth of timber is kept down only by the grazing of the cattle; for it has been found that wherever these were excluded, timber spontaneously grew up, insomuch as, in some cases, to prevent the growth of young plantations. Some of the great landed proprietors are very attentive to the planting of their property. The Marquess of Lansdowne planted 100,000 trees, principally oak, ash, Scotch fir, beech, and larch, in the twelve years between 1800 and 1812. The extent of the Earl of Kenmare's woods is estimated at 2000 acres; and Mr. Herbert's, of Muckross, at nearly double that number. Important improvements were effected by the late Lord Headley on his estates at Glenbegh, Castleisland, and Aghadoe, particularly the first, where the change produced in a few years, not merely in the cultivation of the land, planting, draining, embanking, &c., but in the habits and manners of the peasantry, excites the admiration of all who were previously acquainted with this wild, mountainous, and lawless district. Orchards are not unfrequent in the northern district of Kerry. This county produces the celebrated Kacageogh cyder: the trees which bear this famous apple are the worst-looking and least productive of any; they appear to be falling down, are ill supplied with leaves, unhealthy in appearance, and so knotty as to resemble trees grown from pitchers, but unrivalled in the quality of liquor they produce. The next in quality is made from an apple called the Speckled Moss. The fuel universally used is turf, the supply of which may be said to be inexhaustible. Coal is rarely used for fuel, except by a few respectable families.

The GEOLOGY is interesting. The western portion of the NORTH of the county, which has been already described as lying low, is a great limestone basin, the eastern boundary of which is formed by a line from Knockanure hill southward to Listowel, and thence south-westerly to Ardfert, where it sinks under the ocean in Ballyheigue bay. This limestone is secondary, with marine remains and calc-spar, usually of a light blue or smoke-grey colour; it seldom rises more than forty or fifty feet above high water, appearing sometimes in crags and low cliffs, but mostly concealed by a cover of yellow clay. Its northern boundary, the hill of Knockanure, about 700 feet high, is composed of grey sandstone; the junction on that side is every where concealed by a deep cover of clayey loam. To the west of that hill, the contiguous rock sinks under the level of the ocean, and permits the tide to enter the mouth of the Cashen, the navigation of which is obstructed by sand-hills; but these, being partly calcareous, afford a useful supply of manure to the upper country. From the Cashen to Kerry Head, as already observed, stretches

a bank of upland, which, as it proceeds westward, becomes chiefly a heathy moor, rising to a considerable height at its termination: it is composed of thick beds of argillaceous sandstone, nearly horizontal, and in the partings of which the beautiful quartz crystals called Kerry stones are found; they are transparent and regular, and very hard. Steel-grained lead is also found traversing this formation. On its southern side this bank is more slaty and somewhat calcareous, being mixed, near Ballyheigue, with lesser masses of close-grained conglomerate. On the west is a low sandy flat and salt marsh, defended from the ocean by sand hills extending from Ballyheigue to Barra harbour.

In the northern upland formation of the MIDDLE district of Kerry are beds of culm, which has been worked only in its eastern range, in the county of Cork. Some specimens of the culm from Killarney, Tralee, and Castleisland were nearly incombustible, which may be accounted for from their having been taken from the surface: in a drift in the river Awineeghrea, a branch of the Flesk, the specimens resemble plumbago. It is possible, by sinking, to obtain coal like that of Kilkenny. A band of limestone, containing a few organic remains, traverses the southern part of this formation; it is chiefly blue, compact, with chert over it, and to the west partly regularly stratified. Where it shows itself in the middle of the Slieve Lughar bogs, in Lord Kenmare's quarries, it is also blue and compact, without any chert, but a good deal of calcareous spar. It next appears about two miles west of Killarney, on the Flesk, much intermingled with hornstone or chert, and, finally, constitutes the great deposition which forms nearly all the islands and promontories on the north side of the Lower lake. The limestone there meets the brown transition rocks of the mountains; and near the junction it is traversed by metallic veins of copper and lead. A second band is found in various places along the course of the Gheestan, where it is blackish and mingled with chert. The whole bottom of the valley of the Maine consists of limestone lying in strata, which, though generally confused, appear to lap on each side above those of the mountain. The limestone is generally compact, and much impressed with marine remains; black and hard towards Tralee, where it is dressed as marble; whitening and more tender towards Castleisland and the Maine, and of course more readily calcined: both kinds are excellent and nearly pure. Towards the northern side of the beds they become more flinty, and are separated from the mountain rocks by thin beds of Lydian stone, black or blueish-grey, with the cross fracture slightly conchoidal. Towards Tralee this becomes a complete horn-slate, the shiver of which is highly valued for road gravel. There are large banks of shell-sand in Castlemaine bay; it is of a muddy blueish cast, containing numerous whole shells of the species of cardium. One of the Skellig rocks, which has often been called marble, contains nothing but bolts of quartz traversing the brown slate. The mountain of Slieve Mish, which runs parallel to the Maine on its northern side, and terminates in the peninsula of Corkaguiney, is composed of old sandstone or grit, dipping about 40° N. to 8° W.: towards the interior the dip is greater, and the rock more indurated. It is covered with thick beds of millstone grit, or coarse-grained conglomerate, with pebbles of quartz, &c.

The component rock of the mountains which form nearly the whole of the SOUTHERN part of the county, is of the transition class, being a clay-slate or ardesia, which dips to the S. 55° E. at an angle of 68° from the horizontal; so that, though nearly on edge, it presents its cliffs and sections to the north-west. This position is favourable to its decomposition. From the facility with which the water penetrates, the strata split and crumble down the mountain side, leaving a considerable detritus at the foot of all the cliffs, finally decomposing into an adhesive loam well suited to the production of grain crops, and forming a principal component of many fertile soils in the south of Ireland. The range of mountains which separates the bay or river of Kenmare from Bantry bay is composed of beds of schist and sandstone of various colours, but similar in their composition to the greywacke formations of other parts of the county. The clay-slate is quarried for roofing in some places; but as the works have seldom proceeded far below the surface, that raised is generally shivery and small, though much of it is equal in quality to the Easdale and Ballahulish in the west of Scotland. It is blue, purple, and green, according to the intermixture of iron or chlorite; splits readily, and bears piercing; is slightly foliated or wavy, harder and more silicious than Bangor slate, and very durable. The convenience of export has hitherto only admitted of quarries being opened at Cahir, Begnish, and Valencia; at the last place flags of large dimensions are quarried, which find a ready market in London. The general slate rock, especially towards the south and centre, is in many places penetrated with veins of quartz; it is highly indurated, and in some places the traces of stratification are entirely obliterated in the smaller specimen, though always recognisable in the great, where the rock is found *in situ*. From the colour communicated by the chlorite, the rock is provincially called greenstone, being similar in aspect, though of different composition, to that so called by mineralogists. When the red oxyde is more abundant, it is called brownstone. Where the induration is not so great as to destroy the schistose as well as the lamellar structure, the rock is used as flag or rubble stone. Flags of this sort are common on the surface. But the most common land stones here are the blocks of more highly indurated rocks, which, parting from the mass by cracks and fissures, have had their angles decomposed and worn off, and are to be met with in the form of round boulders at great distances from their original seat in the mountain. One of the most singular rocks occurs close to the road from Killarney to Ballyvourney, at the head of the glen of Glenflesk: it rests on the transition slate of the county, and is a close-grained compact sandstone, imbedded in which are minute prismatic crystals of flesh-coloured felspar, and here and there geodes, six or eight inches in diameter, containing sparry iron ore and white quartz. It thus comes under the description of porphyritic rocks, and is the only one at present known in the south of Ireland. It may also be mentioned that, in all the mountains, the common grit-stone contains large quantities of spar or crystal, or both; also sparry iron-ore, and iron pyrites in crystals. The Roughty stream separates beds of limestone from others of clay-slate; and near the head of the Kenmare river are several islands abounding with limestone and beauti-

fully variegated marbles. Limestone occurs on other parts of this coast.

Iron is found plentifully in the southern baronies, where there were two manufactories of it, one at Killarney, the other at Blackstones, but both have been long since discontinued from want of fuel. Lead-ore is found in many parts. Copper of a golden colour was raised at Muckross, and when the mines were worked, grey cobalt and cobalt-bloom were found in considerable quantities; purple copper at Ardfert; and marcasites of copper in Glanerought. The marble of Tralee has spots like that of Kilkenny, but larger, and fuller of sparry substance; it takes a high polish. Marble of inferior quality is found in several other parts. In some of the islands in the bay of Kenmare is a variegated marble of red and white, interspersed with yellow, green, and purple spots. A grey marble in Cappanacoss Island was formerly extensively worked by Sir William Petty. Near Castleisland is found the *Lapis Hibernicus auctorum*, or "Irish slate;" its taste is sour, and it abounds with common green copperas, for extracting which works were erected at Tralee, but were relinquished for want of a market. Pipe-clay, potters'-clay, fullers'-earth, brown ochre, and rotten-stone, like tripoli, are met with in various places. Very fine amethysts have been found in the cliffs near Kerry Head; and sulphur appears on the north of Cashen river, near Ballybunnian. A kind of whetstone used for razors is found near the Devil's Punch-Bowl. Fossil shells are to be met with in most places where there is limestone; they are chiefly of the cockle kind, and generally consist of lumps of sparry matter, the shell being wholly decomposed, and only the shape remaining. Coraloids are also discernible. Of the plants peculiar to this county, or only found on the ridge that separates it from the county of Cork, the most remarkable is the arbutus, which, with the yew and holly, gives a perpetual verdure to the natural woods of Killarney. The prostrate juniper occurs on the shore near Derriquin, on the Kenmare estuary. Saxifrages in numerous varieties descend from the summit of the Reeks to the sea-shore; and those plants that luxuriate in a moist climate are more numerous and diversified in Kerry, than in any other county in Ireland: such are of the orders *Musci*, *Hepaticæ*, and *Lichenes*, and of these, several new species have been added to the British list.

The chief MANUFACTURE, that of coarse linen, is nearly confined to the barony of Corkaguiney, where it was formerly much more extensive than at present; the word "Dingle," impressed upon the cloth, procured for it a ready sale at foreign markets. The flax is uniformly raised on potato soil, and yields abundantly; latterly, since attention has been paid to saving the seed, half the former quantity of imported seed has been found to be sufficient. The kind of linen most in demand was known by the name of "Box-and-trip," and owed its character to the careful mode of preparing the yarn; but the sale has latterly declined, in consequence of the inferior method of manufacture: it is wrought in pieces from 140 to 200 yards in length. Another kind of linen is also made here, called Baudle linen, from being of the width of fourteen inches, which makes the measure called a bandle. Both sorts were in much demand, as well for domestic consumption as for the army and navy. The woollen manufacture is carried on for domestic purposes only; the wool being mostly sent to Cork or Limerick, where it is purchased and made up into cloth. The Coomduffe mountains, however, form an exception to this remark; for the tenants there pay their rent by flannels, which are sold at the markets of Tralee and Dingle. The FISHERY is carried on chiefly from the ports of Valencia and Dingle; the kinds taken include cod, ling, hake, glasson, and some haddock. Along the shores of the Kenmare river, the fishery is likewise carried on to some extent; and here, that of pilchards was also a great source of profit, but the fish quitted the coast many years since. Salmon is abundant, though much thinned by the seals, which frequent the shores in such numbers that the rocks are covered with them in summer; these are killed sometimes with musket balls, and sometimes by moonlight in the caverns where they sleep. Dingle bay is famous for its crayfish, and for lobsters on its northern side; oysters and other shell-fish are to be obtained in many places. A great disadvantage which the entire county labours under, is, the want of means for exporting its produce; there are but few quays, so that it loses nearly all the advantages of its maritime situation. Much might be done in this respect by opening the mouth of the Cashen, and by improving the harbour of Tarbert, which is capable of being made one of the most useful ports on the Shannon.

The RIVERS are numerous, but none of them of great length. *The Feale* rises in the mountains that separate Kerry and Limerick, and, running by Abbeyfeale, receives the *Gale* or Galey near Rattoo from the north-east, and afterwards the *Brick* from the south. From the junction of these three, the united stream takes the name of *Cashen*, under which it discharges itself into the estuary of the Shannon, near Ballybunnian. The tide flows up the whole of the Cashen, and boats proceed as far as Lixnaw, on the Brick, at high water. *The Mang*, or Maine, rises near Castleisland, and proceeding south-west is augmented by the *Fleskroe*; and after passing by Castlemaine, to which place it is navigable, it falls into the harbour of that name. *The Lee* or Leigh is a small stream rising a few miles east of Tralee, but when augmented by the mountain streams after rain, its body of water is so considerable, as frequently to overflow a great part of that town, to which it is navigable from the sea by boats. *The Flesk*, the second river in the county in size, has its source in the Derrynasagart mountains, on the boundary of the county of Cork, and flowing in a very winding course through the valley of Glenflesh, discharges itself into the Lower lake of Killarney. The only outlet for the waters of these lakes is the *Laune*, or Lane, which empties itself into Castlemaine harbour, after receiving the *Gheestan*. *The Cara* rises in the mountains of Dunkerron; passes through Glencarra; and after forming a lake, falls into the same bay. *The Fartagh*, and *Inny* or Eeny, rise in the Iveragh mountains, and flow westward, the former into Valencia harbour, the latter into Ballinaskelligs bay. *The Roughty* rises in the parish of Kilgarvan, and flowing through a picturesque valley empties itself into the inner extremity of the arm of the sea called the river or bay of Kenmare, into the northern side of which the *Finihy*, *Blackwater*, and *Sneem* also fall. Most of these rivers abound with salmon and trout. The Great Blackwater rises in the north-east of Kerry, and after

forming the boundary between this county and Cork, flows eastward through the latter county into the Atlantic at Youghal. The roads have been considerably improved. A government road from Castleisland to King-William's-Town was lately completed; as was another under the Board of Public Works, from Kenmare to Glengariff, in continuation of a line from Killarney to Kenmare completed about twenty years since: each of the three opens a communication through a wild and mountainous tract. Several other new roads are in progress or projected.

The VESTIGES of ANTIQUITY scattered over the county are very numerous, though the most common are merely the traces of the military struggles of which it has been the scene. It had formerly three of the ancient round towers, of which the one that stood near the cathedral of *Ardfert* fell in 1771; of another, at *Aghadoe* about 20 feet remain; and the third is still standing nearly entire at *Rattoo*. *Staigue* fort, in the parish of Kilcrohane, is an extraordinary circular building of the most remote date: there is another stone fort with seats around it, about three miles distant, but in ruins, from the inferior solidity of its workmanship; and a similar inclosure is to be seen in Iveragh, on the opposite side of the river to Cahirciveen. Perhaps of a remoter age are the *Ogham* inscriptions near the church of Kilmelchedor, not far from Smerwick harbour; where there is another inscription in a running character of various ancient letters. At Ballysteeny is likewise a stone with an Ogham inscription; and, in the ruined church of Aghadoe, another. Among the most curious of the ancient fortifications is the circular inclosure at *Caherdonnel*, which is attributed to the Danes; and on the mountain of *Cahirconree*, or "the fortress of King Con," is a circle of massive stones, also piled in the manner of a Danish intrenchment. There is a Danish camp, called *Caher Trant*, on the shores of Ventry haven; and another at *Rathanane*, in the same vicinity. *Clee Ruadh*, or the Red Ditch, is a singular line of defence, commencing at a place called Caher Carbery, near Kerry Head, and carried eastward to the Cashen river, beyond which it re-appears; proceeding over Knockanure mountain, it enters Limerick county, where all traces of it are lost. It is conjectured to have been a line of demarcation between the principalities of Thomond and Desmond. The most curious of the minor remains of the more remote ages is the bronze instrument, resembling a kettle-drum, found at Muckross, and now deposited in Charlemont House, Dublin. Eighteen *Religious Houses* are said to have anciently existed in this county; and there are remains of those of Aghamore or Derryuane, Ardfert, Ballinaskellig, Innisfallen, Irrelagh or Muckross, Killagh or de Bello Loco (in the parish of Kilcoleman), Lislaghtin, O'Dorney or Kyrie Eleison, and Rattoo or Rathtoy. There are also the ruins of the ancient cathedrals of Ardfert and Aghadoe; a ruined religious building, called Monaster in Oriel, in the parish of Kilgarvan; chapels or cells, built entirely of stone with arched roofs, on Skellig and Blasquet Islands, from the former of which the abbey of Ballinaskellig was removed to the main land; a curious church and cell, dedicated to St. Finian, on an island in Lough Currane, in the parish of Dromod; a stone-roofed cell at Fane, in the parish of Ventry; one also at Kelmelchedor; one near Gallerus, at the bottom of Smerwick harbour, which is very perfect and curious; Mac Ida's chapel, near Ballyheigue; and an anchorite's cell in the solid rock near Kilcrohane church. Ruined parochial churches are scattered over the entire county; but their features are generally very simple. The old *Castles* still remaining in a more or less perfect state are those of Ardea, Barra, Ballybeggan, Ballybunnian, Ballycarbery, Ballyheigue, Ballymalus, Ballinaskellig, Beale, Cappanacoss, Carrigafoyle, Castledrum, Castlefiery, Castleisland, Castlelough, Castlesybil, Clonmellane, Doon, Dunkerron, Dunloh, Fenit, Gallerus, Killaha, Kilmurry, Lick, Listowel, Littur, Molahiffe, Pallis, Rathanane, and Ross; which, as well as the modern castles and seats, are noticed in the articles on the parishes in which they are situated.

In the western part of the county the houses were formerly built after the Spanish fashion, with stone balconies in front; as there was a great communication with the Spaniards and Portuguese, who visited the coast annually in considerable numbers to fish for cod, which circumstance also accounts for the names given to some of the towns. The mountainous parts are chiefly inhabited by herdsmen, who feed and clothe themselves from their own lands, consuming but little of the produce of other places; their habitations are low smoky huts covered with coarse thatch. In some parts the women have a becoming dress, consisting of a jacket of cloth, with loose sleeves, made to fit close round the neck and bosom, and fastened in front with a row of buttons: this is considered to be a relic of the Spanish costume. They marry at a very early age. The peasants are generally well-proportioned, with swarthy complexions, dark eyes, and long black hair; exhibiting, in the opinion of some, strong traces of Spanish origin. They are a frank, honest race, of very independent spirit, acute in understanding, and friendly and hospitable to strangers. The Dingle mountains being dry and healthy, are very populous; those to the south are but thinly peopled. The state of the peasantry in the northern part of the county is much worse than that just described. In many places they are badly housed, the family and the cattle, including the pig, being inmates of the same apartment; the floors being sunk below the level of the soil; the bedding formed of straw, hay, or dry rushes; their clothing scanty; nearly two-thirds of the population bare-legged; the diet, potatoes and sour milk; the wages, tenpence a day in spring and harvest, and at other periods the labourers wholly unemployed. Between Tarbert and Listowel many of the cabins are built of stone without cement, the doors being of wicker. The people in general, though superstitious, querulous, and, from want of regular employment, of an idle disposition, are inquisitive and extremely intelligent. It is well known that classical learning was once sought after even to a fault among the lower orders throughout the county, many of whom had more knowledge of the Latin language than had the higher classes in other parts. The practice of "keening" at funerals, which in many parts is falling into disuse, is here retained in full force.

Mineral springs, simply chalybeate, are numerous. Of sulphuric chalybeates the principal is that called the *Spa*, about three miles from Tralee; and at *Ballybeg*, north-east of Dingle, is another highly impregnated. A saline spring at *Magherybeg*, in Corkaguiney, rises a

little below high-water mark out of a clear white sand: though covered twice a day by the tide, there is no variation in it. Near *Dowlas Head* are several large natural caves, one of which is of magnificent dimensions, and in calm weather may be entered for 100 yards in a boat; the reverberation of the human voice in the interior sounds like a speaking-trumpet. At *Minegahane*, near the Cashen, the sea breaking into the cavities of the shore produces a loud sound like the discharge of artillery; the noise generally precedes a change of weather, and not unfrequently occurs on the approach of a storm. A columnar cliff, called by the country people the *Devil's Castle*, stands to the north of Lick Castle, in the mouth of the Shannon, and is inaccessible except to the sea-fowl. The whole shore hereabouts presents a succession of romantic caverns, extending from Ballybunnian to Kilconly Point. But the great natural curiosities of this county are those of Killarney and its vicinity, described in the account of that place; besides which may be enumerated the transposed limestone and sandstone rocks, and the *Fairy Rock* covered with impressions of feet, both near Kilgarvan; *Lough Quinlan*, with its floating islands, in the parish of Tuosist; and the caves and subterranean stream in the parish of Ratass. Kerry gives the inferior titles of Baron and Earl to the Marquess of Lansdowne, who also enjoys the titles of Viscount Clanmaurice and Baron of Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the peerage of Ireland, all derived from districts in this county.

KESH, a village, in the parish of MAGHERACULMONEY, union of LOWTHERSTOWN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Enniskillen, and 93 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road from Enniskillen to Donegal; containing 54 houses, and 248 inhabitants. It has a sub-post office; is a constabulary police station; and has fairs on Jan. 28th, March 28th, June 1st, July 28th, Sept. 28th, and Nov. 21st.

KID ISLAND, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies at the entrance of Broadhaven, and comprises 25¼ statute acres: the highest point is 311 feet above the level of the sea.

KILACONENAGH, a parish, in the union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Castletown-Bearhaven, 7085 inhabitants. The parish comprises 19,295 statute acres. It is very uneven, being principally composed of mountains of slate, the highest of which is Miskush, which has an elevation of 1214 feet: a few of these mountains furnish herbage for cattle, but the greater part are barren. Some of the low lands are moderately well cultivated with the spade, and round Castletown the land is fertile, being chiefly manured with sea-weed and sand. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, episcopally united to the rectories and vicarages of Kilnamanagh and Kilcateerin, in 1795, the whole forming the union called Bearhaven, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Riversdale. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £288. 15., of which £150 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £363. 15. The church is a small neat edifice with a low square tower, built in 1812, by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and recently rebuilt at a cost of £759. 15., towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £609. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the same Board, in 1820; the glebe of Kilaconenagh comprises 30 statute acres, and the glebe of the whole union 63 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the diocese of Kerry, and, with Kilnamanagh, forms the district of Castletown, where is a large chapel; there is also one on Bere Island. In Castletown are some ruins of Castle Dhermod, built by Dhermod M'Carthy; and at Dunboy stand the remains of Dunboy Castle, formerly belonging to the O'Sullivans; for the remarkable defence of which, see the article CASTLETOWN-BEARHAVEN.

KILACONNIGAN.—See KILLOGHCONNOGHAN.

KILBAHA, a village, in the parish of KILBALLYHONE, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 15½ miles (W. by S.) from Kilrush, and on the northern shore of the estuary of the Shannon; containing 87 houses, and 531 inhabitants. It is situated on the small bay of the same name, which is the first on entering the Shannon, and forms an asylum harbour for fishing-vessels and other small craft coming in from Loop Head. The pier, constructed by the late Fishery Board, affords accommodation for landing sea-manure, of which a considerable quantity is used in the neighbourhood; and has proved of great benefit to the farmers. Turf of a superior quality is cut in the vicinity, and sent hence to Limerick; and the fisheries afford exclusive employment to upwards of 100 persons.

KILBALIVER.—See BALLIVOR and KILLOGHCONNOGHAN.

KILBALLYHONE, or KILBALLYOWEN, a parish, in the union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 13 miles (S. W.) from Kilrush, and on the western coast; containing 4346 inhabitants, of whom 188 are in the village. This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and, being bounded on one side by the Atlantic Ocean and on the other by the river Shannon, forms a peninsula, which terminates in the promontory called Cape Lean or Loop Head. It also comprises the headlands of Dunmore and Kilclogher, and the harbour of Kilbaha on the Shannon; and its north-western shore constitutes part of the Malbay coast, on which numerous shipwrecks have occurred. The peninsula is exposed to the whole ocean swell, which here sets in with great violence in west or southerly winds, particularly when accompanied by the "rollers," a periodical visitation. Loop Head is situated at the mouth of the Shannon, in lat. 52° 33′ 13″, and long. 9° 54′: on its summit is a lighthouse, the lantern of which is 269 feet above the sea at high water, and exhibits a brilliant fixed light from 15 lamps. The parish comprises 10,835 statute acres; the land is chiefly in tillage, but there is a considerable portion of coarse pasture, with some patches of bog. Sea-weed and sand are extensively used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Samphire of superior quality is found on the cliffs at Clehansevan. Kilballyhone is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly impropriate in the representative of Lord Castlecoote, and the remainder forms part of the corps of the prebend of Tom-

K I L—B A

graney in the cathedral of Killaloe; the vicarage is part of the union of Kilrush. The tithe rent-charge is £200. 15. 6., of which £51. 18. 6. are payable to the lessees of the impropriator, £62. 6. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donaha, or Cross, which also comprises the parish of Moyarta and contains three chapels, situated respectively at Cross, Donaha, and Carrigaholt. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground; and at Ross are those of another, but much smaller: of the ancient castle of Clehansevan, which was blown down by a violent storm in 1802, some vestiges still exist; and at Fodera hill are the remains of a signal-tower. The puffing holes of Clehansevan are considered a great natural curiosity, and in a certain state of the wind and tide spout water to a considerable height. At such times, the sea is strongly impelled into the horizontal fissures of the cliff; and the air forced inwards by the weight of water, suddenly reacting on the spent force of the waves, repels them with a sound resembling the discharge of heavy artillery. The natural bridges at Ross are formed by the action of the tide on the loose earth among the rocks. At Fierd is a chalybeate spring; and manganese, adapted for making bleaching liquid, is also said to exist there.

KILBANE, a village, in the parish of KILLOKENNEDY, union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 370 inhabitants.

KILBANNON.—See KILBENNAN.

KILBARRACK, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Howth; containing 199 inhabitants. It comprises 740 statute acres, and the Grand Northern Trunk railway from the metropolis to Drogheda passes through the parish. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Howth; the rectory is appropriate to the prebend of Howth in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and the tithes are included in the return for that parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilbarrack forms part of the district of Baldoyle and Howth. On the road to Howth are the ruins of the chapel of Mone, commonly called the Abbey of Kilbarrack, which formerly belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin: it is said to be of great antiquity, and to have been built on the strand near the great sand-bank called the North Bull, for the assistance of shipwrecked mariners; the ancient cemetery, although unfenced and overgrown with weeds, is still occasionally used.

KILBARRON, a parish, in the union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Donegal to Enniskillen; containing, with the greater part of the sea-port, market, and post town of Ballyshannon, 10,027 inhabitants. St. Columb founded a church here, of which Barrind was bishop about 590. The parish comprises 23,932¾ statute acres, of which 915¼ are water: half of the soil is arable; the remainder is meadow, pasture, and mountain land, and there is a sufficient extent of bog. In addition to the usual crops, great quantities of carrots and onions are raised in the open fields. The Abbey river, which flows into Abbey bay, in Ballyshannon harbour, contains eels, trout, and salmon; and off the coast most kinds of sea-fish are abundant, but are preyed upon by a kind of small shark, or dog-fish. During spring and summer here are many seals; the coast is frequently visited by large whales, and great numbers of skate and thornback are taken with the long line. Saudstone and whinstone are found at Kildoncy, and a kind of stone coal appears in the cliff overhanging the sea; the seam is about 7 inches thick, and dips towards the land. In boring for coal, emery has been discovered about 12 feet below the surface. Colonel Conolly has greatly benefited this part of the county, in which he is one of the largest proprietors, having for many years expended at least £1000 per annum in agricultural implements, flax-seed, dispensaries, schools, and roads; in addition to which, he has laid out large sums on Ballyshannon harbour.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the gift of Colonel Conolly, in whom the rectory is impropriate. Of the 44 townlands comprised within the parish, only four pay full tithe, three are subject to a small modus, and the remainder are tithe-free: the tithe rent-charge is £33. 15., of which £19. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church was originally erected in 1745, on an eminence near the town, and is the principal landmark for vessels entering the harbour; it has been rebuilt at a cost of £3405, of which £500 were from private sources, and the remainder from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it accommodates 1200 persons. The glebe-house was built in 1809, by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £675, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 315 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the principal chapel, in Ballyshannon, is a large neat building, erected in 1795; another at Castleard was erected in 1832, and has a burial-ground. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Near the glebe-house, on a stupendous rock rising almost perpendicularly out of the sea, are the ruins of the castle of Kilbarron, which is supposed to have been inhabited by freebooters. Within the parish are fourteen Danish raths; and in the harbour of Ballyshannon, at the mouth of the Erne, was formerly an island, called Inis-Samer, where, according to the Munster Annals, was a religious house, in which Flaherty O'Maoldora, King of Conall, or Tyrconnell, having renounced the world, died in 1197. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish.—See BALLYSHANNON.

KILBARRON, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, partly in the barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER ORMONDE, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Burris-o'-kane, on the road from Killaloe to Portumna; containing 2853 inhabitants. It comprises 11,344 statute acres: the land is of a light limestone quality, and chiefly under tillage; about 150 acres are called the Commons of Kearney, and 814½ acres are in the island of Illaunmore, in the river Shannon, being that part of the parish which is in the county of Galway. Coarse limestoue and a kind of red and white marble are found, and lead was formerly obtained. Here is a constabulary police force, for whom a barrack was lately built. Among the chief

seats is Castletown, a handsome castellated building on an eminence near the Shannon, commanding beautiful views of Lough Derg and the mountain scenery of Clare and Galway. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Captain Ralph Smith. The tithe rent-charge is £270, of which £180 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a neat building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £1000 in 1823. The glebe-house was built in 1831, by a gift of £260, and a loan of £400, from the same Board; the glebe consists of 12 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also Terryglass and Finoe, and containing two chapels. In the churchyard is a parochial school in connexion with the Church Education Society. Here are the ruins of an ancient church; also of four castles, called Cushlawn-Thullahawn, Cushlawn-Thigge-Burht, Annah, and Ballycollaton.

KILBARRY, a parish, in the ancient county of the city of WATERFORD, union of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Waterford, on the road to Tramore; containing 605 inhabitants. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the 12th century, on the dissolution of which order it was given to the Knights Hospitallers. The ruins shew that it consisted of a dwelling-house connected with a chapel. On the opposite side of the marsh near which they stand is a very fine cromlech. The parish contains 2631 statute acres, part of which is arable, and the rest a marsh, which, being under water the greater part of the year, renders the vicinity extremely unhealthy; it is, however, proposed to cut a canal, for the double purpose of draining it and facilitating the conveyance of agricultural produce and manure. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Waterford, and in the gift of G. L. FOX, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £116. 5., payable to the impropriator, who allows £5 to the curate of St. Patrick's, Waterford, for the performance of the clerical duties.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a parish, in the southern part of the barony of UPPERTHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kilmacthomas; containing 3360 inhabitants. It comprises 6264 statute acres: the surface is generally naked and uncultivated, and includes about 300 acres of bog; but the mineral productions are valuable, the Irish Mining Company raising a large quantity of superior copper-ore; and lead-ore was formerly obtained from the strand at Kilmurrin. Several neat houses have been built for the miners. Dunbratten is supposed to have been the spot first occupied by the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Raymond le Gros, who here repulsed with great slaughter the Danes of Waterford and the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who had attacked his intrenchments, part of which still exist. There is a small fishing-station at Dunbratten, with about 25 boats. Much limestone is imported from Dungarvan, and the erection of a pier would be a great benefit. The principal seats are Gardenmorris and Georges-town. The parish is in the diocese of Lismore: the rectory is united to part of the rectories of Kilburn and Kilmeaden, together forming the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop; the vicarage forms a separate benefice, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, of which £150 are payable to the precentor, and £75 to the vicar; the entire revenue of the precentorship, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £345. 17. 3. There is now no church in the parish. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel. About 180 children are educated in two public schools, which are held in a house built by Lady Osborne, who also contributes towards their support; and a third school is under the Church Education Society. Here is a well dedicated to St. Baramedan, who founded the church; and at Kilmurren was a church founded by his sister, Murina, of which the ruins are still visible. Near Dunbratten is an image of St. Baramedan, rudely carved out of a rock, and much resorted to by the peasantry.

KILBEACON, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 1362 inhabitants, and 3402¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united to the vicarages of Rosinan and Killahy, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £85. 10., of which £57 are payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of 16 acres attached to the vicarage, and one of 19 acres belonging to the vicars-choral; but no glebe-house. The church was built in 1826, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Mullinarat. At Earlsrath was a large fort, encompassed by a fosse and a bank about 20 feet high.

KILBEACONTY, or KILVECONTY, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9½ miles (N. N. E.) from Gort, on the road from that place to Portumna; containing 4575 inhabitants. This parish comprises 12,473¾ statute acres, and contains good lime and building stone: agriculture has been much improved by draining, and reclaiming the mountain. The seats are Russan, Lysbrian, Rendifin, Ballyturin, and Cloon. Kilbeaconty is in the diocese of Kilmacduagh; the rectory is partly appropriate to the archdeaconry, and partly, with the vicarage, forms a portion of the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmacduagh. The tithe rent-charge is £146. 5., of which £15 are payable to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the dean. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a good chapel, built in 1837. A national school was built in 1836, on the estate of J. O'Hara, Esq.

KILBEAGH, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Ballaghadireen, on the road from that place to Swinford; containing 9963 inhabitants. It contains 33,824¾ statute acres: very large tracts are bog and mountain; the soil is poor, and not well cultivated. There is plenty of limestone, and some freestone. The gentlemen's seats are Clonmore, Palmfield, and Carra Castle. Here are large warehouses for iron, timber, &c.; the parish is a con-

stabulary police station, and a manorial court is held monthly at Carra Castle. The parish is in the diocese of Achonry; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Dillon, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilconduff. The tithe rent-charge is £127. 18., and is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the districts of Kilbeagh and Carra Castle, in each of which is a chapel. Here are the ruins of an old church, in a burial-ground that is still used.

KILBEG, or KILMAINHAMBEG, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kells, on the road to Nobber; containing 2036 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from a commandery of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Walter de Lacy in the reign of Richard I., which was a cell to that of Kilmainham, near Dublin, but of which no vestige can be traced. The area is 5184¾ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Newtown: the tithe rent-charge is £135; and the church of the union is in this parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilbeg forms part of the district of Stahalmock, and contains a chapel. A school at Carlanstown is aided by Sir H. Meredyth, Bart., who gave a house and an acre of land to the master.

KILBEGGAN, a market and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 15 miles (E. by S.) from Athlone, and 44¼ miles (W.) from Dublin; on the river Brosna and the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 4186 inhabitants, of whom 1910 are in the town. A monastery was founded here by St. Becan, son of Murchade, a contemporary of St. Columb, about the year 600. In 972, a sanguinary battle was fought between the Irish and Danes, at a ford on the river, near the present bridge, since called *Aghnaccan*, or the "Ford of Heads," from the numbers of the slain that floated down the river. In 1200, the monastery, which had fallen into decay, was rebuilt by the family of Dalton, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and some Cistercian monks, from the abbey of Mellifont, were placed in it. After its dissolution, the house and its possessions, which were very extensive, were granted to the Lambart family, of whom Sir Oliver, afterwards Lord Lambart, in 1606, obtained for the town the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. In 1612, James I. gave the inhabitants a charter; and in 1620, Charles, son of Oliver, Lord Lambart, procured a grant of two additional fairs. During the disturbances of 1798, a party of insurgents was defeated near the town, after an obstinate engagement, by Colonel Blake, at the head of his regiment of Northumberland militia.

The TOWN contains 372 houses, of which nearly one-half are neatly built and slated. It is improving; and a branch from the Grand Canal, which was recently cut to it, holds out prospects of the increase of its trade. There are a large distillery, a brewery, and two mills for flour and oatmeal, one of them extensive; also a manufactory for tobacco and snuff. The market is on Saturday, and is a considerable mart for butter: fairs for live stock are held on March 25th, June 16th, Aug. 15th, and Oct. 28th. The market-house is a neat plain building of limestone, erected by Gustavus Lambart, Esq., and contains also accommodation for holding the public courts. The corporation consisted, until its dissolution in 1840, of a portreeve (who was a justice of the peace), 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, with a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The freedom was obtained by favour of the portreeve and burgesses. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Gustavus Lambart, Esq. A borough court of record, for the recovery of debts not exceeding five marks, used to be held; also a court of petty-sessions every Saturday, in which the portreeve occasionally presided, with the county magistrates. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 6085¾ statute acres; the land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture greatly improved: a considerable extent of exhausted bog has been reclaimed, affording excellent pasture, and a small quantity still remains for fuel; there is no waste land. The principal seats are Belmont, Meldrum, Correigh, and Coola. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representative of the late Sir W. Lambart Cromie, Bart. The tithe rent-charge is £190. 11., wholly payable to the impropriator. The church, built in 1764, was enlarged, and a square tower added to it, in 1818, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £200, and the Commissioners of the Loan Fund £400. The glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board gave £100, was built in 1800; the glebe comprises 21½ acres, subject to a rent of £20 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with that of Rahue; the chapel is a handsome edifice, and there are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a parochial school, and a dispensary. Here are numerous mineral springs, but none of them are used medicinally. The remains of the ancient monastery are very inconsiderable. John Henry North, an eminent barrister, was a native of this place.

KILBEGNET, a parish, in the poor-law union of ROSCOMMON, barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Roscommon, and on the road from that place to Dunmore; containing 5036 inhabitants, and 10,867¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Athleague; the rectory is impropriate in Thomas Corr, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £103. 17., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united with Donamon, and has a chapel at Crosswell. Here is a public school, principally supported by Mr. Dowell.

KILBEHENNY, or KILBENNY, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Mitchelstown, on the road from that place to Limerick; containing 4291 inhabitants. It comprises 15,376 statute acres, having much light land and a well-planted glen extending among the hills to the Galtee mountains, the highest of which, called Galtee More, separates this parish from Galbally. The Earl of

Kingston's beautiful seat, the Mountain Lodge, with its extensive demesne, is in Kilbehenny; as is also Lord Massey's lodge, with its fine woods and grounds. The parish is in the diocese of Emly: the rectory forms part of the union of Duntrileagne, and of the corps of the prebend of Killenellick in the cathedral of Emly; the tithe rent-charge is £300. The church has been lately rebuilt, at an expense of £634. In the Roman Catholic divisions, with the exception of a small part included in the district of Mitchelstown, Kilbehenny forms a separate district, in which are two chapels.

KILBELFAD, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ballina, and on the river Moy; containing 3681 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Lough Conn, in which is the island of Glass, the burial-place of Bishop Bale Fadh, who took refuge there during a period of persecution, and from whom the parish is supposed to have derived its name. Kilbelfad comprises 13,515¼ statute acres, whereof 6416 are under water. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the system of agriculture much improved: there is abundance of good bog, and the parish contains quarries of limestone and granite; also considerable quantities of marl, and of clay for making bricks. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, and petty-sessions occasionally. The island of Annagh, in Lough Conn, comprises 45 acres of arable land and two acres of bog. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardagh: the tithe rent-charge is £135. 5., which is equally divided between the appropriators and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Backs, in Ballynahaglish; there are two chapels, one at Knockmore and one at Gallows Hill, but service is only performed in one. Here are numerous encampments, generally called forts; and the remains of the old castles of Deel and Cloghan, built by the Bourkes; and of Castle Kelly.

KILBENNAN, or KILBANNON, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Tuam, on the road to Hollymount; containing 2844 inhabitants, and comprising 7656 statute acres. A religious house was anciently established here, of which no other record exists but that it was granted, after the Dissolution, to the burgesses of Athenry; it would appear to have been of great antiquity, as there is still remaining a portion, 50 feet high, of one of those round towers found generally near the site of the earliest religious establishments. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Tuam, and the vicarage forms part of the ecclesiastical union of Tuam: the tithe rent-charge is £79. 12., which is equally divided between the vicars-choral and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilbennan forms part of the district of Kilconly; the chapel is a small thatched building.

KILBERRY, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAN WEST, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Athy, and on the river Barrow; containing 1771 inhabitants. It comprises 10,539½ statute acres; about two-thirds are arable and pasture land, and one-third bog. The seats are Barrowford, Bellview, Salisbury, Geraldine, and Bert House, a residence of Lord Downes. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the gift of the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the rectory till lately formed part of the corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's. The tithe rent-charge is £270, of which two-thirds were payable to the dean. The church was opened for divine service in 1833; it was built at a cost of £1200, of which £900 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of two acres, but no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Athy. About 100 children are educated in a national school, and about 150 in two private schools. Here are the ruins of two churches; also the well of Tobberara, which is dedicated to St. John.

KILBERRY, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Navan, on the road from that place to Kingscourt; containing 2023 inhabitants, of whom 128 are in the village. It comprises 4818¼ statute acres of land of good quality; about two-thirds are meadow or pasture, and about 100 acres bog. The parish is intersected by the Yellow River, on which is a corn-mill. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Donaghpatrick: the tithe-rent charge is £231. 5., and there is a glebe of six acres, valued at £18. 9. 2. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilberry is the head of a district, comprising also Donaghpatrick and Teltown, and containing two chapels, situated at Kilberry and Oristown. There are two national schools, and a school to which Colonel Everard gives a house and garden rent-free, and C. Smyth, Esq., subscribes £10 annually. A chantry of two priests was formerly attached to the church of St. Mary, in this parish.

KILBIXY, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the market and post town of Ballinacargy, 2246 inhabitants. The castle of Kilbixy is said to have been built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1192, and was subsequently the seat of Geoffry de Constantine, who founded at Tristernagh a priory of Canons Regular, sometimes called the priory of Kilbixy, and richly endowed it. The last prior was Edmund Nugent, Bishop of Kildare, who held it with his bishopric; and a pension of £26. 13. 4. was granted to him on its surrender. In 1590 a lease of it was granted to Captain W. Piers, at a rent of £60, and the lands are still held by his descendants. It was finally destroyed in 1783. The town arose under the protection of the castle, and in the reign of Henry VI. was one of the borough towns of Meath. Sir Henry Piers, in his chorographical description of the county, states, that in 1782, part of the burgage castle, with 40 acres called the burgage land, existed, besides the ruins of many ancient houses and castles. The place had once an hospital, called the Leper-house of St. Bridgid, of which there are still some ruins. In the reign of Elizabeth, O'Dogherty of Connaught encamped in the abbey demesne with about 600 followers, and being attacked by the queen's forces and refused admission into the abbey, was slain with all his party. The PARISH contains 6493½ statute acres, and is richly embellished with

plantations that extend to Lough Iron, which is one of its boundaries, and is a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, but very shallow. The land is arable and pasture, with a small quantity of bog: there is some limestone. The principal seats are, Baronstown, which was built by the Rt. Hon. Anthony Malone; Tristernagh; Rath; Cummerstown; and Carrickbawn. The living is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1798, at a cost of £10,000, of which £900 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; the remainder was given by the late Lord Sunderlin, who also gave the organ. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1816, granted £450 as a gift and £50 as a loan; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united with that of Templeoran, and is also called Sonna; there are two chapels in the union, of which that of Kilbixy is in Ballinacargy. At Rath is a loan fund; also a society for spinning yarn, supported by subscriptions. Edmund Malone, the celebrated commentator on Shakspeare, is interred here, and the Malone family have a handsome mausoleum near the church. At Temple-Cross are the ruins of an ancient chapel.—See Ballinacargy.

KILBOLANE, a parish, in the union of Kanturk, partly in the barony of Upper Connello, county of Limerick, but chiefly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Charleville, on the road to Rathkeale; containing 4155 inhabitants. It comprises 10,015 statute acres. The land is of good quality, and mostly in pasture; the portion in tillage yields excellent crops of grain and potatoes. There are about 26 acres of woodland, and 100 acres of bog, forming part of the "Red Bog," which extends into the adjoining parishes. The chief seats are Gibbins Grove, Kilbolane House, and Curryglass House; and the villages of Millford and Coltycormick are in this parish. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the rectory of Knocktemple, the two constituting the union of Knocktemple, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory of Kilbolane is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £412. 10., is entirely payable to his lessee, who allows £6. 3. for discharging the clerical duties. A neat church, with a square tower, was erected in 1834, at a cost of £300. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Millford, or Freemount: the chapel at Millford is a commodious modern building; there is another chapel at Kilbolane. The castle of Kilbolane, which was destroyed by Cromwell, was of a square form, with a circular tower at each angle; the ruins are very insignificant. On removing the remains of the ancient church, the tomb of the Synan family, bearing the date 1446, was transferred to the new edifice.

KILBONANE, a parish, in the union of Bandon, barony of East Muskerry, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. E.) from Cookstown; on the river West Bride, and on the roads from Cork to Macroom and from Mallow to Bandon; containing 1725 inhabitants. It comprises 4710 statute acres: about three-fourths are arable and pasture land, some of which is extremely good; the waste consists chiefly of exhausted bog and some elevated heathy ground in the south. The state of agriculture is unimproved. At Aherlow are extensive and valuable quarries of limestone, which supply the greater part of the vale of Bandon and the interior of the country on both sides for agricultural purposes and for building and ornamental architecture, and from which was taken stone for the ornamental part of the new court-house of Cork. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the family of Rye, of Rye Court. The tithe rent-charge is £307. 10., of which £151. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a neat small edifice, was erected in 1834, by subscription. There is no glebe-house; the glebe consists of 9 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmurry. The parochial school is supported by the vicar and other subscribers. There are some remains of the old church; and at Cloghduff, in the western part of the parish, great quantities of human bones have been often found, but whether it is some ancient burial-place, or the scene of some long-forgotten battle, is not known.

KILBONANE, a parish, in the union of Killarney, barony of Magonihy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Milltown, on the road to Killarney; containing 3666 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Laune, and comprises 8668 statute acres, the greater part of which is in tillage; the soil consists chiefly of a heavy clay, and there is a considerable portion of bog. The state of agriculture is gradually improving; the limestone quarries at Listry are extensively worked, and the produce burnt for manure. At Ballymalis are flour-mills, worked by the Gheestan river. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Crosbie family, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Molahiffe. The tithe rent-charge is £276. 18., payable in equal portions to the impropriators and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilbonane forms part of the district of Milltown; the chapel, at Listry, is a large modern building. At Faha is a school-house, with apartments for the master, built in 1834 by Mrs. Raymond, at an expense of £250, for the education of the male children of her tenantry, for which she allows the master £20 per annum. The ruins of the ancient church are situated near the banks of the Laune; at Ballymalis are the remains of the castle of that name.

KILBRACKEN, or Ballynbracken, a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of West Ophaly, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Monastereven, on the road to Athy; containing 1365 inhabitants. It comprises 3057 statute acres: the land is of average quality. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithe rent-charge is £103. 17. About 100 children are educated in the parochial school.

KILBRAGH, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster; containing 362 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the

diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10.

KILBRAGH, Tipperary.—See Templetouhy.

KILBREEDY, or Kilbride, a parish, in the union of Ballina, barony of Tyrawley, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Killala, and on the road from Rathlacken to Ballycastle; containing 1963 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4457¼ statute acres; the soil is marshy, and there is a considerable quantity of bog. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and forms part of the union of Dunfeeny; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and precentor of Killala. The tithe rent-charge is £110. 12. 6., half of which is equally divided between the dean and precentor, and half is payable to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Dunfeeny. There is a chalybeate spring. Downpatrick Head is an insulated circular cliff, about 80 yards from the shore; on the summit are the remains of a building.

KILBREDY MAJOR, a parish, in the union of Kilmallock, partly in the barony of Small County, but chiefly in that of Costlea, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Kilmallock on the road to Tipperary; containing 1409 inhabitants. It comprises 3384 statute acres: the land is of good quality, being on a substratum of limestone; the greater portion is arable with some valuable meadow and pasture, and there is a small proportion of bog. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick, and the rectory forms part of the union of Kilmallock: the tithe rent-charge is £168. 12. 6. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises 11½ acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Athnassy, or Ballinvana. Here are several raths, some of which are perfect.

KILBREDY MINOR, a parish, in the union of Kilmallock, barony of Coshma, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kilmallock, and on the road from that place to Charleville; containing 612 inhabitants. It comprises 2110 statute acres; the soil is very good, but only about one-fifth of it is under tillage, the remainder being meadow or pasture land. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe consists of 12¾ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Effin. Near the south bank of the Subtach are the ruins of the church.

KILBREW, a parish, in the union of Dunshaughlin, barony of Ratoath, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Ratoath to Drogheda; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 2530½ statute acres of land of prime quality. Kilbrew House, formerly the property of the Gorges family, is a fine mansion, with an extensive and richly planted demesne. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and the rectory forms part of the union of Tryvett; the tithe rent-charge is £134. 12. 6. The church, which serves for the union, is a neat edifice, built about the middle of the last century; it was repaired, and a tower added, in 1822, by a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is in Tryvett, *which see*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Creekstown, or Curragha.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of Upper Antrim, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Ballyclare, and on the road from Ballymena to Doagh; containing 2071 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5641 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and forms part of the union of Donegore: the tithe rent-charge is £279. 17. 6. There is no church; divine service is performed in a school-house every Sunday.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of Newcastle, union of South Dublin, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 63 inhabitants, and comprising 846 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and forms part of the union of Clondalkin. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to Lucan, Palmerstown, and Clondalkin.

KILBRIDE, or Castlecorr, a parish, in the union of Oldcastle, partly in the barony of Demifore, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Clonmahon, county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, on the road from Crossdoney to Oldcastle; containing, with the post-town of Mount-Nugent, 5041 inhabitants. It comprises 9341 statute acres, of which about three-fifths are arable: in Lough Sheelin are 564 acres. Limestone is abundant. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Meath, the presentation to which belongs to Lord Dunsany: the tithe rent-charge is £311. 12. The church was built in 1804, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; it has been lately repaired, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granting £157. The glebe comprises 22 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Killeagh and Kilbride, and has a chapel at Mount-Nugent.—See Mount-Nugent.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Ida, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from New Ross; containing 516 inhabitants, and 1696 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kilcoan; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. John Digby. The tithe rent-charge is £67. 10., which is equally divided between the vicar and the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilbride forms part of the district of Slieuruagh.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the union of Dunshaughlin, barony of Dunboyne, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Clonee, and on the road from Dublin to Ratoath; containing 374 inhabitants. It comprises 3096½ statute acres; and is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Dunboyne, in which the tithes are included: the church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunboyne and Kilbride, and has a small chapel. On the lands of Ballintra are the remains of a Danish fort.

KILBRIDE, a parish, partly in the barony of Roscommon, but chiefly in that of South Ballintobber, union and county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (N.) from Roscommon, on the road to Strokestown; containing 8578 inhabitants. It comprises 19,287 statute acres: there is a large proportion

of bog: the other land is principally under tillage, but the system of agriculture is unimproved. Limestone abounds. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week at a place called the Four-mile-House. Kilbride is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and forms part of the ecclesiastical union of Roscommon; the rectory is impropriate in the Sandys family. The tithe rent-charge is £225. 13. 6., one-half payable to the impropriator and the other to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgeffin, also called Kilbride; a chapel was lately erected. Some remains yet exist of the abbey of Derrane; and there are several raths, one of which, on the lands of Holywell, has a treble fosse.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Waterford, and on the bay of Tramore; containing 582 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1801 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral, and forms, with the rectory of Island-Ikane, the impropriate cure of Kilbride, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Waterford; the tithe rent-charge is £56. 3., and there is a glebe of three acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunhill. Here are the ruins of the old castle of Cullen.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Camolin, and on the coast-road from Gorey to Oulart; containing 1054 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the vicinity of Ferns, was, during the disturbances of 1798, partly occupied by the insurgents, who encamped on Carrigrua Hill in their progress towards Gorey. It comprises 4473½ statute acres, of which a considerable portion is excellent grazing-land, and the remainder under tillage: the system of agriculture is slowly improving. Quarries of good building-stone are worked, and jasper has been found in some parts; there is only a scanty supply of fuel. A large quantity of butter is made here, and sent to the markets of Gorey and Enniscorthy. The chief seats are, Ballymore, a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated in the midst of a richly wooded demesne; and Rockspring. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and the rectory forms a part of the union of that name: the tithe rent-charge is £390. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Kilbride is part of the union or district of Ferns: the chapel, a neat building, is at Kilcissan, or Clorogue; and there is a place of worship for the Society of Friends at Ballintore. A school in the parish is under the Church Education Society, and another under the National Board. At Ballymore are the ruins of an ancient church, held in such veneration that persons dying within 40 miles of the spot are sometimes buried there.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the poor-law union of RATHDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; situated near Arklow, from which it is separated by the river Ovoca; and containing 1445 inhabitants. It lies on the coast, extends three miles northward of Arklow, in the direction of Wicklow, and comprises 6754 statute acres: the land is generally in a high state of cultivation. Shelton, the splendid seat of the Earl of Wicklow, is within the parish, which is wholly the property of that nobleman; there are, besides, several good residences, viz. Woodmount, Seabank, Sheepwalk, Templemichael, Kilbride, and Ballyrichard. Near the mouth of the Ovoca is a coast-guard station. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Glendalough, and patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin. Kilbride includes the ancient parishes of Templemichael and Templerainey, and previously to 1833 constituted part of the union of Arklow, from which it was then separated by act of council; it now forms, together with the parish of Enorely or Encriley, the union of Kilbride. The vicarial tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 4. The church, erected in 1834 by the Earl of Wicklow, at a cost of £900, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newbridge and Baranisky: the chapel is a neat and spacious edifice. Upwards of 200 children are educated, without religious distinction, in schools supported entirely by the Earl and Countess of Wicklow; and about 130 children and young persons are instructed in a Sunday school under the superintendence of the minister. Within the parish are the ruins of three ancient churches, those of Kilbride, Templemichael, and Templerainey, with burial-places adjoining each. The ruins of Kilbride church are on an eminence commanding a fine view of the town and bridge of Arklow, a great expanse of sea, the demesne of Shelton Abbey, and the woods of Glenart: in the churchyard adjoining is a mausoleum of the Howard family.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4¾ miles (E.) from Blessington, on the road from that place to Wicklow; containing 1256 inhabitants. This parish is in a very mountainous district, and comprises 11,640¾ statute acres, of which about 8000 are mountain land; there is much bog, particularly at Shankhill. The land is chiefly in pasture. The granite used in building Nelson's pillar, the Post-office, and other edifices in Dublin, was brought from the Golden Hill granite-quarry, here; and there is iron-ore in Butter mountain. The principal seats are Kippure Lodge and Ballywood. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough: the rectory is partly impropriate in the representatives of the late Colonel Allen, and partly appropriate to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's; the vicarage forms part of the union of Blessington. The tithe rent-charge is £91. 6., of which £16. 10. are payable to the representatives, £34. 19. to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, for which a grant of £900 was made by the late Board of First Fruits, was built in 1833, and is in the later English style of architecture, with an embattled tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Kilbride forms part of the district of Blessington, and has a neat chapel, which was enlarged in 1835. Here are two old burial-grounds, several raths, and some large unhewn blocks of granite on the mountains.

KILBRIDE, KING'S county.—See TULLAMORE.

KILBRIDE-GLYN, a parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of SHELMALIER WEST, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Taghmon, on the road from that place to Wexford; containing 826 inhabitants. It comprises 4110 statute

acres, principally in tillage; and is in the diocese of Ferns. The rectory was impropriate in the Colclough family till about 1740, when it was purchased by the late Board of First Fruits, and annexed to the impropriate curacy, which forms part of the union of Killurin: the tithe rent-charge is £77. 9. 2. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Glyn.

KILBRIDE-LANGAN, or CLARA, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of KILCOURSEY, King's county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Tullamore to Athlone; containing, with the post-town of Clara, 4581 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7617½ statute acres; more than one-half is good arable land, and of the remainder, about 1600 acres are profitable bog. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Clara, in which the church is situated; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire: the tithe rent-charge is £204. 4. 6., of which £114. 4. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish forms part of the district of Ardnorcher or Clara: a small chapel is kept up at Lehinch, where is a school under the patronage of the Christian Brotherhood; there is also a chapel in the town. The parish contains places of worship for Baptists, and for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. About 45 children are taught in the parochial schools; and there are several private schools.—See CLARA.

KILBRIDE-PILATE, or PACE-KILBRIDE, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4¼ miles (W.) from Kinnegad, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 914 inhabitants, and 4031¾ statute acres. Here is Gaulstown Park, the splendid seat of Lord Kilmaine, in the grounds of which was a very large larch-tree, planted by Dean Swift; but it was blown down in the storm of January, 1839, and was sold for £25. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Enniscoffey, or Kilbride-Pilate, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £75. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Fartullagh, or Rochfort-Bridge, and has a chapel at Milltown.

KILBRIDE-VESTON, or KILBRIDE-VASTY, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Mullingar, on the road from that place to Rochfort-Bridge; containing 645 inhabitants. It comprises 1980 statute acres, and is in tillage and pasturage, with a considerable quantity of bog. The principal seats are, Dunboden, in which demesne are the remains of the ancient parish church; Whitewell; and Kilbride Castle, where are the remains of a stronghold of the Tyrrells. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Gifford family, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £58. 17. 6., of which £39. 5. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; there is neither church nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Fartullagh, or Rochfort-Bridge.

KILBRIN, a parish, in the union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Liscarrol; on the river Allua, and on the new road from Liscarrol to Mallow; containing 4855 inhabitants. It comprises 12,631 statute acres. The land considerably varies in quality, and a large portion consists of hilly pasture. Limestone is found in the south part of the parish, and burnt for manure; the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A fair is held at Ballyheene on Oct. 2nd, for general farming stock. Two roads have been made through the parish within a few years, and have tended greatly to the improvement of the district; one from Drumcolloher, through Liscarrol, to the mail-road near Mallow; and the other from Newcastle to Castle-Cor in this parish, where it meets the former road. The chief seats are, Castle-Cor, the ancient family mansion of the Freeman family, situated in a richly wooded demesne, which is particularly remarkable for its fine oaks; Ballygraddy; and Marybrook. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is impropriate in the family of Longfield, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Liscarrol, or Kilbrin. The tithe rent-charge is £707. 5., of which £392. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, situated at Ballygraddy, on the border of the parish, is a plain building with a square tower surmounted by a small spire; it was erected in 1790, by a grant of £564 made by the late Board of First Fruits. There are no remains of the ancient church, but its extensive burial-ground is still used. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which also comprises the parishes of Ballyclough, Drumdowney, and Kilmaclenan: the principal chapel, at the Cross of Kilbrin, is a large and handsome slated building of recent erection, with pointed windows; there is also a chapel at Ballyclough. A school is supported by Major Freeman, who allows £20 per annum, and a house and garden for the master.

KILBRINE, a parish, in the union and barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1¾ mile (S. S. E.) from Boyle; containing 1114 inhabitants. It comprises 3852 statute acres. Lough Key is chiefly in this parish: it is about three British miles in its greatest length, has many bays and inlets, and abounds with islands; but its scenery is rather beautiful than romantic, although the Curlew mountains rise near its western shore. On Trinity Island was an abbey, founded in the 7th century, and refounded in 1215 for Præmonstratensian canons: in 1466 it was accidentally burnt, but it was rebuilt, and continued till the general dissolution; some of its ruins still exist. A chronological register was kept in this monastery, and is known as the Annals of Lough Key. On Inchmacnerin was a monastery, supposed to be the Eas-mac-neire founded by St. Columb; it existed till the Reformation. Castle Island is almost covered by a building called Mac Dermot's Castle, which has been partially rebuilt by Viscount Lorton, and contains some handsome apartments and fine old portraits: several legends are connected with the original fortress. Church Island contains some ruins, and Stag Island is finely wooded. On the south side of the lake is the demesne of Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Viscount Lorton, who has greatly improved this parish, as well as his other estates. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Crofton; the vicarage was till lately part of the union of Killuken and corps of the archdeaconry of Elphin. The tithe rent-

charge is £21. 15., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Boyle. Lord Lorton contributes £14 per annum, and gives a house and garden rent-free, in support of a school.

KILBRITAIN, a parish, in the union of Bandon, East division of the barony of East Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Bandon, on the road from that place to Timoleague; containing 1652 inhabitants. A castle was built here in the 13th century by De Courcey, who was dispossessed by M'Carty Reagh; there are still some remains. In 1642 this place was taken and garrisoned by the men of Bandon. The parish, which lies on the eastern side of a small bay, comprises 4751 statute acres, two-thirds of which are under tillage; the remainder forms the demesne of Kilbritain House. The land is generally very good, but indifferently cultivated; sand brought from the shore of the bay is the principal manure. Here is a slate-quarry; also some extensive flour-mills, and a fulling-mill on a small river which falls into the bay. Many of the people are occupied in fishing, and some are engaged in weaving cotton cords and coarse cloth. Besides Kilbritain House, here are Borleigh and Mill House. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilbritain in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £307. 10. The church is in ruins, but divine service is regularly performed in the school-house at Kilshanahane. The glebe consists of 5 acres; there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Rathclarin. Parochial schools were built by subscription in 1829.

KILBRITAIN, a village, in the parish of Rathclarin, union of Bandon, East division of the barony of East Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S.) from Bandon; containing 48 houses, and 288 inhabitants. It is situated in a deep and interesting glen, at the head of a long narrow creek running up from Courtmacsherry bay on the southern coast; and is a constabulary police station. A fair is held on Nov. 22nd, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to the district of Rathclarin. The environs are very interesting; the sides of the hills are richly wooded, and there are some remains of an ancient castle.

KILBRODERAN, a parish, in the union of Rathkeale, partly in the barony of Lower Connello, but chiefly in that of Shanid, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 4 miles (N. W.) from Rathkeale, on the road to Shanagolden; containing 869 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western bank of the river Deel, over which is a good bridge called Newbridge, built in 1747, when the road was first constructed. It comprises 2901 statute acres; about one-half is under tillage, and the remainder principally in large dairy-farms, but in many parts the soil is so stony that its cultivation is much impeded. The substratum is limestone rock, in some places rising above the surface and in others scattered in large detached masses. Newbridge is about two miles from Rathkeale, and the same distance from Askeaton. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop; but on the demise of the present incumbent it will merge in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' fund. The tithe rent-charge is £165. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises six acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Coolcappagh, comprising also the parish of Kilcoleman: there is a chapel at Coolcappagh, in this parish; also one in the parish of Kilcoleman. Some picturesque remains of the church still exist, at the foot of Kilbroderan hill; and at Rathgonin are the ruins of the old castle of that name.

KILBROGAN, a parish, in the union of Bandon, barony of Kinnalmeaky, county of Cork, and province of Munster, on the road from Cork to Bandon; containing, with part of the latter borough, 5404 inhabitants. This parish, called also Knockbrogan, is bounded on the south by the river Bandon, and comprises 7578 statute acres: the land is in general of good quality; about one-third is in pasture, principally included in the demesne of the Earl of Bandon. At Lauragh an extensive tract of waste has been brought into cultivation by John Swanton, Esq., who lately introduced the Scottish system of agriculture. Lime brought from Aherlow, six miles distant, and sea-sand from Colliers'-quay, are the chief manures. The prevailing substratum is clay-slate; but there are some good quarries of freestone, which principally supplied the stone of which the chief part of the new town of Bandon is built. The scenery in many parts is pleasingly varied, and there are several gentlemen's seats. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, united from time immemorial to the rectory of Aglish, together forming the union and corps of the prebend of Kilbrogan in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £487. 10. The church is in Bandon: divine service is also performed at Carhue, where a chapel of ease has been erected. The glebe-house is beautifully situated on an eminence surrounded by plantations, and the glebe comprises 32¾ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bandon: the chapel, situated in the old churchyard, is a small plain edifice. —See Bandon.

KILBRONEY, a parish, in the union of Mallow, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Buttevant, on the road to Charleville; containing 788 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1876 statute acres: the soil is a fine deep loam, and the land is mostly in pasture; the small portion of bog is now nearly exhausted. Kilbroney is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in J. Watkins, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Buttevant: the tithe rent-charge is £144. 9., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the place forms part of the union or district of Buttevant. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground; and at Ballinguile are the remains of the castle of that name, and of an ancient mansion of the Fitzjames family.

KILBRONEY, a parish, in the union of Kilkeel, barony of Upper Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, on the road from Newry to Kilkeel; containing, with the town of Rosstrevor, 4540 inhabitants. It comprises 13,208¼ statute acres, of which 275 are

woodland, about 5000 arable, and the remainder bog and mountain, the latter of which affords excellent pasture. Here are some large bleach-greens, and some lead-mines. The principal seats are the Lodge, Brandensburg, Carpenham, Green Park, Amos Vale, Ballyedmund, Old Hall, and Crayfield. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the gift of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £116. 10., one-third payable to the vicar, and two-thirds to the bishop. The church, which is in Rosstrevor, is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a lofty tower and pinnacles: it was built in 1819, at an expense of £2000, of which the Board of First Fruits gave £200 and lent £1100. The Board also granted £450 as a gift, and £120 as a loan, for the erection of the glebe-house, in 1821: the glebe comprises $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one in Rosstrevor, the other at Killowen. There are several national and other schools. On the acclivity of a mountain is a very large stone, called Cloughmerne, which was formerly part of a cromlech; and near Killowen are the ruins of Green Castle: this fortress was built by Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, destroyed by the Irish in 1343, rebuilt soon after on a large scale, and dismantled by order of Cromwell. In the parish are also the remains of Castle Roe, or Rosstrevor Castle. On the Hillstown road are the ruins of Kilbroney church, in which a *clogh-ban*, or "white bell," was some years since discovered; also an ancient stone cross and a holy well. In 1834 a spacious cave was discovered, containing broken urns filled with calcined human bones and ashes. A chalybeate spring was formerly much resorted to, but is now almost neglected.—See Rosstrevor.

KILBRYAN.—See Kilbrine.

KILBURNE, a parish, in the barony of Middlethird, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Waterford; containing 905 inhabitants. It comprises 3515 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, and partly forms a portion of the corps of the deanery, and partly of the precentorship, of the cathedral of Waterford: the tithe rent-charge is £115. 3., of which £90. 19. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the precentor.

KILCAR, or Kilkaragh, a parish, in the union of Glenties, barony of Bannagh, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (W.) from Killybegs; containing 4969 inhabitants. St. Carthach, whose festival is kept on the 5th of March, is supposed to have presided over a monastery here so early as 540. The parish comprises 18,883 statute acres, about one-sixth of which only is arable, the remainder bog and mountain land: agriculture is in a very backward state. Fairs are held eight times in the year, for cattle, yarn, and flannel. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 15. The church is a small handsome building, erected in 1828, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built at the same time, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £450 from the Board; there is a glebe of 1282 statute acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large chapel. The parochial school is endowed with a grant from Col. Robertson's fund; there are five other schools, and a dispensary.

KILCARAGH, a parish, in the barony of Gualtier, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Waterford, and on the river Suir; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises 650 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the corps of the deanery: the tithe rent-charge is £22. 11. 6.

KILCARN, a parish, in the union of Navan, barony of Skreen, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Navan, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 600 inhabitants. It comprises 2337 statute acres, of which about two-thirds are under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. There are some considerable corn and flour mills; and the river Boyne, upon which the parish is situated, affords facility of conveyance. The principal seats are Kilcarn House, Kilcarn Lodge, and Upper Kilcarn. The parish is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Skreen, or Skryne; the rectory is impropriate in C. Barry, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £95. 14., the whole payable to the impropriator. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcarn forms part of the district of Athlumney: the original chapel, an old building, has been converted into a school-house; and a chapel has been built adjoining the residence of the parish priest.

KILCARRAGH, a parish, in the union of Listowel, barony of Clanmaurice, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S. W.) from Listowel, and on the rivers Brick and Feale; containing 1250 inhabitants. It comprises 2911 statute acres, of which $1280\frac{1}{2}$ consist of good arable land, $891\frac{1}{2}$ of coarse pasture, and about 740 of bog. Limestone abounds, and in some places approaches to marble; it is generally burnt for manure, for which purpose sea-sand brought from Cashen ferry is also used: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of William M. Hickson, Esq.; it is held by faculty with the vicarage of Duagh. The tithe rent-charge is £70; and there is a glebe of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, subject to a rent of about one guinea per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Lixnaw, *which see*.

KILCASH, a parish, in the union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Iffa and Offa East, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Clonmel; containing 1260 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 3754 statute acres, is on the southern side of Slieve na Man, and contains an ancient seat of the Ormonde family. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united episcopally, in 1813, to the vicarages of Killaloan, Templethay, and Kilgrant, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £85, of which £34. 12. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the vicarial benefice is £200. 6. 6. The church was erected in 1827, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house: the glebe here comprises 8*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, and there is also

one of 3*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* in Kilgrant. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Gammonsfield, or Kilcash, and has a chapel at Ballypatrick.

KILCASKIN, a parish, in the unions of BANTRY and KENMARE, partly in the barony of GLANEROUGH, county of KERRY, but chiefly in that of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Castletown; containing 6780 inhabitants. This parish, which extends for more than ten miles along the shore of Bantry bay, comprises 51,491 statute acres. The greater portion is wild and mountainous, and not more than one-sixth is under cultivation; several of the mountains afford pasture on their sides and summits, but others are rocky and barren. The loftiest is Hungry hill, 2160 feet above the level of the sea, and remarkable for its singular waterfall, which, descending from a height of nearly 800 feet and frequently broken by ledges of projecting rock, forms a magnificent and beautiful cascade; the water issues from a lake near the summit, and after its descent passes by Ardrigoole and falls into the bay. Seven miles to the east of this mountain is the larger Sugar Loaf, which is 1112 feet high; and of the other mountains in this parish, the principal are the Knocknafouka and the Esk: along their summits runs the boundary line between the counties of Cork and Kerry. In this parish is also part of the romantic and celebrated district of Glengariff, comprising the scene of a hard-fought battle between the English forces under Sir C. Wilmot, and the native Irish under the Prince of Bear and Bantry, the latter of whom were defeated with great loss. [A more detailed description of Glengariff is given in the article on Kilmacomogue.] The principal seats are, The Lodge, the handsome residence of the Earl of Bantry; Reemeen Cottage; and Reen Lodge. There is an extensive slate-quarry at Roosk, close to the sea-shore. Iron and copper ore abound in various parts of the parish, but neither is at present worked: the iron-ore was formerly very extensively procured, and large smelting-works were carried on at Glengariff and Ardrigoole; of the latter, very considerable remains exist, forming an interesting feature on the banks of the river. There are constabulary police stations at Ardrigoole and Glengariff, and a coast-guard station also at the latter place, forming part of the district of Castletown. A manorial court is held at Ardrigoole every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, the rectory till lately constituting part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry of Ross: the tithe rent-charge is £285. The church is a small edifice with a low square tower, situated at the base of the rugged mountain of Ardrigoole; it was built in 1810, at an expense of £500, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £190 towards its repair. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the diocese of Kerry, and is the head of a union or district, comprising also Bunnane; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Massmount near Ardrigoole, Glengariff, and Bunnane. At Daraheen-Dharmuda a battle was fought between O'Sullivan Bear and O'Donovan, in which the latter was slain. The ruins of the old church are situated in a deep recess in the mountains, one mile north-east from Ardrigoole: at Drumlav is a very perfect fort; at Croho is a second of much greater dimensions, and there are others in various parts of the parish. At Leitrimbeg and Leitrimmore are two Gollanes, or upright stones, but without any inscription; and several more are to be seen in the same district. At Dereencharrin, on a hill near the public road to Glengariff, are prodigious piles of large stones, heaped together in great confusion, and called in the Irish language "Carrans."

KILCATERN, or KILCATEERIN, a parish, in the union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Castletown; containing 6940 inhabitants. This parish comprises 21,778 statute acres, of which more than three-fourths are bog and mountain; it rises into mountains near the Kenmare river, and on the north-west has a capacious bay, called Kilcateerin or Quoilah bay. The valleys are moderately well cultivated, chiefly by spade husbandry; the mountains are generally bare, but afford good summer pasture. A new road from Castletown to the mines of Allihies has been opened in the vicinity of the parish, and other improvements are contemplated; a constabulary police station has been established. The parish is in the diocese of Ross: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Riversdale, and partly appropriate to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kilaconenagh. The tithe rent-charge is £145, of which £48. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. Divine service is performed at Allihies, in a house licensed by the bishop. The Roman Catholic parish is in the diocese of Kerry, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a small plain building near Quoilah bay. Near the bay, also, are the remains of the old church; and not far distant is a very high erect stone, called a Gollane or Long stone.

KILCAVAN, or KILKEVAN, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 11½ miles (S. W.) from Wexford, on the new road to Bannow; containing 768 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, and comprises 3204½ statute acres, almost entirely under tillage; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved within the last few years, and from the convenience of the situation of the parish for obtaining seamanure, the land is generally in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1806, to the vicarage of Bannow, together forming the union of Kilcavan, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £108. 10., and of the whole union of the incumbent £212. 18. 6. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £190, is a neat edifice with a square tower, erected in 1820; the late Board of First Fruits gave £600, and lent £130, towards the expense. The same Board also gave, in 1821, £400, and lent £330, for the erection of the glebe-house, in Bannow: the glebe, in four portions, comprises 4½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bannow, or Ballymitty. At Granstown is a convent of Augustine friars, representing the ancient house of Clonmines, and to which is attached a chapel, open to the public; the establishment consists of two brethren, employed in

preparing pupils for the college of Maynooth, and in this seminary the late eminent Dr. Doyle received the rudiments of his education. There is a dispensary.

KILCHRIST, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Clonderlaw, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Kildysart, and on the western bank of the river Fergus; containing, with the island of Innismore, or Deer Island, 2974 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7061½ statute acres, mostly under tillage; there is a large extent of bog. Sea-weed and sand procured on the shores of the Fergus are used for manure. Grain and other agricultural produce are occasionally sent in boats to Limerick from Ballycorick. The principal seats are, Paradise, beautifully situated on the Fergus, of which, and of the surrounding scenery, it commands a most extensive view; and Fort Fergus. On an eminence in the demesne of Paradise was an ornamental building, called the Temple, which formed a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the river; but it has been taken down. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly impropriate in the family of Wyndham, and partly in Bindon Scott, Esq.; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kildysart. The tithe rent-charge is £189. 10. 6., of which £79. 1. 9. are payable to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clondegad: the chapel, at Knockboy, is a small building. The ruins of the ancient church still remain, in the burial-ground.—See Ballinacally and Deer Island.

KILCHRIST, or Kilcriest, a parish, in the union of Loughrea, partly in the barony of Dunkellin, but chiefly in that of Loughrea, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Gort; containing 1579 inhabitants. It comprises 3419 statute acres. A baronial court is held once in three weeks. Kilchrist is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, and forms part of the union of Killinane, or Kilthomas; the rectory is partly appropriate to the bishopric, and partly to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £66, of which £14. 5. are payable to the bishop, £2. 5. to the lessee of the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe-house of the union is in this parish. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel, lately built, in connexion with which is a school for about 100 children. About 80 children are educated in a public school partly supported by the rector. Here are the remains of a chapel.

KILCLEAGH, or Moate, a parish, in the union of Athlone, barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, on the road from Athlone to Dublin; containing, with the post-town of Moate, 6444 inhabitants. It comprises 15,264 statute acres, and is principally grazing-land; there is a considerable quantity of bog, with abundance of limestone and gritstone. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £207. 5. The church was built in 1782, enlarged by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits in 1819, and lately repaired by a grant of £228 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was purchased in 1819, by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board: the glebe comprises 86 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh: part of it forms the district of Moate, in which are two chapels, one there and one at Bogagh; the other, with the parish of Lemanaghan, constitutes that of Ballymahown, in which also are two chapels, one of them at Ballymahown, in this parish. There is also a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. Near Farnagh are the ruins of the castle of Clonlonan, which gave name to the barony.—See Moate.

KILCLEEHEEN.—See Kilculliheen.

KILCLIEF, a parish, in the union of Downpatrick, barony of Lecale, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (S.) from Strangford; containing 1121 inhabitants. Here was formerly an abbey under St. Eugene and St. Neill, disciples of St. Patrick; also an hospital for lepers, of which there are still some small remains. The castle of Kilclief, of which also part remains, was anciently the palace of the bishops of Down, to whom the manor belongs. The parish contains 2424½ statute acres: there is no waste or bog, and the land is extremely well cultivated, furnishing much wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes for exportation. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £162. The church is a small plain building, on an elevated spot near the sea-shore, erected at a cost of £506, of which £435 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which £400 were given and £50 lent, in 1816, by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 10 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including also the townland of Ballyargan and two others in Ballyculter, and containing a small chapel. The parochial school was built in 1804.

KILCLOAN, a parish, in the union of Dunshaughlin, barony of Upper Deece, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (N. E.) from Kilcock, and on the road from Summerhill to Dunboyne; containing 267 inhabitants. It comprises 2717 statute acres, of partly good, and partly middling land. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Raddonstown: the tithe rent-charge is £83. 1. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Batterstown, comprising Kilcloan, Raddonstown, Ballymaglasson, Rathregan, Balfeighan, and Moyglare, and containing three chapels; that of Kilcloan is a neat modern building. Here is Mulhussey Castle.

KILCLOGHAN.—See Templetown.

KILCLOGHER.—See Clogher, county Louth.

KILCLONAGH, a parish, in the union of Thurles, barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Templemore; containing 179 inhabitants. This parish comprises only 759 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union of Moyne: the tithe rent-charge is £48. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Moyne.

KILCLONBROOK, or Cremorgan, a parish, in the union of Abbeyleix, barony of Cullinagh, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Stradbally, on the road from that place to Abbeyleix; containing about 84 inhabitants.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £28. 11. 9. There is neither church nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stradbally.

KILCLONFERT, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Philipstown, on the road from that place to Kilbeggan; containing 1835 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,266¼ statute acres; above 3000 acres are arable, above 4000 meadow and pasture, about 100 woodland, and 2600 bog. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare: the rectory is in the patronage of the representatives of F. Trench, Esq.; the vicarage, which was lately suppressed, was in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £186. 18. 6., of which £124. 17. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither church nor glebe-house: the occasional duty is performed by the incumbent of Killaderry. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Philipstown, and contains a chapel.

KILCLOONY, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the river Suck and on the road from Dublin to Galway; containing, with part of the post-town of Ballinasloe, 7248 inhabitants. The English army encamped here for three days previously to the celebrated battle of Aughrim, during which this was the scene of much sanguinary conflict, the memory whereof is perpetuated in the names of several places in its immediate vicinity. The bridge over the small stream which separates the parish from Aughrim is still called the Bridge of *Millea Chean*, or "The Thousand Heads," from the numbers that fell here; and there are two other passes where much carnage took place before the Irish outposts were driven across the stream and morass upon their main army: one is called *Barna Chaugh*, or "The Gap of Grief," and the other *Craugh*, or "The place of Sorrowing." The parish is close on the confines of Roscommon, and comprises 7289 statute acres, of which about 1736 are waste and bog: the Grand Canal from Dublin terminates at the town of Ballinasloe. The principal seats are, Garbally Park, the residence of the Earl of Clancarty; Macnee; Cahir; Kelly's Grove; Persse Park; Nutley; and Grange. The parish is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and to the deanery, and partly united with the vicarage, which forms a portion of the union of Creagh. The tithe rent-charge is £94. 8. The church, in Ballinasloe, is a plain cruciform structure with a lofty octagonal spire, built in 1790, and enlarged in 1825 at a cost of £1200, being a loan from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballinasloe; the chapel is a neat edifice, built by subscription. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A chalybeate spa, issuing from the bog at Poolboy, has been inclosed by the Earl of Clancarty, who has built a handsome room over it.—See BALLINASLOE.

KILCLUNEY, or KILCLOONEY, a district parish, partly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in that of LOWER FEWS, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER; including part of the town of Markethill, on the road from Newry to Armagh; and containing 8079 inhabitants. It was constituted in 1792, by disuniting 22 townlands from the parish of Mullaghbrack, and comprises 12,833¾ statute acres, of which 3109 are heath and bog, and the remainder in a high state of cultivation. At Carricklane is a quarry of good clay-slate, from which was raised the stone for building Gosford Castle: lead-ore has been also found in the parish in considerable quantities. The weaving of linen and cotton cloth is carried on. Kilcluney is in the diocese of Armagh; and on its separation from Mullaghbrack, a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Prebendary of Mullaghbrack, was instituted under the provisions of an act of the 7th of George III.; and a church was built (in 1794) at Glassdrummond, a plain neat edifice, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £500. The glebe-house, towards which the same Board granted £450 as a gift and £50 as a loan, is a handsome building, situated on a glebe of 22 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lisnadill, or Ballymacnab; the chapel is a large and handsome edifice, at Clady. There are three places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; one at Redrock, another at Clady, and the third at Ballylane. Of the several public schools, some are aided by donations from the Rev. Dr. Blacker, others by Lords Charlemont and Gosford, and the parochial school by the prebendary and perpetual curate. Some vestiges yet exist of the old church of Kilcluney, burnt in 1641; and also of a bawn, built in 1619 by H. Achison, Esq., and destroyed at the same time. *Cairn-amnhanaghan*, or "The Vicar's Cairn," which is noticed more particularly under the head of Mullaghbrack, is in this district.

KILCOAN, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 555 inhabitants, and 1583 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united in 1779 to Kilbride, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £84. 16. 6., and of the whole union £118. 16. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcoan forms part of the district of Slieruagh.

KILCOAN, WEXFORD.—See KILCOWAN.

KILCOCK, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IKEATHY and OUGHTERANY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 10½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Trim, and 15 miles (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Galway; containing 1974 inhabitants, of whom 1327 are in the town. This place, which is said to have derived its name from an ancient church or monastery dedicated to St. Cocha, is situated on a stream called the Rye Water, which here forms the boundary of the county. The town extends into the parish of Raddonstown, barony of Upper Deece, county of Meath, and contains altogether 1537 inhabitants; it consists of several small streets diverging from the market-square, and has 306 houses, irregularly built, but a few of which are of respectable appearance. The inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs, and coal is brought down the Royal Canal, which passes by the town, as does the railway from Dublin to Mullingar. Races are annually held on the adjacent common for three or four days, and are well attended. A

large distillery and brewery have been established here. The market, which is toll-free, is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with corn and potatoes, great quantities of which are purchased, and sent by the canal to Dublin. The original fairs, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are on March 25th, May 11th, Aug. 11th, and Sept. 29th; and additional fairs have been established on Feb. 4th, July 14th, Oct. 22nd, Nov. 24th, and Dec. 13th. Here is a constabulary police station. The parish comprises 4064 statute acres, chiefly rich pasture land, appropriated to the fattening of stock for the Dublin market, and for exportation; what little is under tillage is cultivated on the improved system, and is very productive. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and within the parish are the houses of Courtown and Laragh, both situated in demesnes richly wooded. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the vicarages of Hortland and Cloncurry and the rectory of Downings, forming the union of Kilcock, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Trimlestown, and Joseph Walker, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £126, of which £52. 10. are payable to the vicar; and the rent-charge of the entire union payable to the incumbent is £294. 11.: the glebe of the union comprises 10½ acres; there is no glebe-house. The church has been rebuilt at a cost of £798, whereof £698 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Cloncurry, Hortland, and Clonshamboe; there is a chapel in the town, and also one at Newtown.

KILCOCKAN, a parish, in the union of LISMORE, barony of COSHBRIDE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E. S. E) from Tallow, and on the river Blackwater; containing 1420 inhabitants. It comprises 4538 statute acres, and includes the modern castle of Strancally, the seat of the proprietor of the parish, a large Gothic building, in a richly planted demesne of above 1000 acres. The parish is in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire and J. Keily, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Templemichael. The tithe rent-charge is £177. 3., of which £51. 18. 6. are payable to each of the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcockan forms part of the district of Templemichael, also called Knockanore, or Kilwatermoy, and has a chapel recently erected. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Strancally, which formerly belonged to the earls of Desmond, and after its forfeiture by that family was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom it was assigned to the Earl of Cork. This castle appears to have been partially demolished with gunpowder a long time since, and was recently struck by lightning, which caused a large portion of it to fall into the Blackwater.

KILCOE, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Western division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Skibbereen; on the river Roaring Water, and the road to Rock Island; containing 2339 inhabitants. It comprises 5272 statute acres. The surface is rocky and uneven, and not more than one-third is in cultivation; the remainder consists of bare rocks of clay-slate, intermixed with small tracts of bog. The land under tillage is chiefly in patches amidst the rocks, and is generally cultivated by the spade; the manure is brought to it on the backs of horses, and the produce carried off in the same manner. Some of the higher grounds afford tolerable pasturage for young cattle. The scenery is for the most part wild, and marked with features of rugged grandeur; but the glen here, through which the river rushes with furious impetuosity, forming numerous cataracts in its progress to the bay to which it gives name, abounds with young and thriving plantations, and is finely contrasted with the sterility around it. In this romantic glen have been erected mills, corn-stores, and quays, on the banks of the river. Two manorial courts are held monthly, by the seneschals of the bishop of Ross and Thomas Hungerford, Esq., respectively. The parish is in the diocese of Ross: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Riversdale, and partly constitutes a portion of the income of the vicar; the vicarage is united with that of Cape Clear, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Kilcoe is £225. The church, a small edifice, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1830, gave £650, is nearly in the centre of the parish. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcoe forms part of the district of Aghadown: the chapel is a large edifice, situated near the Roaring Water. On a point of land at the head of Roaring-Water bay are the extensive remains of Kilcoe Castle, built by the M'Cartys, lords of Clandermot, and now consisting principally of a large massive square tower, with a small turret; at no great distance, close to the shore, are the ruins of the old parish church. Several swords and spear-heads of bronze were found in 1825, by some labourers quarrying stone; they were all in good preservation.

KILCOLA, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of FRENCHPARK, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Frenchpark, on the road from that place to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 2784 inhabitants. It comprises 7217¼ statute acres, of which about one-tenth is bog, and the remainder arable or pasture land. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin: the rectory was till lately part of the union of Shankill and corps of the precentorship of Elphin; the vicarage is part of the union of Easter-Snow. The tithe rent-charge is £48. 2., and is equally divided between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcola is included in the district of Croghan and Ballynameen, also called Killucan, and has a chapel at Ballynameen.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the barony of BARRETTS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 9½ miles (W. by N.) from Cork, on the road to Killarney, and on the river Dripsey; the population is returned with Magourney, the boundary between the two parishes being now unknown. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Magourney. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Aghabologue.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, partly in the barony of MAGONIHY, but chiefly in that of TRUGHENACKMY, union of KILLARNEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, on the mail-road to Cahirciveen; containing, with the post-town of Milltown, 4745 inhabit-

ants. In the reign of Henry III., Geoffry de Mauriscis founded a priory at Killagh, in this parish, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin: the abbot was a lord of parliament. It was endowed with large possessions in several parts of the county, which, together with the site, were at the Dissolution granted to Captain Spring, but were forfeited by him after the wars of 1641. The abbey now forms part of the estate of Sir William Duncan Godfrey, Bart., to whose ancestor, Major Godfrey, the lands of Kilcoleman and the contiguous parishes of Killorglin, Kiltalla, and Kilgarrilander, were granted by Charles II. on his restoration, when several English families settled here, some of whose descendants still remain. The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the river Maine, and on the west by the harbour of Castlemaine, comprises 7758 statute acres, of which 6803 consist of arable and pasture land, 745 of bog, and 210 of woodland. The soil is mostly a heavy clay; it produces good crops of grain and potatoes, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The principal seat is Kilcoleman Abbey, the residence of Sir W. D. Godfrey, which has been remodelled in the Elizabethan style, and is surrounded by an extensive and finely wooded demesne. Attached to the demesne is a neat cottage, called Fort Agnes, built on the edge of a circular hollow surrounded by a Danish moat or rath.

The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the representatives of Lord Glandore; the rectory is impropriate in the Hon. and Rev. F. Mullins, to whose lessees the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £242. 6., is entirely payable, and who allows a stipend to the curate. The church, at Milltown, is a neat edifice, with a lofty square tower surmounted by octangular pinnacles; it was erected in 1822, on a site presented by Sir John Godfrey, by aid of two loans of £900 and £100 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built about the same period, the Board granting £450 as a gift, and £50 as a loan; the glebe comprises eight acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Milltown, where the principal chapel is situated. Of the abbey, which was a building of considerable size and strength, and constructed of a kind of dark marble, the walls and the noble east window are still nearly entire, and, from the style of the architecture, appear to be of a more recent date than that of the original foundation. Near the abbey are the ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached, which is still used. Besides the fort already mentioned there are several others, commonly called "Danish" forts.—See MILLTOWN.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of PARSONSTOWN, partly in the barony of BALLYBRITT, but chiefly in that of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Roscrea; containing 9285 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a religious house founded here in the 6th century by St. Colman, son of Ængus, King of Munster, and which subsequently became the parish church; the walls are yet standing. It comprises 8202¾ statute acres, principally under tillage; the surface is undulated, and the soil a light porous limestone. The seats are, Sharavogue, a spacious mansion in an improved demesne; Ballyegan, also in a well-planted demesne; and Rathmore. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe: the former constituted part of the union of Parsonstown, but has been lately separated from it; the latter is still part of the union of Ettagh. The tithe rent-charge is £143. 10.: the glebe consists of 20 acres. A church was built by subscription in 1845; also a curate's house; the two at the cost of £900. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to that of Ettagh; in each is a chapel. Remains exist of several old castles and towers.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, Shanid division of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Shanagolden, on the road to Newcastle; containing 759 inhabitants. It comprises 2762 statute acres; more than three-fourths of the land are mountain pasture, in some places occupied by loose fibrous turbary, and the remainder is under tillage. The system of agriculture is improved, and there is little waste land but what might be reclaimed at a trifling expense. Great numbers of young cattle are reared in the mountain pastures. Limestone abounds, and the more elevated parts are of the coal formation. The living was a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop; but on the death of the late incumbent in 1845, it lapsed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay a curate £10 a year for the occasional duties: the tithe rent-charge is £52. 10. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the former was destroyed in the war of 1641, and has not been rebuilt: the glebe comprises 3 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Coolcappagh; the chapel is a small modern edifice. Near it are the remains of Castle-Egney, consisting of one slender square tower; and in the immediate neighbourhood are the remains of several others.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Ballinrobe to Castlerea; containing, with the market and post town of Clare, 9451 inhabitants. A Carmelite friary was founded here in the 13th century by the Prendergast family, and at the Dissolution was granted to Sir John King. The parish comprises 23,739½ statute acres: above one-third is arable, one-fourth pasture, and the remainder waste and bog; limestone is plentiful. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £228. 9. The church is in Clare; it was erected in 1828, by a gift of £900, and a loan of £1000, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe consists of 9 acres, with a glebe-house built in 1826, at a cost of £1000, partly a gift, but chiefly a loan, from the same Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Clare and Barnycarrol, and in the ancient abbey of Ballinasmale are a few monks, who perform divine service regularly. At Clare, also, is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are several schools, to one of which Mrs. Browne, of Claremount, contributes £10; and to another some gentlemen in the neighbourhood subscribe £8; annually. —See CLARE or CLARE-MORRIS.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the union of CASTLEREA, partly in the barony of COOLAVIN, county of SLIGO,

but chiefly in that of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the mail-coach road from Longford to Ballina; containing, with the market and post town of Ballaghadireen, 6655 inhabitants. It comprises 18,093¼ statute acres, of which 5880 are bog; the land is of various, but mostly of very inferior, quality, and the system of agriculture unimproved. Limestone is scarce, but there are some quarries of freestone of good quality. The seats are, Edmondstown, the residence of the Costello family; Clogher; and Coolavin House. The parish is in the diocese of Achonry; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Dillon, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Castlemore: the tithe rent-charge is £142. 10., payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar. The church, in Ballaghadireen, is a small building, serving for the vicarial union; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £110 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Castlemore, and containing chapels at Ballaghadireen and Cragaduff. There are various public schools, some of which are aided by donations from Lord Dillon, Mr. Holmes, and the incumbent. Some remains exist of the old parish church.

KILCOLEMAN, CORK.—See DONERAILE.

KILCOLEMANBANE, a parish, partly in the barony of CULLINAGH, but chiefly in that of MARYBOROUGH EAST, union of MOUNTMELLICK, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Maryborough, on the road from that place to Ballinakill; containing 962 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3693¼ statute acres: the land is of a middling quality. The seats are Sheffield, Woodville, and Rathleague. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and forms part of the union of Maryborough: the tithe rent-charge is £120. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Kilcolemanbane is in the district of Maryborough.

KILCOLGAN, a parish, in the barony of DUNKELLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Oranmore, on the road from that place to Ardrahan; containing 1359 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here in 580, over which St. Colgan presided. The parish comprises 5548½ statute acres; the land is of a light limestone soil, with a large portion of rocky ground. An inlet of the bay of Galway extends up to Kilcolgan, and is navigable for small boats; large quantities of sea-weed are collected for manure. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Ardrahan. Tyrone is the seat of the St. George family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, episcopally united, about 1735, to the vicarages of Kinvarra, Stradbally, Killeely, Killeny, Dromacoo, Killineen, Killenavara, Duras, Kilcooly, and Bullane, together forming the union of Kilcolgan, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory of Kilcolgan is appropriate partly to the see, and partly to the prebend of Kinvarra in the cathedral of Kilmacduagh. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £141. 15., of which £39. 7. 6. are payable to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice, payable to the vicar, is £241. 14. 6. The church, built upwards of a century ago, was repaired in 1820 by parochial assessment. The glebe-house was erected in 1820, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £190 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe of the union consists of 28¾ acres.

KILCOLLUM, or KILCOLM, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Waterford, and on the river Barrow; containing 2407 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8274 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Ellis Leighton, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Dunkit. The tithe rent-charge is £360, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcollum forms part of the district of Slieruagh.

KILCOLMANBRACK, an ancient parish, in the union of MOUNTMELLICK, barony of CULLINAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing 67 inhabitants, and 905¾ statute acres.

KILCOMAN, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, ¾ of a mile (N. W.) from Shinrone, and on the river Brosna; containing 1552 inhabitants. St. Cumin, who died in 668, founded an abbey here of which there are still some remains. The parish comprises 3583 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, and forms part of the union of Shinrone: the tithe rent-charge is £117. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Kilcoman is included in the union or district of Shinrone.

KILCOMB, a parish, in the union of GOREY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Gorey; containing 1170 inhabitants. It comprises 5441 statute acres, chiefly in tillage. Here is Camolin Park. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and the rectory forms part of the union and prebend of Tomb in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £153. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Ferns, and has a chapel at Ballyduff.

KILCOMENTY, or BALLINAHINCH, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Newport, and on the mail-coach road from Nenagh to Limerick; containing 2892 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the Shannon, comprises 6943 statute acres; about 400 are waste and bog, and the remainder profitable arable and pasture land in a good state of cultivation. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; limestone is quarried extensively for agricultural purposes and for building, and marl and sand are also used for manure. The scenery is strikingly bold and varied, comprising a chain of mountains to the south-east of the parish, among which the lofty Keeper is conspicuous, rising 2265 feet above the sea: the principal seats are Bird Hill, Cragg, and Parteen. Communication is afforded by the canal to Dublin, and numerous rivulets issuing from the mountains intersect the parish. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's, Newport: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions also Kilcomenty is included in the union or district of Kilnerath, or Ballinahinch; the chapel is at Bird Hill, at which place a national school has been also established. At Cragg are the ruins of an ancient church and castle; and there are some Danish raths in the parish, used as places of inter-

ment. Philip of Worcester, chief governor of Ireland in 1184, founded here a priory, which he dedicated to St. Philip, St. James, and St. Cumin; and placed in it Benedictine monks from the abbey of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire.

KILCOMMICK, a parish, in the union of Longford, partly in the barony of Shruel, partly in that of Moydow, but chiefly in that of Rathcline, county of Longford, and province of Leinster, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ballymahon, on the road from that place to Longford; containing 3644 inhabitants. It comprises 11,871½ statute acres: there is much bog; also some limestone containing shells and susceptible of a high polish. The Royal Canal runs through the southern part of the parish. Near Mosstown is a flour-mill. The principal seats are Mosstown, Lisglassick, Ledwithstown, Lislea, and Glanmore: Mosstown was defended by the Newcomens in 1641, but was obliged to capitulate; it was also garrisoned for King William by the same family, and was unsuccessfully besieged by James's forces. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and patronage of the bishop of Tuam: the tithe rent-charge is £207. 15. The glebe-house was built in 1827, by a gift of £100, and a loan of £700, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 214 acres. The church, at Kenagh, was erected in 1832, by the Countess Dowager of Rosse, at an expense of £2500. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Clough; there is a chapel, and divine service is also performed in a private house. At Kenagh is a Primitive Methodist meeting-house. To one of two schools the Countess of Rosse gives £15 per annum, besides a house and three acres of land; and to the other, £14 per annum. Several raths and the ruins of the old church remain; and at Ballynock and Mosstown are two dilapidated castles.—See Kenagh.

KILCOMMIN, county Mayo.—See Kilcummin.

KILCOMMON, a parish, in the union of Ballina, barony of Erris, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught; containing, with the sea-port and post town of Belmullet, 17,000 inhabitants. This very extensive parish, which includes the harbour of Broadhaven, comprises 203,396 statute acres. The surface is mountainous, with large tracts of bog: between the mountains are deep valleys, which are productive; but towards the sea the lands are very bleak, and exposed to the western blasts, by which the crops are frequently destroyed. The mountain soils might be easily reclaimed by the use of a silicious marly gravel which is found in various parts of the parish, but agriculture is in a very backward state; spade husbandry is generally prevalent. Limestone abounds in the eastern portion of the parish, and there are some quarries of flagstone, which is used for building; iron-ore of good quality is found in abundance, and some mines were opened and a furnace for smelting the ore was erected by Sir Arthur Shean, but from the great expense of procuring fuel, the works were discontinued. The scenery of the interior is wild and romantic, abounding with features of rugged grandeur: the mountains, of which that called *Shenachabine*, or John Cabine, is 927 feet above the level of the sea, and abounds with grouse and other game, form a vast amphitheatre from north-west to south-east; and nearly in the centre of the parish is *Lough Curramore*, 8 miles in circumference, and abounding with salmon and trout. The principal seats are, Enver, Rossport House, Rimoe, Bangor Lodge, and Croy Lodge. Monthly fairs are held at Belmullet (*which see*); and there are fairs at Bangor on the 20th of Jan., Feb., March, April, and July, the 11th of June, August, and Dec., 10th of May, 8th of Sept., and 16th of Oct. and Nov., for cattle, sheep, pigs, and yarn.

The principal rivers are, the *Owenmore*, which enters the parish near the bridge of Carrick, and falls into the bay of Tulloghane at Goolamore, and on which is a valuable salmon-fishery; the *Munshine*, which issues from Lough Curramore, and falls into the Owenmore; the *Glenamory*, which falls into the harbour of Broadhaven, and is also celebrated for its salmon; and the river *Greyhound*, so called from the rapidity of its current. The shore is extremely bold, rising in perpendicular cliffs of great height, perforated in some parts with immense caverns, one of which is 700 feet high at the entrance. The harbour of *Broadhaven* is separated from Blacksod bay by an isthmus 200 yards wide connecting the peninsula of the Mullet with the main land, and is 6¾ miles long from the entrance, which is ¾ of a mile wide, to the town of Belmullet. It affords good anchorage, of sufficient depth for any vessels; but there is room only for two large or four small ships to ride in shelter from northerly winds, at half-cable length to the eastward and westward; the anchorage is between two spots of sand, one stretching from Ringtail Head on the west, and the other from Rinishummuck on the east side. To the north-east of the harbour is Binwee Head, 824 feet in height; off which are the stags of Broadhaven, four remarkably high rocks, visible at a great distance, and serving to distinguish this part of the coast, which to Killala bay is clear of rocks and shoals, the shore being mostly steep cliffs indented with small fishing-coves. To the north of the entrance to Broadhaven bay, and also off Binwee Head, is Kid Island, comprising 25¼ acres. It has been in contemplation to cut through the isthmus separating the harbour from Blacksod bay, and to connect these harbours, which are defended from the Atlantic by the breakwater of the Mullet, 15 miles in length; thus opening entrances to Broadhaven both from the north and south, and affording full security to vessels sailing in and out of the bays. Were this done, they would be as safe and commanding as any harbours on the western coast of Ireland.

The whole northern line of coast is characterised by features of striking magnificence: the cliff scenery between Balderig (to which is a branch leading from the new road from Killala to Erris) and Kilgalligan Head is unrivalled for grandeur and beauty, and the intersections and trap-dykes between those places afford highly interesting geological specimens. In rowing along the shore, to the westward of Balderig, is *Moista Sound*, a remarkable passage, little more than a cable's length from one extremity to the other, and so narrow as to preclude the use of oars. It is bounded on both sides by perpendicular walls of rock, more than 500 feet high; and the space between them was most probably filled by a trap-dyke, the decomposition of which, either from the perishable nature of the material, or from some chymical action, perhaps formed this interesting chasm. Near Port Twiling, a coast-guard station eight miles from Balderig, affording good shelter for boats, is the

Natural Arch, 30 feet high, which may be rowed through at half-tide in moderate weather with perfect safety. A key-stone of trap, 12 feet high, extends from the centre of the arch nearly to the summit of the cliff, where it is continued along a hollow, indicating a subsidence of the dyke at some former period, a recurrence of which may probably produce another sound similar to that of Moista; at the eastern extremity of the archway is a perpendicular cliff, 618 feet high. About 1¼ mile from the archway is a headland, remarkable for its beauty and the fanciful contortions of its strata; and about a mile farther to the west is the mouth of *Port-a-Clay*, an interesting small haven, where is a coast-guard station, with good shelter for boats. Near this is the entrance to a cavern called the *Parlour*, situated at the northern extremity of the lofty promontory of Doonrinalla: the entrance is through an archway, 30 feet high, and wide enough to allow a boat to be rowed into it; the main branch runs in a direct line, and gradually contracts in width and height, terminating in a fissure 10 or 12 feet high, and probably communicating with another cavern, called the *Kitchen*, on the south-west side. To the east of the Parlour are immense masses of detached rock lying on an inclined plain. *Binwee*, or "the Yellow Mountain," rises perpendicularly on its north-west side, and commands from its summit a most extensive and truly magnificent prospect. To the south-west are seen the deeply indented shores of the Mullet, the bays of Blacksod and Broadhaven, with the towering Achill in the distance; to the east are the Stags, the iron-bound range of coast between Binwee and Ben More, the Wedge, and Downpatrick Head, with the Sligo shore and the mountains of Donegal and Arranmore in the distance; to the north is the ocean; and to the south, mountains rising above each other in majestic grandeur. Near Binwee is *Renval*, and near that are the ruins of an ancient stronghold, of which only the gateway is remaining. At *Ross Ferry*, or Ross Port, on the south side of Gutta mountain, are huge hills of sand, now covering a tract which, 60 years since, was as fertile as any in the barony. Between Renval and Ross Ferry a gradual subsidence of the land, or an elevation of the level of the sea, seems to have taken place; rocks appear in two places projecting above the surface of the strand, and a ridge of bog rises through the shingle to a level with high-water mark.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £255. The church has been lately rebuilt at a cost of £581, raised by subscription; divine service was previously performed in the court-house at Belmullet, and at a coast-guard station. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 35½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms three districts; Ballycroy, in which is an old thatched building at Cross Hill, used as a chapel; Kilcommon West, in which is a chapel built in 1832, at an expense of £300, by subscription; and Kilcommon East, the chapel of which is at Bangor. At Kiltairn, on the banks of the Owenmore, are the remains of an ancient abbey; at Kilgalligan, the ruins of a monastery; and at Doona, the remains of a castle belonging to the celebrated Grace O'Malley, known by the name of Gran-Uile. Near Pallatomas is an old burial-ground. The parish is rich in minerals, among which are the Greenland pot-stone, the rutil, kyanite, white limestone, felspar, rock-crystal, garnet, micaceous quartz, and other varieties. In the townland of Enver is a Druidical altar, consisting of three upright stones supporting a large flagstone. In January, 1835, a labourer discovered several gold coins in a field on that townland; and shillings of the reigns of the Edwards and Henry VIII. are frequently dug up in various parts. The Rev. W. Maxwell wrote the greater portion of his works at Croy Lodge, the neighbourhood of which was the scene of his *Wild Sports of the West*.—See BELMULLET.

KILCOMMON, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Hollymount, 7456 inhabitants. It comprises 17,395¾ statute acres, of which about 400 are woodland and 500 bog. Agriculture is improving; and near Hollymount is a model agricultural school, established by the Mansion-House Relief Committee of 1822: the building and stock cost £3000, but the school, which was built on an acre of land given by Mr. Lindsey, has very few pupils. Limestone is found here. The surrounding country is agreeably diversified, and adorned with numerous well-planted demesnes: among the seats in the parish are Hollymount House, Closecormack House, and Clooney Castle. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of parliament, in 1703, to the rectories and vicarages of Robeen and Taghkeen, forming the union of Kilcommon or Hollymount, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £254. 15. 6., and of the entire union £488. 5. The old church, which was in Hollymount, was a chapel of ease, built in 1688 by Archbishop Vesey, who was buried in it; and was made the parish church on the church of Kilcommon becoming ruinous. The present church, which is in Robeen parish, was enlarged in 1818, the late Board of First Fruits having granted a loan of £1000; it is a handsome building, with a cast-iron spire, and is fitted up with English oak. The family vault of Lord Clanmorris, and monuments of the Lindsey and Ruttledge families, are in the churchyard. For the erection of the glebe-house, the Board, in 1821, gave £100 and lent £1200: the glebe comprises 8 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Kilcommon and Robeen, and has two chapels: that at Carra, built in 1830 at an expense of £1200, is a handsome building, with galleries; that at Roundfort has a tall square tower. Of several schools, two were built and are supported by Mr. Lindsey. Here are the remains of some ancient forts; and elks'-horns, coins of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and military weapons have been discovered at different times.—See HOLLYMOUNT.

KILCOMMON, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Tinahely, 3479 inhabitants. It comprises 11,209 statute acres of land, mostly in a good state of cultivation, the system of agriculture having been greatly improved under the influence of the Shillelagh Agricultural Society: there are some mountain land and peat-bog. The principal seats are Ballybeg, Rockingham, Town View, and Ballyshonogue: the residence of the parish priest was

built by Earl Fitzwilliam. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union and prebend of Crosspatrick in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £342. 14. The church, an old but neat building, was enlarged in 1821, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £700. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcommon is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilcommon, Preban, and Kilpipe, and called Killavany and Tinahely: there are chapels at Killavany and Crossbridge, both of which were erected by Earl Fitzwilliam.—See TINAHELY.

KILCOMMON, or KILCOLMAN, a parish, situated in the union of RATHDRUM, partly in the barony of NEWCASTLE, but chiefly in that of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Rathdrum, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 972 inhabitants. This parish, in the civil divisions, is regarded as one of the four constablewicks constituting the parish of Wicklow: it comprises 4807¾ statute acres; the land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture improving, but there are some tracts of waste and bog in the mountainous parts. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Wicklow: the tithe rent-charge is £83. 6. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Kilcommon forms part of the union or district of Wicklow. The parochial school is aided by Archdeacon Magee, and has a house and an acre of land given by Mr. Bailey, of Ballyarthur. Within a mile of Rathdrum are the ruins of the parish church, and at Ballynakill are the remains of an old castle.

KILCONDUFF, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Swinford, 7072 inhabitants. It comprises 16,522½ statute acres: the greater part is in tillage, but there are large tracts of bog and mountain land; flagstones are abundant. Pearls are found in the river Moy, and there are chalybeate and sulphureous springs. The principal seat is Brabazon Park, the residence of Sir W. Brabazon, Bart. The parish is in the diocese of Achonry: the rectory is impropriate in W. S. Bourke, Esq.; the vicarage was united episcopally, in 1805, to those of Kilbeagh and Meelick, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £274. 11., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; and of the entire vicarial union, £302. 17. The church, in Swinford, is a plain building, erected in 1810, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £600, and recently repaired by a grant of £209 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1819, by a gift of £400 and a loan of like amount from the same Board; and has a glebe of 13 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Meelick, and containing a chapel in each. Some of the ruins of Kilconduff and Kinaff churches still exist.—See SWINFORD.

KILCONERAN, a parish, in the union of LOUGHREA, partly in the baronies of ATHENRY and LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Galway; containing 1552 inhabitants. It comprises 5478 statute acres; the land is of good quality. The parish is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric and the deanery, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilconickny. The tithe rent-charge is £105. 2. 6., of which £11. 16. 9. are payable to the bishop, £3. 9. 3. to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house of the union, situated in this parish, was built in 1827, by a gift of £400, and a loan of £344. 10., from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe here contains 27½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilconeran forms part of the district of Carrabawn, or Lickerrig, and contains a chapel. Here are the ruins of Seafin Castle.

KILCONICKNY, a parish, partly in the baronies of ATHENRY and LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, union of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Galway; containing 2564 inhabitants. It comprises 8352¾ statute acres; the land is of good quality, and limestone is procured for burning. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, episcopally united to the vicarages of Lickerrig, Kiltullagh, and Kilconeran, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric, the deanery, the prebend of Killaspicmoylan, the rectory of Loughrea, and the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £182. 14., of which £20. 15. 6. are payable to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the vicar is about £214. The church is at Lickerrig: it was built in 1816, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £183 for its repair. There is a glebe-house at Kilconeran, and the glebes of the union contain 32½ acres. Some remains of the ancient castle of St. Cleran yet exist.

KILCONLY, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Tuam, on the road from that place to Castlebar; containing 3070 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9677½ statute acres; the land is good, with the exception of a large tract of reclaimable bog, and limestone of tolerable quality is abundant. There are meal and flour mills on a large scale. Milburn is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held at the station-house every Friday. The principal seats are Castlegrove, Ironpool, Rockwell, Newborough, Belmont, Ashgrove, and Blindwell. The last-mentioned estate has been in the possession of the Kirwan, or O'Quirivawn, family for many centuries: in 1822, part of the laud suddenly sank, and the abyss was filled with water. Within the demesne are the ruins of a fortress, consisting of a keep, inclosed within four strong walls, with a turret at each corner; the entrance arch is in the Norman style, and in good preservation. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Tuam, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £108. 8., which is equally divided between the vicars-choral and the incumbent. The church is a neat building, erected in 1831, by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilconly is united to Kilbannon; a large chapel was lately erected.

1118255

KILCONLY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Tarbert, and on the southern shore of the estuary or mouth of the Shannon; containing 2210 inhabitants. Near the shore are the ruins of the ancient castles of Beale and Lick, the former of which (designated "Beau-lieu" in the *Pacata Hibernia*) was once a residence of the earls of Kerry. In 1600 its fortifications were demolished by Patrick, the then earl: in the same year the brave Maurice Stack, one of Queen Elizabeth's officers in the desultory war then carried on, was invited here by the earl's lady and treacherously murdered by her attendants. A dangerous bar, or quicksand, extends about a mile north from Beale Point, and nearly opposite Carrigaholt bay. The parish comprises 5742 statute acres; 188 are coarse pasture, 114 bog, and the remainder arable land, for manuring which sea-weed and sand are generally used. The mountain of Knockanure, 665 feet above the level of the sea, is partly in this parish; from its summit an extensive view is obtained of the Shannon, the shores of which are in this vicinity extremely pleasing. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: it is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the corps of the treasurership of Ardfert; the tithe rent-charge is £62. 6., and there are two glebes, containing together about four acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilconly forms part of the district of Lisseltin. Near the ruins of Lick Castle is a columnar cliff, called by the peasantry the "Devil's Castle," and inaccessible except to sea-fowl; its summit is sometimes frequented by eagles. In the vicinity are several caves, formed by the dashing of the waves against the cliffs.

KILCONNELL, a post-town and a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 30¼ miles (E. by N.) from Galway, and 78¼ (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1880 inhabitants, of whom 191 are in the town or village. It derives its name from St. Conall, who was abbot here in the time of St. Patrick. A monastery of Franciscan friars was founded about 1400, by William O'Kelly, and was reformed by his son Malachy, in 1460: at the Dissolution it was granted to Charles Calthorpe, Esq. The ruins are extremely interesting, and contain several inscriptions, coats of arms, &c.; the monastery was a favourite burial-place for many of the most respectable families in Galway. The town contains 46 houses; it is a constabulary police station, and has a post-office under Aughrim: fairs are held on May 9th, Aug. 4th, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 18th; and a manorial court occasionally. The parish contains 6082 statute acres, including a small quantity of bog: the chief seats are Hillwood, Ballinderry, Carrowmanagh, Killagh, and Mount Evans. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming, with the rectories and vicarages of Killane and Fohenagh, the union of Kilconnell, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £86. 10. 9., of which £69. 11. 8. are payable to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £200. 1. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1827, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £350 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe contains 37 acres, besides 9½ acres in Killane and Fohenagh. A church has been built at a cost of £677, of which £420 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder was raised by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Aughrim, in which is a chapel; that of Kilconuell is a large building. On the lands of Calla are the ruins of an old castle, and a lake nearly a mile in circumference. A village in the parish, called in Irish *Bollin Whin Shouge*, or "Ash Village," gives the title of Baron to Lord Ashtown.

KILCONNELL, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Cashel, on the road from that place to Fethard; containing 655 inhabitants, and 2345 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the ecclesiastical union of Fethard: the tithe rent-charge is £106. 18. 8. Here is a square tower in good preservation.

KILCONNY, a village, in the parish of DRUMLANE, union of CAVAN, barony of LOUGHTEE LOWER, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER; containing 450 inhabitants.

KILCONRY, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Bunratty; containing 739 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the junction of the rivers Fergus and Shannon, by the former of which it is bounded on the west and by the latter on the south; and comprises 2926½ statute acres, of which 471½ are in islands. The principal islands are Dynish, Fynish, and Innismacnaughten, which contain land of superior quality for fattening cattle; and the rich corcass lands on the banks of the Fergus and Shannon yield a succession of 14 or 15 crops without manure of any description. At Isle Ruagh is a small quay, where sea-weed and turf are landed, and whence corn is occasionally sent in boats to Limerick. The gentlemen's seats are Stonehall and Carrigeary, both commanding extensive views of the estuary of the two rivers. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Tomfinlough or Traddery, in the patronage of the Wyndham family; and the vicarage is part of the vicarial union of Kilfinaghty, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £78. 15., two-thirds payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcony forms part of the district of Newmarket, which is held by the administrator of the Roman Catholic bishop: the chapel is at Carrigeary.

KILCOO, a parish, in the union of KILKEEL, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Castlewellan, and on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 6583 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, at the base of Slieve Donard, and comprises 18,205½ statute acres. The surface is very uneven, and the soil, with the exception of that around the village of Bryansford, cold, wet, and unproductive; its cultivation is also much impeded by the great number of stones scattered over it in every direction. Slieve Donard (which has an elevation of 2796 feet above the level of the sea) and Slieve Bingian (of 2449 feet) are both within the parish, forming part of a chain rising at Newcastle and extending to Rosstrevor, a distance of 20 miles; the northern

sides are here covered with verdure, but the south and west sides present chiefly large tracts of bog. The principal seats are, Tollymore Park, the elegant residence of the Earl of Roden, situated in a richly wooded and well watered demesne; and Donard Lodge, the handsome mansion of Earl Annesley, erected in 1830 on the acclivity of Slieve Donard, and commanding some fine views. The parish is in the diocese of Down, and the rectory forms part of the union of Kilkeel and corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Down; the tithe rent-charge is £225. The church, with the village of Kilcoo, was burnt in 1641, and in 1712 a church was built at Bryansford, which, being too small for the congregation, was considerably enlarged in 1806, when a tower was added to it; the edifice was repaired by aid of a grant of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. There is also a handsome church with a lofty spire at Newcastle, built in the year 1833, at the expense of Earl Annesley, who appoints the minister and pays his stipend. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish includes the districts of Bryansford and Kilcoo: there are two chapels, situated respectively at Bryansford and Ballymony; and at Newcastle is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school at Fofeny was founded in 1822, by the Earl of Roden, who also built another at Bryansford for boys, with a house for the master, in 1826, and by whom both are supported. A school for girls at Bryansford, with a cottage for the mistress, the whole built in 1822, is supported by the Countess of Roden; and a large and handsome school-house has been lately built at Slievenaman, on Earl Annesley's property. There are schools also at Lower Kilcoo, Ballymony, and Ardaghy. On the western side of the parish, at Lough Island Reavy, a reservoir has been constructed for supplying water to the river Bann in dry weather; it covers an area of 255 acres, and when filled will contain a supply for 13 weeks: the expense to the Bann Company has been estimated at £20,000. A new quay was lately erected at Newcastle, to afford shelter to vessels passing the channel in stormy weather; the expense was defrayed by a grant from government, aided by a subscription from Earl Annesley: it is however at present in great need of repair.

KILCOOLE, or AGHOOLE, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and on the lower road from Bray to Wicklow; containing 2460 inhabitants, of whom 296 are in the village. It is situated on the eastern coast, and originally formed part of the territory called *Crioch Cualan*, the maritime portion of the country of the O'Byrnes, and subsequently of the district of Ranelagh, which for more than two centuries has given the title of Viscount to the family of Jones. The village comprises 59 houses; a few are well built, and roofed with slate, but the greater number are small thatched dwellings. Annual fairs for live stock are held on Whit-Monday and Sept. 4th. On one side of the village green is a vast mass of clay-slate, called the Rock of Kilcoole, 149 feet above the sea, interspersed with broad white veins of quartz, and presenting a singular appearance; near its base are the ruins of the ancient church, overspread with ivy, and surrounded by a cemetery, in which are many memorials of the Coolans and O'Byrnes. The parish comprises 4476¼ statute acres, comprehending the Downs Hill, where are the ruins of an ancient church and burial-ground within the demesne of the late Arthur Hume, Esq. The soil varies greatly, but though in some parts rough and stony, is well adapted for tillage, producing good crops, and some of the earliest potatoes brought into the market of Dublin are raised here. Towards the sea are large tracts of bog, affording excellent fuel. Numerous streams descending from the mountains intersect the parish; the largest of them is called the Three-Trouts' River. Clay-slate and marl are found in great quantities; the former is used for repairing the roads, and the latter as manure. Among the gentlemen's seats is Altidore, situated in a long narrow demesne of pleasing character, to which have been added the adjoining grounds of Hermitage, the whole forming an interesting and truly picturesque demesne; a deep glen penetrates the hill here, and is embellished with various kinds of timber, some of which has attained a remarkable growth, and with a mountain stream that forms numerous cascades, above which is a grotto of shells of great variety and beauty. The other seats are Kilquade House, Spring Farm, Darragh Villa, Ballygannon, Bromley, Bellefield, Tinny Park, Ballyronane, and Dromin, all beautifully situated in tastefully disposed grounds, and commanding fine views of the sea and mountain scenery. Four fairs are held in the village of the Downs, chiefly for live stock.

The parish is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Delgany: the tithe rent-charge is £201. 15. 3. The ruins of the old church and cemetery are inclosed with a stone wall, and part has been converted into a mausoleum for the Scott family, of Ballygannon. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Kilquade and Kilmurry, comprising also the parishes of Newcastle and Delgany, with parts of those of Bray and Powerscourt; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Kilquade and Kilmurry, the former a handsome edifice of modern erection, dedicated to St. Patrick, and the other dedicated to St. Catharine. Of several schools, two were built by Lady Harriet Daly, and are supported by Miss Daly. There are the remains of an old church on the farm of Ballyhorsey; great numbers of human bones and skeletons have been dug up in the vicinity. On the demesne of Holywell is a spring, the water of which is considered efficacious in ague and palsy.

KILCOOLEY, a parish, in the union of TRIM, barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Trim, on the road from that place to Navan; containing 303 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2455 statute acres: the land is principally under tillage, and there is some good pasturage; also limestone, which is quarried for building. Here is a large flour-mill. Rathnally is a handsome seat, pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne on the banks of the Boyne. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Trim: the tithe rent-charge is £81, of which £62. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcooley is considered to be part of the union or district of Churchtown.

KILCOOLEY, or KILHOOLY, a parish, in the barony, union, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Strokestown, on the road to Frenchpark; containing 2005 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3476 statute acres, and is principally under tillage, with some good grazing-land; it is in a good state of cultivation, and there is no waste, and but a small quantity of bog. Limestone of very fair quality is quarried both for agricultural purposes and for building. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Kilcooley in the cathedral of Elphin, and the vicarage is part of the union of Ardclare: the tithe rent-charge is £84. 11. 10., the whole payable to the incumbent, one-half as prebendary and the other as vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Killuken and Ogulla, and containing two chapels; that of Kilcooley is on the townland of Cloncullane. A monastery was founded here by St. Bolcan, or Olcan, but at what period is unknown; and there are some remains of ancient forts.

KILCOOLY, a parish, in the union of LOUGHREA, barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (E.) from Loughrea, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 576 inhabitants. It is said to have been formerly the residence of the celebrated chieftain Norah Oge, one of the ancestors of the present family of Clanricarde; there are still some remains, in good preservation, of the ancient castle, which appears to have been a place of formidable strength. The parish comprises 1616 statute acres; the lands are in a tolerable state of cultivation, and there is only a very inconsiderable portion of bog. It is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Clonfert, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan: the tithe rent-charge is £29. 15. 6., of which £20. 15. 6. are payable to the dean, and £9 to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcooly forms part of the union of Leitrim, and contains a chapel.

KILCOOLY, a parish, in the union of THURLES, partly in the barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, and partly in the barony of ELIOGARTY, but chiefly in that of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Johnstown; containing, with the town of New Birmingham, 4066 inhabitants. Donagh Carbragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, about 1200, founded an abbey here for Cistercian monks, which, at the Reformation, was granted to the Earl of Ormond: the ruins are extensive, and contain a fine east window, and some handsome tombs of the Ikerrin branch of the Butler family; the proprietor, W. Barker, Esq., lately erected a study, or summer-house, in them. The parish comprises 11,508 statute acres, of which the whole is arable and pasture, except about 300 acres of woodland: limestone abounds, and coal and culm are found on Mr. Barker's estate. The residence of Kilcooly Abbey stands in a well-planted demesne of above 1600 statute acres: on the eastern verge is a tower built to commemorate the battle of Waterloo, which, being on a high hill, serves as an excellent landmark. On the hills is a colony of Palatines, brought from the county of Limerick about 70 years since, by Sir W. Barker, Bart. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £380. 15. 6. The church is a handsome structure, built in 1829, by a loan of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1818, gave £350 and lent £450: the glebe comprises 23 acres, for which £42. 12. per annum late currency are paid by the rector. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Gurtnahoe, or Fennor, and has a chapel at New Birmingham. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. Some ruins exist of the castle of Grange.—See BIRMINGHAM, NEW.

KILCOONEY, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Headford, and on Lough Corrib; containing 1609 inhabitants. It comprises 6057 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Headford: the tithe rent-charge is £148. 18. St. Columb is said to have founded an abbey here.

KILCORCORAN, a parish, in the barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Kanturk, on the road to Newmarket; containing 532 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1292 statute acres, and consists only of the townlands of Rossrine and Coolavota, is entirely isolated by the parish of Kilbrin. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, of whose economy fund the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £45, forms a part, and who allow the perpetual curate of Kanturk a small stipend, £5 per annum, for performing the occasional duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kanturk, and has a chapel at Coolavota. The ruins of the ancient church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILCORKEY, a parish, in the union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. E.) from Frenchpark, and on the mail-coach road from Longford to Ballina; containing 3076 inhabitants. It comprises 9090 statute acres, consisting of gently rising grounds intermixed with bogs, and including some excellent pasture; the land on the banks of the streams that flow into Lough Gara produces rank grass, from being frequently inundated. Limestone, freestone, and sandstone are obtained. It is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory was till lately part of the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage of the archdeaconry: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10., and was equally divided between the precentor and the archdeacon. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Belanagare. Here are the ruins of a church, and of several raths.—See BELANAGARE.

KILCORMUCK, KING'S CO.—See FRANKFORD.

KILCORMUCK, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, partly in the barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Oulart, and on the roads from Enniscorthy and Ferns to the sea; containing 2743 inhabitants. The Wexford insurrection of 1798 broke out in this parish, under the direction of the Rev John Murphy, priest of Boulavogue, who, on the burning of the chapel at that place by the loyalists, collected his forces from the surrounding district, and

advanced to Oulart Hill, where he encamped. The parish comprises 10,055 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the North Wexford Agricultural Association. Marl, which is found in the parish, and lime brought from a considerable distance, are used for manure. Oulart Hill, at the southern extremity of Kilcormuck, is cultivated nearly to the summit, but the absorbent nature of the soil scarcely repays the expense of tillage. There are two bogs, containing about 20 acres; good building-stone is found; and slate has been discovered. Extensive plantations have been made at Mount George by Mr. Lee, and at Garryduff by Mr. Goodison. At Dranagh are several neat cottages with gardens attached, and the peasantry of this district generally exhibit in their persons and dwellings an appearauce of neatness and comfort. Spinning and weaving are carried on by them at their own homes. Fairs are held at Harrow on March 21st, June 24th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 1st. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £394. 12. The church, a neat structure, was rebuilt in 1766, by aid of a gift of £200, and was enlarged and modernised in 1831, by a loan of £600, from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1804, at an expense of £1800, of which the Board gave £100: near the church is a glebe of 24 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the district of Monageer, and partly in that of Oulart: the chapel is at Boulavogue.

KILCORNAN, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Pallas-Kenry; on the river Shannon, and the lower road to Askeaton; containing 3856 inhabitants. This place was one of the chief stations, in this part of Ireland, of the Danes, who in 1041 erected a very strong fortress near the present village of Castletown; and the Danish chieftain, having soon afterwards embraced the Christian faith, built a church near the fort of Moige. In 1164 another castle was erected, which eventually fell into the hands of the O'Donovans, by whom it was given up to the English; it afterwards became part of the possessions of the Earl of Desmond, on whose rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth it was forfeited, together with the manor, and was granted to Sir Hardress Waller, ancestor of the present proprietor. In the war of the 17th century, it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken the year following by the Irish under the command of General Purcell, who kept possession of it till its surrender to Ireton, by whom it was garrisoned for Cromwell. The PARISH comprises 9346 statute acres: towards the Shannon the lands are fertile and under good cultivation, but towards the south much encumbered with stones scattered in every direction, and with portions of rock rising above the surface; they are, notwithstanding, well fenced and drained, and the whole forms one of the most fertile and best cultivated districts in the south of Ireland. The principal seats are, Castletown, the elegant residence of the Waller family, beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne of 200 Irish acres, sloping gently to the river; Holly Park, the ancient residence of the Taylor family, now the property of Sir Vere Edmond de Vere, Bart.; Summerville, the ancient seat of Lord Charleville; Castle Grey; Stonehall; and Bushy Island. There are many large and substantial farmhouses, and several very neat cottages.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Waller family: the tithe rent-charge is £484. 12. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice with a lofty embattled tower, was built, entirely of hewn marble, in 1832, at an expense of £1500, of which £800 were a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder a gift from the late J. Waller, Esq., who also undertook to repay the loan. The glebe-house is a very commodious residence, built in 1810, by the then incumbent; and the glebe comprises 60 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called Stonehall and Cappagh, comprising also the parishes of Cappagh and Nantinan; the old chapel is in the village of Stonehall, and a handsome chapel of hewn marble was built at Boherbuie, in 1832, at the expense of the late J. Waller, Esq. The two public schools of this parish are supported by the Rev. William Waller. Of the castle built by the Danes nothing is now remaining, and of that subsequently erected the vestiges are very slight. In the south-western part of the parish are some fragments of the castle of Carrigonan; and on the new line of road, near Holly Park, are the interesting ruins of the old church or priory of Killeen. Not far from Carrigonan are the remains of the small church of Cillenalotor, 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, lighted by one narrow lancet window in the east gable, and having a very low pointed entrance on the west. Near Stonehall are some small but interesting lakes, on the shores of which are vestiges of ancient buildings.

KILCORNAN, or KILCORAN, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 631 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1157 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Drumkeen and corps of the archdeacoury of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £39. 17. 6.

KILCORNEY, or KILCORNANE, a parish, in the barony of BURREN, union of ENNISTYMON, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Curofin, and near the road from Kilfenora to Ballyvaughan; containing 330 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3352½ statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Kilheny and Oughtmanna, together constituting the union of Kilcorney and corps of the chancellorship of Kilfenora, in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £15, and of the whole union £123. 15. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but a glebe of 14 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Carrune. The ruins of the ancient church still remain, in the burial-ground. Near the village is a remarkable cave, the mouth of which is level with the ground: from the interior of this cave, which is of considerable extent, water is occasionally spouted into the air to a great height, and inundates the plain, although it is at some distance from any river or lake, and nearly six miles from the sea.

KILCORNEY, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and pro-

vince of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.), from Millstreet, on the Bogra road to Cork; containing 1761 inhabitants, and comprising 8836 statute acres. Of this area 3474 acres consist of good arable land, and the remainder of mountain pasture. In 1651, a desperate battle was fought at Knockbrack, or Knockiclashy, on the borders of this parish, between the parliamentary forces under Lord Broghill and those commanded by Lord Muskerry. Towards the south and south-east the parish is mountainous, and on the east borders on the Bogra moors: good building-stone is found in several places. Kilcorney House is an old mansion to which was formerly attached an extensive and finely wooded demesne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £110. 14. 6. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but a glebe of about 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonmeen: the chapel, a plain edifice, is situated on the road to Cork. Some vestiges of the old church still exist, in the burial-ground.

KILCOWAN, or KILCOAN, a parish, in the barony of BARGE, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wexford, and on the lough formed by the burrow of Ballyteigue; containing 492 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2082½ statute acres: the land, which is chiefly in tillage, is partly manured with sea-weed, procured from the lough, and partly with lime, quarries of good limestone being worked on the townland of Baldwinstown. Some neat cottages have lately been erected in the village of Baldwinstown by Joseph Swan, Esq. Kilcowan is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of W. Bell, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Mulrankin. The tithe rent-charge is £121. 18. 8., of which £83. 18. 8. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathangan. Near the village is the castle of Baldwinstown, consisting of a lofty tower, about 30 feet square, the walls of which at the base measure nearly 13 feet in thickness.

KILCOWANMORE, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to Ballyhack; containing 703 inhabitants, and comprising 2760¾ statute acres. It is an impropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns, held with that of Clongeen, and in the patronage of F. Leigh, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £52. 10., is entirely payable to Mr. Leigh, who allows a stipend of £5 to the curate of Clonmore for discharging the occasional duties. There is no church.

KILCREAGH, an ancient parish, in the barony of NETHERCROSS, poor-law union of BALROTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Swords; the population is included in the return for Donabate, into which this parish has merged. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, incorporated with Donabate, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of St. Patrick's cathedral: the tithes are included with those of Donabate. The church, which was small, is in ruins.

KILCREDAN, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of INOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Castlemartyr; containing 620 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, comprises 1014 statute acres. The northern part is very hilly, and the soil shallow, resting on a substratum of clay-slate; but from the vicinity of the sea, whence abundance of sea-weed and sand is procured for manure, it is rendered tolerably productive. In other parts the land is of good quality, and in an excellent state of cultivation, and at Ballycrenan considerable improvements in agriculture are in progress; about three-fourths of the parish are in tillage, and the remainder in grazing-farms, with some rough pasture. From its situation about midway between Cable Island and Ballycotton bay, and from its fine beach of sand extending in a bold semicircular sweep for nearly four miles, this place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. At Ballycrenan is a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Youghal. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, episcopally united to those of Kilmacdonough and Garryvoe, forming the union of Kilcredan, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory forms part of the union of Lisgold and corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Cloyne. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £90, of which £60 are payable to the precentor, and £30 to the vicar; the aggregate tithe of the union of the vicar is £341. 6. 6. The church, erected in 1636, has been lately rebuilt; it contains some monuments to the Tynte family, formerly proprietors of the castle. There is no glebe-house; the Kilcredan glebe comprises 11 acres, and there are two other glebes in the union, of 10 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ladies-bridge. The parochial male and female schools, in which are about 120 children, are supported by Captain Hoare (who gives the house rent-free), Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, B. J. M. Praed, Esq., and the vicar. The fine ruins of Ballycrenan Castle occupy an eminence at a short distance from the coast, commanding an interesting view of the sea and the beautiful bay of Ballycotton: this castle was built by the Carew family early in the 15th century, and was destroyed in 1641; it was afterwards restored, and occupied till 1798. The Wallis family, who purchased it soon after the abdication of James II., were the last occupiers.

KILCREDANE, or KILSHIDEEN (commonly called KILKNEEDAN), a parish, in the union of KILLARNEY, barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Killarney, on the old road to Tralee; containing 764 inhabitants, and comprising 2486 statute acres, mostly in tillage and of good quality. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Molahiffe; the rectory is impropriate in W. Talbot Crosbie, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £55. 7., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar: the townlands of East and West Inchicarriganes and Aughnablaha pay half tithes with the parish of Kilcummin. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Kilcredane forms part of the district of Fieries; the chapel, at Ballyhar, is a modern building. On an eminence overhanging the Gheestan river, which bounds the parish on the north-east, are the ruins of the old church.

KILCROAN, a parish, in the union of Castlerea, barony of Ballymoe, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Roscommon, on the road from that place to Dunmore; containing 2178 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7701½ statute acres, including a large quantity of bog. The chief seats are, Glinsk, that of Sir John J. Burke, Bart.; Dundermott; Roseberry; and Turla. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Donamon; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Rauelagh, and the tithe rent-charge is £80. 2., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcroan is the head of a district called Glinsk and Kilcroan, including the parishes of Kilcroan, Ballynakill, Ardclare, and Oran, and containing chapels at Glinsk and Ballymoe. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, and at Tubberroe are the remains of an abbey.

KILCROHANE, or Mweentervawra, an ancient parish, in the union of Bantry, West division of the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, about 10 miles (S. W.) from Bantry, and on the southern coast; containing 4856 inhabitants. This district, which was a separate parish until the year 1792, when it was united by act of council with the western division of the parish of Durrus, is situated between the bays of Dunmanus and Bantry, and forms a peninsula terminating in Sheep's Head; it comprises 14,588 statute acres, whereof 10,526 are mountain, 1667 coarse pasturage, 2125 arable, 260 good pasture land, and about 10 acres bog. The soil is generally rocky and unproductive, and much of the land is uncultivated; the exposed situation of the district between the bays lays it open to the full force of the westerly and north-westerly winds, and is unfavourable to agricultural improvement. A ridge of mountains of clay-slate intersects the district from east to west. On a high point near the western extremity is a signal tower communicating with those of Bere Island and Three-Castle Head. There are some small lakes. Manganese is found in different places; and there are indications of copper-ore, and abundance of slate of good quality; but no attempt yet made to work either the manganese or copper has produced any very profitable return. At Gurtavallig, however, on the north coast, a mine has been lately opened, which is said to afford great promise; and the slate-quarries are now beginning to return some considerable profit. The gentlemen's residences are, Donovan's Cove, Fort Lodge, and two picturesque cottages. Sheep's Head is situated in 51° 32′ (N. Lat.) and 9° 39′ (W. Lon.), and is four miles (N. N. E.) from Three-Castle Head; between them is the entrance into Dunmanus bay. The parish is in the diocese of Cork. There is a small glebe of 5½ acres, on which stand the ruins of the old church surrounded by the churchyard: the present church is nearly in the centre of the union of Durrus-Kilcrohane. See *Durrus*. On the shore of Dunmanus bay are the ruins of the ancient castle of the O'Donovans, built in the 16th century; and there are also in the district some remains of a building said to have been a college or school of learning.

KILCROHANE, a parish, in the union of Kenmare, barony of Dunkerron, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 14 miles (S. W.) from Kenmare;

containing 10,776 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the northern shore of the great river or bay of Kenmare, along which it extends nearly 14 miles. It is bounded on the east by the river Blackwater, on the west by the bay of Ballinaskelligs, and on the north by a range of lofty mountains which separate it from the barony of Iveragh; it comprises 63,702 statute acres, the greater part of which consists of rocky mountain pasture, waste, and bog, there being but a very small portion in tillage, and that chiefly for potatoes, for which sea-manure is used. The land is usually computed by gneeves, of which there are 768. Nearly in the centre of the parish, an inlet in the bay of Kenmare receives the river Sneem, and forms the harbour of that name, where vessels of considerable size may lie securely when not exposed to south-western gales. The western extremity of the parish terminates in the peninsula called Hog Head, which forms the southern side of the bay of Ballinaskelligs. Along the shore in Kenmare bay are several islands, the principal of which is Rossmore; and about a league off the western shore are those of Scariff and Dinish, generally called the Hog Islands. There was till lately but one main line of road through the parish; but a new line has been constructed from Sneem to the pass of Cameduff, where it meets the new road between Killarney and Kenmare about midway. Several of the inhabitants, including some of the small farmers, are occasionally employed in the fishery of the bay, on which they partly depend for their support; but it is expected that the new road from Sneem will tend materially to develop the agricultural resources of this wild and mountainous district. The bogs, which are deep and extensive, were surveyed about 40 years since, by Mr. Nimmo, who reported to the government that the greater part of them were capable of being drained and brought into cultivation at a moderate expense. On the summit of the mountain called Finabagough, 1200 feet above the level of the sea, is an extensive tract of common, where cattle are grazed during the summer months. The seats are, Derrynane, the residence of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.; Derriquin; Hollywood; Aska; and Castle Cove. Derrynane, sometimes called Derrynane or Darrynane Abbey, from its proximity to the ruins of the ancient monastery of that name, is situated near the shore of the Atlantic, at the western extremity of the parish: it is an extensive but irregular pile of building, partly in the castellated style, and has been much enlarged by the proprietor, who has also greatly improved the approaches, and extended the shrubberies and plantations as far as the situation, so much exposed to the western gales, will allow. The surrounding scenery, which is of the most wild and romantic description, is terminated on the north by a range of rugged and lofty mountains, from the summit of which an extensive view of the western coast is obtained, embracing the entrances to the bays of Bantry and Kenmare, the bay of Ballinaskelligs, Dursey Island, and the Skellig Isles. The house of Derriquin, also partly castellated, is situated in a finely wooded demesne on the bay of Kenmare, which is here studded with small islands. The prostrate juniper is found on the shore at this place. A receiving house for letters in connexion with Cahirciveen has been established at Ballybrack, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants of the district.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united prior to any existing record to the rectory and vicarage of Templenoe, and in the patronage of the CROWN: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £193. 17., and of the whole union £285. 11. 6. The parish church, at Sneem, is a plain structure, erected in 1810, by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; there is a church also at Templenoe. The glebe-house was built in 1817 by a gift of £150, and a loan of £420, from the same Board; the glebe comprises 23 acres, subject to a rent of £30. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms two separate districts: the eastern, called Ballyhog, contains the chapels of Sneem and Thahilla; and the western, called Derrynane, those of Derrynane and Lohurt. The chapel at Sneem is a large plain building; that at Derrynane is a neat modern edifice, erected at the joint expense of the late General Daniel Count O'Connell, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Hartop. The parochial school at Sneem is supported by Mr. Bland, of Derriquin, and the incumbent; a school held in Sneem chapel is chiefly supported by the priest; and a free school at Derrynane by a bequest of £10 per annum from the late Count O'Connell (at whose expense the school-house, a neat building, was erected), and by annual donations from Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hartop.

The ruins of *Aghamore* or *Derrynane Abbey*, founded in the seventh century by the monks of St. Finbarr, Cork, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, stand on a peninsula which becomes insulated at spring tides, and has therefore acquired the name of "Abbey Island." A portion of the walls has been washed away by the violence of the waves, but the remains are still considerable, and the eastern window nearly entire. Here is the family vault of the O'Connells. At *Coode* are the ruins of the old church; and on a hill about a mile from it is a curious hermitage, hewn out of the solid rock, and said to have belonged to St. Crohane, the patron saint of the parish. At *Cahirdaniel* are the remains of a large fortification, consisting of a rampart seven feet high, constructed of large stones, and attributed to the Danes; and at *Money Fluch* are those of a similar one. But one of the most remarkable ancient structures in Ireland is *Staigue Fort*, which is generally considered to be unique. It stands on a low hill nearly in the centre of an amphitheatre of barren mountains, open from the south to the bay of Kenmare, from which it is about a mile and a half distant. The building, which is nearly of a circular form, is constructed of the ordinary stone of the country, but bears no mark whatever of a tool, having been evidently erected before masonry became a regular art. The only entrance is by a doorway barely five feet high, through a wall upwards of 13 feet thick, which opens into an area of about 90 feet in diameter. The circumference is divided into a series of compartments of steps, or seats, ascending to the top of the surrounding wall, in the form of the letter X, and in two of these compartments are entrances to cells constructed in the centre of the wall. The average height of the wall on the outside is 18 feet, battering as it rises by a curve, which produces a very singular effect: the wall also batters on the inside, so as to be reduced from about 13 feet at the bottom to 7 at the top. On the outside the stones are small, and the joints are so filled with splinters of stone as not to be removed without violence. The fort is surrounded by a broad fosse. Various conjectures have been formed as to its origin and use, the most probable of which appears to be, that it was erected as a place of refuge for the inhabitants and their cattle from the sudden inroads of the pirates of former times.—See BLACKWATER, DINISH, SCARIFF, and SNEEM.

KILCRONAGHAN, a parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Tubbermore, 4345 inhabitants. It comprises 7992¾ statute acres, and includes some of the richest portions of the valley of the Mayola, the principal part of which is pasture; there are also above 500 acres of mountain land in pasture. Great quantities of reddish limestone and much valuable freestone are quarried, some of which is exported from Portballyronan: here are likewise some thin seams of coal. The principal seat is Fort-William. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The church is a small and old building, and has near the communion-table a beautiful niche in the Norman style, which was part of the original edifice: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £132 for the repair of this church. The glebe-house, which adjoins it, was built in 1794, at a cost of £600: the glebe contains 184 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Desartmartin, and has a chapel at Keenaght. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians at Tubbermore; it was built in 1728, and is in connexion with the General Assembly. There is also a meeting-house for Independents in the town. Dr. Adam Clarke, the celebrated biblicist, was born at Moybeg, in this parish.—See TUBBERMORE.

KILCRUMPER, a parish, partly in the barony of FERMOY, but chiefly in that of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, union of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, at the junction of the rivers Funcheon and Blackwater, and nearly adjoining the town of Kilworth; containing 1928 inhabitants, and comprising 3516 statute acres. The land is in general of a good quality, and chiefly under tillage: limestone and brownstone abound, and are worked to a considerable extent for manure and building. At Araglyn are extensive woollen-mills for the manufacture of broad-cloth. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in Messrs. E. & B. Norcott, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilworth: the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £330. 2., is payable in equal portions to the impropriators and the vicar. The glebe-house of the union, which is in Kilcrumper, was built in 1821, at an expense exceeding £2000, of which £100 were a gift and £1300 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it is beautifully situated on an eminence peninsulated by the Araglyn, the Funcheon, and the Blackwater, and commands one of the most luxuriant and picturesque scenes in the county: the glebe contains 44 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly included in the district of Kilworth, but chiefly in that of Fermoy. On a rocky eminence overhanging the Funcheon are the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of Ballyhindon.

KILCULLANE, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK.—See KILRELLANE.

KILCULLEN, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of Kilcullen, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Naas, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Athy and Carlow; containing 3020 inhabitants. This place, which since the erection of the new town of Kilcullen-Bridge, has been called Old Kilcullen, derived its name from the foundation of a church and monastery in the district of Coulan, of which St. Patrick appointed St. Isernine bishop; Isernine died in 469, and was succeeded by St. Mactalius. The monastery, and the town which grew up around it, were plundered repeatedly by the Danes, between the years 883 and 1037; but when the English obtained a settlement in the country, the town was fortified, and greatly increased in importance. Soon after the invasion, a castle was erected here by the Fitzmartins, which eventually became the property of the Fitz-Eustace family, of whom Thomas Fitz-Eustace, afterwards Viscount Baltinglass, was created Baron of Kilcullen by Henry VIII. Previously to the year 1319, the town was surrounded with strong walls and defended by seven gates; but Maurice Jaques having in that year built a bridge over the river Liffey, about two miles from this place, the town of Kilcullen-Bridge began rapidly to increase, and the ancient town to decline. During the civil war the castle was garrisoned for the parliamentarians, in 1641, but was taken two years afterwards by the Marquess of Ormonde. In the same year, the commissioners appointed to treat for a cessation of hostilities assembled here, but afterwards adjourned to Jigginstown, near Naas; and in 1647 the castle was taken and burnt by the parliamentarians. In the disturbances of 1798, a large number of the insurgents posted themselves in the churchyard, on the summit of a very steep hill, and Captains Erskine and Cookes, who advanced to dislodge them, were killed in the attempt, and their party repulsed. The insurgents afterwards assembled in great numbers on the heights above the town, from which, however, they were driven with great loss by General Dundas, who was stationed here; and several thousands of them subsequently surrendered to him on the hill of Knockawlin, about a mile distant, where they had occupied an intrenched camp. The town, which stood on a bleak eminence in a very commanding position, is now only an insignificant village; its market, which belongs by patent to the Rev. Thomas O'Moore, has been removed to Kilcullen-Bridge, and fairs only are now held here on June 22nd and Oct. 2nd.

The parish comprises 7344¾ statute acres, of which more than four-fifths are in tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland and exhausted bog, is in pasture. The soil is fertile, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture has, within the last 15 years, been very greatly improved, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Castle-Martin, an elegant residence, occupies the site of the ancient castle of the Fitz-Martins, near Kilcullen-Bridge: the present mansion was occupied by the king's troops as a barrack, in 1798; it is surrounded with a highly improved and richly wooded demesne. Halverstown, another seat, is finely situated in the midst of extensive and thriving plantations, which, covering an elevated part of the demesne, are a great ornament to a large tract of country around.

The living is a vicarage (otherwise called a perpetual curacy), in the diocese of Duhlin, united, in 1833, to the impropriate curacies of Davidstown, Giltown, and Brannickstown, together forming the benefice of Kilcullen; the rectory is chiefly united to the half rectory of Glasnevin, together constituting the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £249. 5. 6., of which £148 are payable to the chancellor, and £73. 5. 6. to the perpetual curate. The church, for the erection of which, in 1815, the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, has lately undergone enlargement, which renders it cruciform, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £238 towards the expense. Divine service is also performed during the summer in a school-house at Calvertstown. The glebe-house is a neat residence, built in 1824, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there is a chapel at Gormanstown, and also at New Abbey; the latter stands within the cemetery, and is built partly with the materials, of the ancient abbey, some of the ornamental sculptures of which are preserved in the present building. New Abbey was founded in 1460 for Franciscans of the Strict Observance, by Sir Roland Fitz-Eustace, many years lord chancellor and treasurer of Ireland. After its dissolution it was granted, in 1582, by Queen Elizabeth to the poet Spenser; and though the tower fell in 1764, and a great portion of the materials was used in building the Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins are still highly interesting. The tomb of the founder and his lady is still visible in the churchyard, but so deeply sunk in the ground that the inscription, ascribing the foundation of the abbey to Roland Fitz-Eustace, who died Dec. 19th, 1496, can with difficulty be read. In the churchyard at Old Kilcullen are the remains of a slender circular tower, and the erect shaft of an ancient cross divided into compartments, each containing an emblematical sculpture.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Carnalloway, barony of South Naas, but chiefly in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Naas, and 21 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1056 inhabitants. This town had its origin in the erection of a bridge over the river Liffey, in 1319, from which period it continued gradually to increase, so that it at length totally superseded the ancient town of Kilcullen, the market of which has been removed to this place. It is two miles to the east of the former town, and within a short distance of the great Bog of Allen, and consists of one street containing 187 houses; it lies chiefly on the western bank of the river, and is adequately supplied with water: the bridge has a venerable and interesting appearance, and not far from the eastern end of it is a large rath. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied; fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, June 22nd, Sept. 8th and 29th, Oct. 2nd, and Dec. 8th. A constabulary police station has been established here; and petty-sessions are held every Friday. There are a dispensary, and a fever hospital.

KILCULLIHEEN, or Kilcloheen, a parish, partly in the city of Waterford, but chiefly in the barony of

GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Waterford; containing 1515 inhabitants. It comprises 2238 statute acres, of which about 729 are in tillage, and 1296 in pasture; and was originally part of the county of Kilkenny, but by grant of Charles I. was transferred to Waterford, with the main portion of which city it is connected by a wooden-bridge over the Suir from Ferry bank. Near the bridge is a large ship-building establishment. The principal seats are, New Park, the residence of the Rev. Sir John Newport, Bart.; Belmont House, of Sir H. Winston Barron, Bart.; Killaspy; Rockshire; and Sion Lodge. The parish is in the diocese of Ossory; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford, and the vicarage has been united from time immemorial to the rectory of Muckalee. The tithe rent-charge is £82. 10., of which £48. 15. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church was built in 1823, by aid of a loan of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has been repaired by a grant of £300 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Slieruagh, and contains a chapel. In 1151, Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, founded a nunnery here as a cell to that of St. Mary de Hogges, near Dublin, and it was afterwards richly endowed by King John and David Fitz-Milo: it was sometimes called the Nunnery De Bello Portu, and at the Dissolution was granted to the corporation of Waterford.

KILCULLY, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2¼ miles (N.) from Cork, on the road from that city to Kealavollen; containing 488 inhabitants. It comprises 1760 statute acres, and consists principally of dairy-farms: the land is based upon clay-slate, and is generally fertile and well cultivated. Here is a very large flour-mill. The living, which was lately suppressed, was a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £90. Divine service is at present performed in a house licensed by the bishop; but a church is in course of erection, partly by grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who now hold the living. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Upper Glanmire. Here are some remains of the old church, and not far distant are the ruins of Rahinisky Castle.

KILCUMMER, a parish, in the union and barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Castletown-Roche; on the road from Mallow to Fermoy, and on the rivers Awbeg and Blackwater; containing 783 inhabitants, and comprising 2613 statute acres. The land, with the exception of the portion on the south side of the Blackwater, forming part of the Nagle mountains, is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage. Fairs are held on the 21st of April, July, Sept., and Dec., for cattle and pigs. Renny was formerly part of the estate, and the occasional residence, of the poet Spenser; it is finely situated at the junction of the Awbeg with the Blackwater, and some vestiges of the old castle of Renny still exist near the present house. At a short distance from this place the Awbeg is crossed by the long bridge of Kilcummer, and near the high road leading to the bridge are the ruins of the ancient church. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £99. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe; but a small church erected in Bridgetown parish is intended for the use of the inhabitants of this parish also. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilcummer forms part of the district of Castletown-Roche.

KILCUMMIN, a parish, in the barony of MOYCULLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Oughterard, 10,824 inhabitants. It comprises 108,791 statute acres, of which 10,281¼ are in Lough Corrib; and includes within its limits several islands. The principal seats are Lemonfield, Port Carrin, Ardvarn, Clareville, and Lodge. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Tuam, united to those of Rahoon, Moycullen, and Ballinacourty, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in T. B. Martin, Esq., and partly forms a portion of the union of St. Nicholas and wardenship of Galway. The tithe rent-charge is £105, one-half of which is payable to the impropriator, one-fourth to the warden of Galway, and one-fourth to the perpetual curate. The church, in Oughterard, is a small neat building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £600, in 1810. For the erection of the glebe-house, the same Board, in 1817, gave £450 and lent £50: the glebe comprises 16 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the diocese of Galway, and partly in that of Tuam: the former portion is called Oughterard, from the chapel being at that place; the latter is united to part of Kilanin, forming the union or district of Killeen, in which are three chapels. The town of Galway and a large portion of the adjoining country are supplied with turf from the district that stretches along the headlands of Kilkerrin and Greatman's bays, in this parish; and the inhabitants of the interior, through the medium of Lough Corrib, are hence supplied with sea-sand and seaweed for manure. Several hundred boats are constantly employed in the conveyance of these articles, and during the intervals between the fishing seasons many of the fishing-boats are similarly occupied. From this place to Galway there are two sailing courses; one by the bay of Kilkerrin round Galin Head, where there is a tremendous sea with strong currents; the other by Greatman's bay, by which vessels may keep in smooth water within the islands. This passage is, however, obstructed by the rocky pass of Dangan, which can only be sailed through at high tide, so that 200 boats are sometimes waiting for a passage. To remedy this evil, it was lately proposed to clear that channel and construct piers, which would render the passage easy at most heights of the tide. The estimated expense of this great improvement was only £480. 3., and the Board of Public Works recommended that half should be paid by government. A pier has been erected by the Fishery Board on the north-east side of Garomna Island, in Greatman's bay.—See OUGHTERARD.

KILCUMMIN, a parish, in the union of KILLARNEY, barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Killarney, on the roads from that town to Castleisland and Millstreet; containing 7360 inhabitants, and comprising 38,953 statute acres. A considerable portion consists of mountain pasture, bog, and coarse arable land. The soil is

in general heavy; but in consequence of an abundant supply of lime, the state of agriculture has of late been much improved. The quarry at Carrigdulkeen, isolated in the midst of an extensive district of mountain and bog, produces a fine blue limestone, equally adapted for building and manure, and is worked to a large extent, there being no other within a circuit of several miles. A court is occasionally held at Five-mile-bridge, by the Earl of Kenmare's seneschal, for the manors of Ross and Molahiffe; at which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable. The seats are Shanagh House and Rathmore, the latter now occupied by a society of monks of the order of La Trappe, a branch from the parent establishment at Mount Melleray, in the county of Waterford. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Killarney. The tithe rent-charge is £394. 17., of which £228. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic arrangements this parish is divided into East and West Kilcummin: the former, with the greater part of the adjoining parish of Nohoval-daly, forms the district of Knocknacoppel; and the latter forms a separate district, the chapel of which is situated at Kilcummin. In the district of Knocknacoppel are the chapel of that name, a large plain building; Griorguillea chapel, recently rebuilt; and that of Knocknagree, in Nohoval-daly: there is also a chapel attached to the establishment at Rathmore open to the public. The late Mr. Cronin, of the Park, near Killarney, bequeathed £30 per annum for the establishment and support of a school in each of the parishes of Kilcummin and Nohoval-daly. On the southern confines of the parish are two remarkable mountains, which from their peculiar shape are called "the Paps," rising 2280 feet above the level of the sea, and forming striking features in the mountain scenery on the road from Killarney to Cork. At their base is an ancient fort or rath, near which is a holy well resorted to by numbers of the peasantry on May-day. The ruins of the old church are situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect: the late Lord Barrymore was interred here.

KILCUMMIN, or KILCOMMIN, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (N.) from Killala, and on the western side of the bay of Killala; containing 2791 inhabitants. It comprises 4195½ statute acres; the land is generally good and well cultivated, except on the coast, where the drifted sand injures the soil. Good stone is obtained here. At the northern extremity of the parish is Kilcummin Head, where is a coast-guard station, being one of the six in the district of Killala. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery and the precentorship of Killala, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Lacken: the tithe rent-charge is £120, of which £69. 15. are payable to the dean and the precentor, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Kilcummin forms part of the union or district of Lacken. At Ballinglena are some remains of the old church, near which the French army under General Humbert landed, in 1798.

KILCUMNEY, or DRUMCREE, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of DELVIN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road from that place to Athboy; containing 959 inhabitants. It comprises 2921 statute acres, principally in tillage: there is a considerable quantity of bog; also some good limestone. The chief seats are, Ralphsdale, the demesne of which is entered by a beautiful gate; and Drumcree, the residence of Robert Smyth, Esq., to whom the whole parish belongs, and in whose demesne is a fine lake. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, episcopally united in 1818 to the rectory of Dysertale and the vicarage of Kilweilagh, and in 1821 to the rectory of Killagh: this parish and Dysertale are in the patronage of the Bishop; Kilweilagh is in the gift of the Marquess of Drogheda, and Killagh in that of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £90; and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, separate from its episcopal union, is £170. The church, a handsome place of worship, was rebuilt in 1811, chiefly at the charge of the late William Smyth, Esq., proprietor of Drumcree, and father of the present owner of that estate: towards defraying the cost, which exceeded £2300, the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £850. The Board also lent £450 for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe of Kilcumney comprises 36 acres, part unreclaimed bog; and there is a glebe of 18 acres at Killagh, valued at £20 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of St. Mary and St. Feighan, or Collinstown. A hermitage existed here in the ninth century.—See DRUMCREE.

KILCUMREAGH, or KILCOMRAGH, a parish, in the union of ATHLONE, partly in the barony of KILCOURSEY, KING'S county, partly in that of CLONLONAN, but chiefly in that of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Moat-a-Grenogue, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 3922 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9257 statute acres, mostly of good quality, and including a small quantity of bog and some limestone. The seats are Ballintobber, Rosemount, Grouse Lodge, and Springfield. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, formiog part of the union of Ardnorcher; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithe rent-charge is £187. 6. 9., of which £111. 0. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; there is a glebe of 105¼ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmanaghan and Kilcumreagh, and has a chapel at Ballagh. A monastery of Dominican friars was founded at Ballintubber, in 1488, by Edmund de Lantu Laici, and was granted to Henry Matthews at the Dissolution. Here are the ruins of a church, and of an old fort; also several raths.

KILCURFIN.—See CARRIGTOHILL.

KILDALKEY, a parish, in the union of TRIM, barony of LUNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Athboy, on the road from that place to Kinnegad; containing 3055 inhabitants, of whom 179 are in the village. The parish comprises 10,415½ statute acres; about one-half is in tillage, and there are 500 acres of bog, and a good limestone-quarry. The village contains 32 houses, and fairs are held there on Feb. 27th, May 14th, Aug. 9th, and Dec. 13th. Moyrath Castle was built in 1219, by Lord Geoffry de Montemarisco, and was subsequently a seat

of the Nugent family, but is now the property of Henry Grattan, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in Joseph Ashe, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Athboy; the tithe rent-charge is £285, the whole of which is payable to the impropriator. There is also a district curacy comprising the parish of Kildalkey, the minister of which has a stipend paid by the bishop, the Earl of Darnley, and the Additional Curates' Fund Society. A large and commodious school-house, built in 1842 by subscription and aid from the Board of Erasmus Smith's charity, on a site presented by H. Potterton, Esq., has been licensed for divine worship. Kildalkey, in the Roman Catholic divisions, is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Killoghconnoghan and Castle-Rickard, and containing two chapels, of which the chapel here is a neat modern building. The Earl of Darnley, some years ago, gave an acre of land and £20 towards the erection of a school-house, and J. Stack Murphy, Esq., subscribed £20: that gentleman also contributed £30 towards the erection of a school at Carnisle. A third school is under the Church Education Society. The late Mr. Hodgens, of Dublin, bequeathed £1000 for the erection of almshouses, and £60 per annum for the inmates, who must be natives of this parish; but they have not yet been erected.

KILDALLOCK.—See KILDOLLOGH.

KILDALLON, a parish, in the barony of TULLYHUNCO, or TULLOGHONOHO, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Killeshandra, on the road from that place to Ballyconnell; containing 4480 inhabitants. It comprises 11,989¼ statute acres, of which 211½ are water; 3233 acres are applotted under the Tithe act, and there is a large tract of waste, called Ballyheady moor: the land is chiefly cultivated by spade husbandry. At Ardlougher is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ballyconnell and Killesandra. The principal seats are Greenville, Aughabawn, Mackenwood, Belberry, and Carn. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £152. 6. The church is a handsome building with a tower, erected in 1816, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £1000; it was enlarged in 1827, by a further loan of £400. The Board also gave £100 and lent £1200 for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebes comprise 339 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Tomregan, and containing a chapel in each: the chapel here is a large building, with a neatly planted burial-ground. At Croghan is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly. On the summit of the hill of Carn is a heap of stones surrounded by a Danish rath; at Drumboo or Drumbagh is a holy well, at which patrons have been held.

KILDANGAN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of OPHALY WEST, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kildare, and on the river Barrow; containing 115 inhabitants. It comprises 988¾ statute acres, almost equally divided between pasturage and tillage. A patent exists for three fairs, but none are held. Kildangan Castle is situated in a highly improved and well-planted demesne, formed by the taste and skill of the late proprietor, D. W. O'Reilly, Esq. A large and ancient castle is said by tradition to have stood here, which was destroyed during the civil wars by the rival factions of the Fitzgeralds, and the O'Dempseys, viscounts of Clanmalire; it was rebuilt on a smaller scale, but was soon afterwards accidentally burnt. The castle, with his other possessions, was forfeited in 1641 by Maurice Fitzgerald, of Allen, and became the property of an ancestor of the present owner, in the early part of the last century: it is a ruin in high preservation, beautifully ornamented with ivy, and stands in the centre of the demesne. The parish is in the diocese of Kildare, and the rectory forms part of the union of Nurney: the tithe rent-charge is £34. 9. 6. The church is in ruins, the roof having fallen in about 1812. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kildangan is in the district of Monastereven, and contains a very handsome chapel, built at the expense of the late D. W. O'Reilly, Esq.

KILDARE (County of), and inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, on the north by Meath, on the west by the King's and Queen's counties, and on the south by Carlow. It extends from 52° 51′ to 53° 26′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 30′ to 7° 12′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 418,436 statute acres, of which 356,787 are arable land, 51,854 uncultivated, 8288 in plantations, 490 under towns and villages, and 1017 under water. The population, in 1821, was 99,065; in 1831, to 108,424; and in 1841, to 114,488.

This county, in the time of Ptolemy, was principally inhabited by the *Coriundi*, whose territory lay to the west of the rivers Liffey and Slaney, being bounded on the north and west by the Boyne and the Barrow, and having the tribes of the *Cauci* and *Menapii* on the east, the *Eblani* on the north, and the *Brigantes* on the south. Subsequently, the district of Caellan, or Galen, included the greater part of the present county, together with a part of those of Wicklow and Carlow; the county of Kildare portion being bounded on the east by the Wicklow mountains, on the south and west by the Barrow, and on the north by the Liffey and the Bog of Allen. This latter name signifies the woody country, by much the greater part having been an extensive forest, many traces of which are still discernible in the bogs. The native chieftains of the district were the heads of the family of Hy Caellan, or M'Kelly, whose principal residence was at Rath-Ardscull, near Athy. The last aboriginal owner of this fortress, Gicrode Crone M'Kelly, defended it against the efforts of the English during his life: after his decease the country was possessed by the Fitzgeralds, the Fitz-Henrys, and the Keatings. The territory of the O'Tothils or O'Tooles, who ruled over the southern part of the county of Wicklow, extended into this county; Tristledermot, or Castledermot, being one of their places of residence.

After the landing of the English, and upon the death of Dermod M'Murrough, last king of Leinster, which occurred soon after, this county devolved upon STRONGBOW, in right of his wife Eva, as part of the kingdom, or, as it was called by the English, the palatinate, of Leinster; and it is generally considered to have been one of the twelve counties into which the part of the island that acknowledged the British jurisdiction was divided by King John. But it was not till the end of the reign of Edward I., in 1296, that an act was passed for separating a large district from the county of Dublin,

and more especially for constituting Kildare, which had been a liberty appendant to the county of Dublin, a shire of itself, discharged from the jurisdiction of the Dublin sheriff, and having county officers of its own. In the general division of Kildare among the first English settlers, by Strongbow and his heirs, Carbery was given to Meyler Fitz-Henry; and Naas Offallia, to Maurice Fitzgerald, from whom the three great families of Kildare, Kerry, and Desmond descended: Narragh was assigned to Robert, and Adam Fitz-Hereford had Salt, with its appendages. On the division of the palatinate of Leinster among the five coheiresses of William Marshal, who had inherited in right of his wife Isabel, Strongbow's only daughter, the county of Kildare was given to the fourth daughter, Sibilla, who married William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. William de Vescy succeeded in right of his wife Agnes, the only daughter of this marriage; but he lost the property shortly after in consequence of his fleeing into France to avoid a single combat with John Fitzgerald, who had charged him with treason; and his possessions were bestowed on his accuser. In 1234, Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, the successor of William, having united with the O'Conors against the English government, was killed in a battle on the Curragh of Kildare by the Lord Justice, aided by the Fitzgeralds, De Lacys, and Burghs. The power of the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines, from this period became paramount in the county; insomuch that, in 1264, Richard de Rupella, lord justice, was made prisoner, together with the Lords Theobald Butler and John Cogan, by Maurice Fitzgerald, who had come to a conference at Castledermot, in order to put an end to a dispute between the Geraldines and Burghs.

The county is partly within the diocese of Dublin, but chiefly in that of Kildare. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carbery, Clane, Connell, Ikeathy and Oughterany, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, East Narragh and Rheban, West Narragh and Rheban, East Ophaly, West Ophaly, North Naas, South Naas, North Salt, and South Salt. It contains the assize and market towns of Naas and Athy; the ancient disfranchised borough and market town of Kildare; the market and post towns of Kilcock, Maynooth, Celbridge, Monastereven, Timolin, Rathangan, Leixlip, Kilcullen-Bridge, and Newbridge; and the post-towns of Castledermot, Clane, and Ballytore: the largest villages are Prosperous, Kill, Johnstown-Bridge, and Sallins. Prior to the Union it sent ten members to the Irish parliament,—two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Naas, Athy, Kildare, and Harristown; but since that period its representation has been confined to the two members for the county at large. The constituency, as registered in 1841, was 978, of whom 310 were £50, 129 £20, and 539 £10, voters. The election, if held between the spring and summer assizes, takes place at Naas; if at any other period of the year, at Athy. The county is included in the Home circuit: the spring assize is held at Naas, and the summer assize at Athy, at each of which are a county court-house and gaol. The general quarter-sessions are held at Athy and Maynooth in January, at Kildare and Naas in April, at Maynooth and Athy in July, and at Naas and Kildare in October. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 14 deputy-lieutenants, and 53 other magistrates, with the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 45 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables, 40 constables, and 200 sub-constables, with 7 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £11,477, defrayed by grand jury presentments and by government. The district lunatic asylum for the county is at Carlow, and the county infirmary at Kildare; there are fever hospitals at Celbridge, Naas, Athy, and Kilcullen; and dispensaries at Athy, Ballitore, Castledermot, Celbridge, Clane, Donadea, Johnstown-Bridge Kilcock, Kilcullen, Maynooth, Monastereven, Naas, Newbridge, Rathangan, and Robertstown: the infirmary and fever hospitals are supported by grand jury presentments, and the dispensaries by equal presentments and voluntary subscriptions. The total amount of the grand jury presentments for 1844 was £20,800. In the military arrangements Kildare is included in the Dublin district, and contains three barrack stations; two for cavalry at Newbridge and Athy, and one for infantry at Naas.

The general SURFACE is rather level. In the barony of West Ophaly, however, are several gently rising hills, and others occur towards the eastern boundary of the county: the greatest elevation of the plain country is around Naas. Both of the baronies of Naas, and their vicinity, present an appearance of great fertility, which is also exhibited generally throughout the eastern and southern, and a portion of the western parts of the county; but towards the north and north-west are vast tracts of the Bog of Allen, comprising more than 50,000 acres, having a flat dreary surface, relieved here and there by verdant elevations, called "islands." Near the southern extremity of this immense bog are the hills of Grange Allen, Cheelow, Dunmurry, Redhills, and Knocknagylogh, generally fertile, and cultivated to the summit. There are also small hills in the vicinity of Timolin and Moone; others stretching from Killan, by Kilrush, Davidstown, Calverstown, and Thomastown, and terminating in the hills of Old Kilcullen and Ballysax; and small detached elevations near Arthurstown, Lyons, Longtown, &c.

The Bog of Allen and the Curragh of Kildare are two distinguishing features of the county. Most of the bogs which lie eastward of the Shannon, occupying considerable portions of Kildare and the King's county, comprehended, in common parlance, under the former of these names, *The Bog of Allen*, which does not, therefore, apply to any single morass. On the contrary, the tracts of bog to which it bears reference are often separated by high ridges of dry land inclining towards different rivers, as their natural vents for drainage. The portion of the bog within Kildare lies, as before observed, in the northern part of the county; and near its southern margin, the Island of Allen (a name given to an elevated tract of cultivated soil), surrounded like an oasis in the African desert by the solitude of the uninhabited morass, presents a gratifying feature of variety; it rises abruptly from the bog, is nearly conical, and composed of limestone-gravel. Towards the west is the Hill of Allen, a steep elevation of a conical form, about 300 feet in height. *The Curragh* is a fine undulating down, six miles long and two broad: it lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, having the town of Kildare near its western extremity, and being

crossed by the great road from Dublin to Limerick; and is, in fact, an extensive sheep-walk of above 6000 acres, forming a more beautiful lawn than the hand of art ever made. Nothing can exceed the extreme softness and elasticity of the turf, which is of a verdure that charms the eye, and is still further set off by the gentle inequality of the surface: the soil is a fine dry loam on a substratum of limestone. It is depastured by numerous large flocks turned on it by the occupiers of the adjacent farms, who alone have the right of pasture, which greatly enhances the value of these farms. The plain has long been celebrated as the principal race-ground in Ireland, and is equal, if not superior, to that of Newmarket, in all the requisites for this sport.

The SOIL varies but little, as compared with that of some adjoining counties. The prevailing is deep and mellow, in some parts inclining to clay, but principally a rich loam, varying from 10 to 16 inches in depth, and resting on a hard and compact substratum, in some places impervious to water; when first turned up it is cold and arid, but when mellowed by the influence of the atmosphere, it becomes fertile. In some parts the upper, or surface, soil rests on a substratum of limestone-gravel; in others, on limestone, or clay-slate. In general the county is fertile and well cultivated, particularly around Athy, and thence along the banks of the Barrow, extending to the borders of the county of Carlow. The districts around the towns of Kildare, Naas, Kill, and Clane are also fertile, well fenced, and tolerably well cultivated; but in wet seasons much water remains on the surface, shewing the want of a good system of drainage, which is much neglected. Agriculture is systematically practised in some parts, especially by the noblemen and resident gentlemen, and their example is beginning to produce its beneficial effects among the small farmers. Wheat is cultivated generally, and the quality is remarkably good; the barley is also bright and sound; the oats are good, clean, and heavy, except in a few low, cold, and clayey situations. Potatoes are extensively grown, and in great varieties of sorts, large quantities being sent to Dublin; turnips and mangel-wurzel are cultivated by a great number of the wealthy farmers, clover and vetches by nearly all; and rape is grown extensively around Monastereven.

The Scotch plough is general, the old heavy wooden plough being rarely seen; indeed, agricultural implements of all kinds are greatly improved, except the spade, which is still a long narrow tool. The heavy wooden wheel-car has given place to one of much lighter construction, with low spoke-wheels, iron-bound; the kish, so general in the western counties, is scarcely ever seen here; some of the vehicles are made exactly after the plan of the Scotch cart, some of them with, and some without, the high sides. Great attention is manifested in collecting manure, and large composts are raised in the vicinity of bogs by the mixture of bog-mould and stable-manure or ashes. The burning of subsoil in kilns was introduced by the late Mr. Rawson, who compiled the statistical survey of Kildare for the Royal Dublin Society; and has now become general, producing the finest crops of potatoes and turnips. A kind of indurated sand found in banks, and the adhesive property of which is so great that the bank, when cut perpendicularly, will never yield in any kind of weather, is considered by some agriculturists as a sort of golden mine for the farmer who can avail himself of the benefit of it. The cottagers in the neighbourhood of the Curragh collect the sheep-dung, which they mix in tubs with water, stirring it until it forms a thick solution, which they call "mulch;" in this they steep the roots of their cabbage plants for some hours; a quantity of the substance consequently sticks to the roots, and ensures a full crop. In the smaller farms a very disadvantageous custom is prevalent of dividing the land into long narrow inclosures, which occasions an unnecessary and therefore injurious extent of fence in proportion to the land included. The fences generally are tolerably good, but they every where occupy too much ground; the usual kind is a bank of earth thrown up from a wide ditch, and covering five or six feet of surface, so that the bank and ditch seldom occupy less than nine feet in width: in the breast of this bank, about halfway up, a single row of quicksets is placed, sometimes accompanied by seedlings of forest-timber.

In those parts which have not been subjected to tillage are very rich fattening grounds; but where the soil has been much exhausted by the plough, the pasture is poor and light. The grasses in the meadows and feeding pastures are of the most valuable kinds; in low bottoms, especially in those subject to floods, Timothy grass is the principal herbage. Dairies of any extent are not frequent, except in parts convenient to the Dublin market, where they are kept for the purpose of fattening calves. Great improvement has been made in the breed of CATTLE, the old long-horned Irish cow being now rarely seen. The most esteemed are the short-horned or Dutch breed, crossed with the Durham; some of the gentry and wealthy farmers have introduced the pure Durham breed, which commands large prices; others have the North Devon, which also answers remarkably well. The small farmers mostly prefer the old Irish long-horned cow, crossed with the Durham; and in some districts scarce any other is seen: in the northern baronies, bordering on Meath, the large and heavy long-horned cattle are very common, and grow to a size equal to those of Meath or Westmeath. Great numbers of cattle are brought from other counties, and fed here for the Dublin market. Much improvement has been made in the breed of sheep, and vast flocks are every year reared on the Curragh: the prevailing breed is a cross between the New Leicester and the Ayrshire, but many of the principal agriculturists have the pure New Leicester; sometimes they are crossed with the Kerry sheep. The lower class of farmers have brood mares as part of their tillage stock, but they do not pay sufficient attention to the breed of the sires, and are too desirous of crossing with racers. Planting has been carried on for many years extensively and successfully. Many of the demesnes are ornamented with full-grown timber. The timber-sallow thrives particularly well in the wet grounds with which the county abounds; beech and larch are also of very quick growth. In the demesne of Moore Abbey is one of the best-planted hills in Ireland; and the woods of Carton and Palmerstown are extensive, and the timber remarkably fine. In draining the bogs, remains of ancient forests have been discovered.

The GEOLOGY of Kildare may next be noticed. The great mountain range of granite of which the county of Wicklow is nearly composed, terminates in this county at Castledermot. Thence by Ballitore, Kilcullen, and to the south-east of Naas, almost as far as Rathcoole, is clay-slate; the rest of the county belongs to the great field of floetz limestone which covers the larger part of the flat country of Ireland, and which is here interrupted only by the chain of central hills. The low group of hills west of Rathcoole, which includes windmill Hill, Athgoe, Lyons, and Rusty Hill, is composed of clay-slate, greywacke, greywacke-slate, and granite. The greywacke consists of small, finely rounded, and angular grains of quartz, numerous minute scales of mica, small fragments of clay-slate, and sometimes portions of felspar. The rock at *Windmill Hill* ranges 10° north of east and south of west, which is the general direction of these hills, exhibiting also at times an undulating curved slaty formation: the dip is towards the south-west, and generally at an angle of about 45°. The greywacke-slate of Windmill Hill is remarkable for containing subordinate beds of granite, the uppermost at the depth of four fathoms; they are 50 or 60 yards apart, separated by the greywacke-slate, and all dip from 45° to 50° to the south-east. Some of these granite beds may be traced westward to the turnpike-road opposite to Rusty Hill: they consist of a small and finely grained intermixture of yellowish and greyish white felspar, greyish vitreous transparent quartz, and flakes or scales of mica, white and silvery, with some scattered portions of schorl; the grains are sometimes so minute that the stone appears almost compact. Occasionally also small particles and cubical chrystals of iron pyrites are disseminated through the rock, which, when decomposing, communicate an iron-shot spotted appearance to the stone. The red sandstone conglomerate occurs *in situ* at the northern foot of the *Hill of Lyons*, where it is exposed for about 10 fathoms in length, in strata four feet thick, ranging east and west, dipping 30° to the north, and resting on greywacke-slate; it re-appears in the central range. *Red Hill, Dunmurry Hill*, and the western foot of Grange Hill, consist of alternating beds of finely grained greywacke, greywacke-slate, and clay-slate, ranging 10° north of east and south of west, and dipping 60° towards the south-east, but in many places being nearly vertical. At the northern foot of Red Hill is a small patch of red sandstone conglomerate, which was quarried for millstones some years since: enough of the firm rock is visible to shew that the strata range east and west, and dip 17° west.

The Chair of Kildare consists of floetz limestone, extending southwards to the northern foot of Dunmurry Hill, and covering the greywacke and slaty rocks: to the north it rests on the trap of *Grange Hill*, which also covers the same kind of rock. Strictly speaking, these two elevations are but parts of the same hill, with a slight hollow between them. The floetz limestone of the latter appears to be disposed in massy strata, from four to five feet thick, dipping 45° towards the south-east: it is generally greyish-white, but sometimes mottled reddish-brown, being intermixed with shades of blueish-white and grey; and it contains bivalves and entrochites. In its outgoing to the north-west the limestone presents a rocky face, or small escarpment, beyond which is a slight hollow forming the southern face of Grange Hill. In the road leading to the hill, above the rock which appears at the surface, is compact greenstone, in some places porphyritic: but near the surface it is easily frangible, and being much decomposed acquires almost the appearance of wacke. From the dip of the limestone and the general form of the Chair of Kildare, it is highly probable that the greenstone is subjacent to the limestone; an opinion confirmed by the fact that the greenstone just described contains marine exuviæ, and, where adjacent to the limestone, appears to be intermingled with calcareous matter. The organic remains are principally bivalves, ammonites, and terebratulites, with entrochites in smaller number. These organic remains seem to be confined to that portion of the rock which is in the vicinity of the limestone; for none can be discerned in the remaining mass of the hill, which exhibits every where rocky protuberances from one continuous body of grecnstone and porphyry. The only other rock visible is clay-slate, standing in strata nearly vertical; it appears low down on the western side, and at the base of the hill in that quarter.

The Hill of Allen is separated from Grange Hill by an intervening vale, their summits being about two miles apart: it is composed of one great body of granular and compact greenstone and greenstone-porphyry, which appears all round the base, on the sides, and on the summit, in numerous protuberant rocky masses, without any mark of stratification. Some of the greenstone is remarkably crystalline, consisting of large masses of hornblende, with crystals of felspar. Whether this hill be a distinct mass or connected with Grange Hill is not easily ascertained, from the depth of the alluvial soil. About a quarter of a mile from the northern extremity of the Hill of Allen is a slight eminence called the *Leap of Allen*, composed of red sandstone conglomerate, arranged in beds which vary from 9 to 18 inches and even to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and are separated by thin layers of reddish sandy slate-clay. It contains the same components as the conglomerate already noticed, with the addition of fragments of greywacke-slate, which are, however, comparatively rare; it is quarried for millstones. The beds range north-north-east and south-south-west, dipping south-south-east at an angle of from 15° to 20°, and therefore they probably underlie and support the trap of the Hill of Allen. Indications of *Copper* having been observed in Dunmurry Hill, miners were employed to explore them in 1786, when detached masses of sulphuret of copper were found of nearly 40 per cent. purity, accompanied with a strong vitriolic water: the principal bed seemed to lie deep in the hill, and even to dip under the adjoining valley. Near the base of the hill was also found an alkaline argillaceous earth of a light-grey colour, possessing many of the qualities of fullers'-earth. In the veins of the rocks, and in the matrix of the ore, were quantities of fine yellow ochre proper for painting. The surface of the Hill of Allen also presents indications of copper: the loose stones and the projecting points of rock appear as if vitrified by fire, and in many places impregnated with carbonate of copper.

Several attempts were made near the close of the last century to establish the cotton manufacture, and some mills were built near Clane, Leixlip, and other places,

but they all fell to decay. A very large mill for manufacturing cotton was, however, built a few years since at Inchyguire, near Ballytore, which is still in full operation; and a small woollen manufacture is carried on at Celbridge. But these are the only manufactures of note which the county possesses, although the numerous falls on the rivers offer most advantageous sites for the erection of works, and there is great facility for the transit of goods. All the small rivers abound with trout, and the Barrow formerly gave a copious supply of salmon, yet there are now no fisheries: the weirs thrown across this river for forming mill-dams have presented such impediments to the passage of the fish, that they are nearly banished from it.

Among the principal rivers is the *Boyne*, which rises in the Bog of Allen, in the parish of Carbery, close on the boundary of the King's county, running along which it enters the county of Meath at Clonard, and, passing by the towns of Trim, Navan, and Slane, flows into the sea at Drogheda: its principal tributaries are the Blackwater and Deel, in Meath. *The Barrow* enters the county from the Queen's county; it forms the greater portion of the western boundary of Kildare, and passing by the towns of Monastereven and Athy, enters Carlow at the parish of Painstown: in its course it is joined by the Feagile, the Little Barrow, the Finnery, the Gris, and the Ler or Lune. *The Liffey* enters the county from that of Dublin at Kilteel, and running a circuitous course to Leixlip, receives the Rye water, which forms part of the northern boundary of Kildare, and its tributary the Lyreen: it also receives the Morrel between Celbridge and Clane. *The Grand Canal* enters this county near Lyons, nine miles from Dublin, and quits it for the King's county near the source of the Boyne, in the Bog of Allen. Near Sallins it is carried over the Liffey by an elegant aqueduct, whence a branch leads to the town of Naas; and from Naas is another branch to Harbourstown, in the direction of Kilcullen, which was intended to be continued to Wexford. From Robertstown, just where the canal enters the Bog of Allen, a branch diverges, and passing through the Queen's county falls into the Barrow at Athy, opening a communication with Carlow, New Ross, and Waterford. From this line a branch, called the Miltown canal, leaves it near Robertstown, and proceeds in the direction of the Curragh; and at Monastereven, where the Athy line crosses the Barrow by a noble aqueduct, another branch leaves it for Portarlington and Mountmellick. The summit level of the canal is in this county, from which each branch is amply supplied with water in the driest seasons without the expense of a reservoir. *The Royal Canal* enters near Leixlip, seven miles from Dublin, and passes a little south of Maynooth and Kilcock to Nicholastown, near which it leaves this county and enters Meath; it re-enters it by an aqueduct over the Blackwater, and continues to the Boyne, over which it is conveyed by an aqueduct, again entering Meath near Clonard.

Among the existing RELICS of ANTIQUITY are five ancient round towers, situated at Kildare, Taghadoe, Kilcullen, Oughterard, and Castledermot; the first is the most remarkable. Raths are numerous. Three miles south-east of Athy, that called the *Moat of Ardscull* stands prominent. A mile farther is the Hill of Carmon, which was the *Naasteighan*, or place where the assembly of the states of the southern part of Leinster was held: here are sixteen small conical hills, supposed to be the seats on which the elders sat. Not far from the rath is a single pillar-stone, called *Gobhlan*, about seven feet high, supposed to have been erected for the worship of Baal. Similar stones are to be seen at *Kilgowan*, *Furnace*, and *Punch's Town*, all in the vicinity of Naas. At *Harristown*, near Kilcullen, is another of those taper upright stones, with a conical top; and about two miles from Jigginstown are two, known by the name of the *Long Stones*. The rath of *Knock-Caellagh*, near Kilcullen, consists of a tumulus surrounded by a circular intrenchment, 20 feet wide and 10 deep, with a rampart outside the trench: Cromwell is said to have encamped here on his way to the south. Others less remarkable, yet worthy of notice, are to be seen near *Rheban*, two miles north of Athy, at *Kildare*, at *Naas*, near *Kilkea Castle*, at *Moone*, at *Clane*, at *Lyons* (across which rath the boundary line of the counties of Kildare and Dublin passes), and at *Rathsallagh*, near Duncavan. On the *Curragh* are numerous earthworks, most of which appear to be sepulchral, forming a chain of fourteen small raths or circular intrenchments without ramparts, in a line of nearly three miles, extending east and west. A tradition has long prevailed of a stupendous heathen monument of huge stones existing here; but no vestige of it can now be discovered.

There were many celebrated and richly endowed MONASTIC institutions in the county. At *Athy* was one for Crouched friars and another for Dominicans. *Castledermot* possessed a priory for Regular Canons, a house of Crouched friars, and a Franciscan abbey, the ruins of which last still serve to attest its former magnificence. The ruins of another Franciscan abbey are to be seen at *Clane*, where was also a house for Regular Canons. At *Graney* are the ruins of an Augustinian nunnery; and a gateway and some other remains of a monastic building, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, are still shewn there. The ruins of *Great Connell* Abbey are on the banks of the Liffey, near Newbridge. In *Kildare* was a nunnery and abbey united, founded by St. Bridget, and of which the ruins are still pointed out; also an abbey of Grey friars, situated south of the town, and a house of Carmelites or White friars. At *Old Kilcullen* is a monastery as old as the time of St. Patrick, which in 1115 was elevated to the dignity of an episcopal see; but it does not appear that it long retained that rank. Near the ruins of the old church are the remains of two crosses, one of which still retains some very curious specimens of ancient sculpture. *Maynooth* had a convent of Black nuns, and a college of priests founded by the Earl of Kildare; the abbey of *Killossy* has been converted into the parish church, and is remarkable for the singularity of the architecture of its steeple tower; the monastery of *Kilrush* was surrounded by a broad ditch faced with masonry ten feet high; the abbey of *Monastereven* has been converted into the residence of the Moore family, the representative of which is the Marquess of Drogheda. At *Moone* was a Franciscan friary, the brotherhood of which retained possession of it subsequently to the Reformation: here is a fragment of a very old cross, one of the most curious in Ireland, covered with numerous grotesque figures. In *Naas* were three religious establishments; namely, a convent of Augustiniaus, another of Dominicans, and one for friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine. Some remains

of the buildings of *New Abbey*, on the banks of the Liffey, are still to be seen; and of *St. Wolstan's*, also on the Liffey, near Celbridge, two towers and two gateways yet exist. *Timolin* had a monastery of Regular Canons, and a nunnery; at *Tully*, a mile south of Kildare, was a preceptory of the Knights Templars, the possessions of which are held in *in commendam* with the bishopric of Kildare: the abbeys of Clonagh, Cloncurry, Disert-Fulertagh, Glasnaoidhun, Grangenolvin, Kilbeggs, Knocknacrioth, Leixlip, and Tulachfobhair, are known only by name.

The remains of many castles are scattered through the county: the principal were Kilkea, Athy, Castledermot, Rheban, Kilberry, Woodstock, Timolin, Castle-Carbery, Ballyteague, Clane, Rathcoffy, Donadea, Lackagh, Kildare, Leixlip, Corifig, Morrestown-Nenagh, Cloncurry, and Maynouth. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the articles on the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The farmhouses in general consist of a long thatched building of one story, containing in the centre a large kitchen, with lodging-rooms at each end: the front door opens into a yard, here called a bawn, on the sides of which are the out-buildings. The COTTIERS' cabins exhibit a mode of construction different from that of the more northern districts; the lower half being built of stone and clay-mortar, and the upper of clay or sods, topped with a thick covering of straw thatch. Oatmeal, potatoes, herrings, and some milk and butter, constitute the food of the poorer class; their fuel is turf; their clothing principally home-made frieze. Even in the midst of summer a heavy frieze loose coat, called a "trusty," is worn over the rest of the garments. The dress of the women is much better than it formerly was. The circumstances and appearance of the population located on the bogs, or their immediate vicinity, are very unfavourable. On each side of those parts of the Grand Canal that pass through the Bog of Allen, the land is let in small lots to turf-cutters, who take up their residence on the spot, however dreary and uncomfortable. Their first care is to excavate a site for a habitation on the driest bank that can be selected, the hovel being sunk so deep that little more than the roof is visible; this is covered with scanty thatch, or, more frequently, with turf pared from the bog and laid with the herbage upwards, which so perfectly assimilates with the aspect of the surrounding scenery that the eye would pass over the spot unnoticed, were it not undeceived by the appearance of children and domestic animals sallying from a hole in one side, and by the occasional gush of smoke from the numerous chinks in the roof. The English language is every where spoken. The customs of gossipred and fosterage are closely adhered to. Gossips will fight most pertinaciously for each other; in all conversations they call each other by the endearing name; and not to have gossips at baptism would cast a deep reflection on the parents.

KILDARE, a market and post town, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of NAAS, partly in the barony of CONNELL, but chiefly in that of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Naas, and 25 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Limerick; containing 2654 inhabitants, of whom 1629 are in the town. This place derived its name either from *Chille-dara*, "the wood of oaks," or from *Kill-dara*, "the cell or church of the oaks," on account of the situation of the first Christian church founded here among trees of that kind. The source of its ancient importance appears to have been the foundation of a MONASTERY by St. Bridget, the daughter of a native Irish chieftain, who in the fifth century is said to have received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick. This monastery, which was both for monks and nuns under the same roof, and had only one church, soon caused other habitations to be erected on the spot, which, on its being subsequently made the seat of an episcopal see, became a town of importance. It is recorded that, in 638, Aed Dubh, or Black Hugh, King of Leinster, resigned his authority, and took the habit of the Augustine order in this monastery, of which he afterwards became abbot and bishop. The town and monastery were consumed by fire in 770, and again about four years after; and in 830 they suffered greatly from the depredation of Ceallach Mac Brann, who slew many of the clergy in their own house. Farannan, abbot of Armagh, attended by a retinue of his clergy, visited the abbey in 835; and during his stay, Fethlemid, at the head of an armed force, seized the church and carried off the clergy prisoners. In the following year, a Danish fleet of thirty ships arrived in the river Liffey, and another also in the Boyne, and, making an irruption into the country, not only plundered every church and abbey within the territories of Magh-Liffe and Magh-Breagh, but also destroyed the town with fire and sword, and carried away the shrines of St. Bridget and St. Conlaeth.

From this period till the commencement of the 11th century, the annals of Kildare present only a continued series of Danish rapine and massacre; and scarcely had the ravages of these invaders ceased, when the town was plundered by the people of Hyfaolan. It was either wholly or in part destroyed by fire in 1038, 1040, 1071, 1088, and 1089; and, in 1135, the abbess of the monastery was forcibly taken from her cloister by Dermod Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who compelled her to marry one of his followers; on which occasion not less than 170 inhabitants of the town and inmates of the abbey were slaughtered. Till the time of the English invasion, the town and monastery were continually exposed to depredation by fire and sword; but shortly after that event, one of the English adventurers who had obtained possession of this territory erected a castle for its defence. In 1220, the sacred fire, which had been maintained here from the time of St. Bridget, was extinguished by Henry de Londres, archbishop of Dublin; it was, however, soon afterwards rekindled, and continued to burn till the Reformation. In 1260, a monastery was founded by William de Vescy, for Grey friars, which was completed by Gerald Fitzmaurice, Lord Offaly; the same William also founded a convent for Carmelite friars in 1290; and in 1294, Calbhach O'Connor of Offaly took the town and castle by force, and destroyed all the rolls of the Earl of Kildare. A parliament was held here in 1309, or the beginning of the following year; and in 1316, the castle and town were granted to John Fitzgerald, who was at that time created Earl of Kildare; but in the wars during the reign of Elizabeth, the town was reduced to a state of entire ruin and depopulation. In 1641, the castle was garrisoned by the Earl of Castlehaven, but in 1647

was taken by Colonel Jones for the parliament; it fell again into the hands of the Irish, but was finally retaken by the Lord-Lieutenant in 1649. During the disturbances of 1798, 2000 of the insurgents, under a leader named Perkins, having agreed to surrender themselves on the 28th of March, on condition of being allowed to return unmolested to their several homes, and of the liberation of Perkins' brother from the gaol of Naas, Major-General Sir James Duffe advanced at the head of 600 men to the Gibbet-rath on the Curragh, where they had assembled for that purpose; but some imprudent firing taking place on their part, they were charged by the troops, and more than 200 of them were killed.

The TOWN, consisting of 327 houses, is situated on boldly rising ground, and, from the numerous remains of its ancient religious edifices, and its former importance, is a place of considerable interest. It is badly supplied with water, raised from a very deep well near the market-house, by a forcing pump, into a public cistern; the principal streets are portions of the public roads, and are kept in repair by the county. Kildare is a great resort during the races, which are held on the Curragh in the last week of April, the second Monday in June, and the second Monday in October, when the king's plates are contested. A gift of two annual plates of £100 each was obtained through Sir W. Temple; and, in 1821, George IV. attended a meeting at this place. The Jockey Club have a house in the town, for the use of the members during the races, which are well attended and under good regulations. The Curragh is under the care of a ranger appointed by the crown, and is distinguished as the "Newmarket" of Ireland, not only as the principal race-meeting, but as a central spot for the breeding and training of the best horses in the country. No manufactures are carried on in the town, nor any trade except what arises from its public situation and for the supply of the neighbourhood. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Feb. 12th, April 5th and 26th, May 12th, June 29th, and Sept. 19th: the market-house is a neat building. There is a constabulary police station. By charter of James II. the town was governed by a corporation consisting of a sovereign (who was a justice of the peace), two portreeves, 20 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The charter was granted in the fourth year of the king's reign, and recites that the town of Kildare had been an ancient borough, but that its franchises, liberties, and privileges, had been seized into the sovereign's hands by a judgment of the court of exchequer; it then declares that the place shall be a free borough having the same boundaries as those it had formerly possessed, and lays down the necessary regulations for its government. The corporation returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to William, Duke of Leinster. The borough court had jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, but no proceedings have issued from it for several years; since 1828 neither sovereign nor any other officer has been elected, and the corporation is virtually extinct. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here in April and October, and petty-sessions every alternate Thursday.

KIL—DA

Arms of the late Bishopric.

The DIOCESE of KILDARE appears to have been founded towards the close of the 5th or about the commencement of the 6th century, by *St Conlaeth* or Conlaid, who, with the assistance of St. Bridget, then presiding over the monastery, erected the cathedral and became first bishop. The first English bishop was *Ralph of Bristol*, consecrated in 1223, who was at great expense in repairing and beautifying the cathedral. The first bishop after the Reformation was *William Miagh*, whom, in opposition to the Pope's appointment, and in vindication of his own supremacy, Henry VIII. advanced to the see, in 1540. During the prelacy of *Alexander Craik*, who succeeded in 1560, the see was reduced to great poverty by the alienation of several valuable manors, which that bishop exchanged with Patrick Sarsfield for some tithes of very inconsiderable value; and it was further impoverished by *Bishop Pilsworth*, in 1604, after a fruitless attempt to recover the alienated property. The estates which had been alienated to Sarsfield became forfeited to the king during the prelacy of *Bishop Price*, who succeeded in 1660, and might have been recovered by a clause in the Act of Settlement; but the bishop could not be prevailed upon to take the necessary measures at the time, and all the subsequent efforts of his successors were unavailing. *Anthony Dopping*, who succeeded in 1678, in consideration of the poverty of the see, procured the annexation of the preceptory of Tully, and several rectories in the diocese of Meath, to be held *in commendam* with the bishopric; and *William*, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, who was advanced to the prelacy in 1681, was for the same reason allowed to retain his deanery, which was thenceforward held by the bishops of Kildare; who ranked next to the bishops of Meath, the other bishops taking precedency according to the dates of their consecration. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., the see, on its recent avoidance, was annexed to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and its temporalities, including those held *in commendam*, are now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It is one of the sixteen dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and comprehends part of Queen's county, a large portion of King's county, and the greater part of the county of Kildare; it is 36 miles in length and 23 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 332,200 acres, of which 49,000 are in Queen's county, 121,000 in King's county, and 161,000 in Kildare. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and four canons; and there are an archdeacon, and the eight prebendaries of Lulliamore, Rathangan, Nurney, Ballysonan, Castropetre, Geashill, Harristown, and Donadea, who are not of the chapter, but have a vote in the election of the dean. The consistorial court, held in Kildare, is presided over by the vicar-general. In the registrar's office are the diocesan records, which consist of modern documents, those prior to 1641 having been lost during the insurrection. The total number of parishes in the

diocese is 85, comprised in 41 benefices, of which 20 are unions of two or more parishes, and 21 single parishes: 12 benefices are in the patronage of the Crown, 10 in lay and Corporation patronage, 4 in joint or alternate presentation, and the remainder in the patronage of the Bishop or Incumbents. The total number of churches is 38, and of glebe-houses 19. The quantity of land belonging to the see is 911 acres; and the gross revenue of the bishop, including the preceptory of Tully and the deanery of Christ Church, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £6451. 13. The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Bridget, was nearly destroyed in the parliamentary war, and the choir is now the only part kept in repair. The walls of the nave still remain, presenting some plain pointed arches, and those of the south transept are entire; but the north side of the tower, which rose between the nave and choir, is levelled with the ground. The choir, which is also the parochial church, has no interesting details; the south transept contains the sepulchral vault of the earls of Kildare. In the churchyard is a remarkable stone, reputed to be the pedestal of an ancient stone cross, but by some considered, and with an appearance of probability, to be the altar on which the "holy fire" was kept burning; in the surrounding walls are numerous fragments of sculptured monuments, removed from the interior of the cathedral, and of which several are curious both from their subjects and their execution. A few yards distant is a remaining portion of the chapel of St. Bridget, called "the Fire house," a low and narrow stone cell in which the sacred fire was preserved. There is neither chapter-house nor episcopal palace, nor are there residences for any of the dignitaries. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese is united with that of Leighlin, together forming one of the three suffragan dioceses to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin: the joint diocese comprises 46 parochial benefices or unions, containing 110 chapels served by 108 clergymen, of whom 46, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 62 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Carlow, near which is his residence, Braganza House. The cathedral, in Carlow, built during the prelacy of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, and chiefly through his exertions, is an edifice of much architectural elegance.

The parish comprises 9215½ statute acres. It is a rectory, appropriate to the dean and chapter: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is the head of a district, called Kildare and Rathangan, comprising the parishes of Kildare, Rathangan, Carne, Dunmurry, Pollardstown, Thomastown, Tully, Lackagh, and Knavenstown: there is a chapel in the town, and also one at Rathangan. Near the town chapel is a convent of nuns of the order of the Presentation, the sisters of which devote their time to the gratuitous instruction of poor girls; and not far from the ruins of the monastery of St. Bridget is a Carmelite friary, a neat building recently erected on the site of the ancient house of that order, and attached to which is a chapel. The county infirmary is situated in the town. About thirty yards from the church is an ancient round tower, 132 feet high, which within the last century has been crowned with graduated battlements; and part of the ancient castle is still remaining. On the Curragh, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, was formerly a circle of large stones, of which no traces remain; but there are numerous earthworks, most of which appear to have been sepulchral. On this plain, Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke and Earl Palatine of Leinster, who had been invited by De Burgo, De Lacy, and other lords to negotiate a truce, was betrayed by Geoffrey de Marisco, his attendant, into the power of his enemies, and put to death, in 1234. David O'Bnge, who, in the early part of the 14th century, was eminently distinguished as a philosopher, rhetorician, and divine, was a native of the town; he was provincial of the Carmelites in Ireland, and was interred in the monastery of that order at this place, of which he had been a friar. Kildare gives the inferior titles of Earl and Marquess to the Duke of Leinster.

KILDARTON, a district parish, in the poor-law union of ARMAGH, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (E.) from the city of Armagh. This district has been formed from the parishes of Armagh, Mullaghbrack, and Loughgall, and comprises 4875 statute acres, all arable land; it lies on the road from Armagh to Hamilton's-Bawn and Tanderagee, and includes Lowry's lough, which is on the borders of the three baronies of Armagh, O'Neilland West, and Lower Fews. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in hand-loom linen-weaving, which branch of industry is carried on in most of the farm and cotters' houses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Incumbents of the parishes of Armagh, Mullaghbrack, and Loughgall, by turns. The church, a plain structure in the early English style, was built in 1841, at a cost of £950, whereof £233 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder from private sources; it affords accommodation for 350 persons. The Presbyterians have a small place of worship; and eight schools are supported by his Grace the Lord Primate and the Church Education Society. There are several Danish forts within this district. Lowry's lough, which is close to the church, supplies the city of Armagh with water.

KILDAVIN, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the road to Bridgetown; containing 1099 inhabitants, and comprising 3411¼ statute acres. It includes part of the mountain of Forth; the land is chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture gradually improving. Good building-stone is found in several places. At Mourntown Cross is a manufactory for coarse woollen-cloth, and blankets and flannel are also made here, chiefly for the neighbouring farmers, who supply their own wool. Kildavin is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Piercestown: the chapel, at Mourntown, together with the school-house attached to it, was lately rebuilt by subscription, on an acre of ground presented by N. A. Vigors, Esq. A parochial house for the Roman Catholic clergyman has been also erected near the chapel. The old castle, or tower, of Rathlannan stands in that part of Johnstown deer-park which is in this parish; but of the castle of Mourntown, burnt during the disturbances in the early part of the 17th century, not a vestige can be traced.

KILDECAMOGUE, a parish, partly in the barony of CARRA, but chiefly in that of GALLEN, union of CASTLEBAR, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Castlebar, and on the road from Ballinrobe to Foxford; containing 3923 inhabitants. It comprises 7553½ statute acres. The surface is mountainous; the lands are almost exclusively under tillage, and there is a moderate proportion of bog. A customary market is held on Wednesday, during the winter; a fair is held at Keelogues on Sept. 6th, and fairs in the village of Ballyvary on May 29th, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 14th. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Castlebar, and also of the perpetual curacy of Turlough: the tithe rent-charge is £96. 18. 6., payable to the incumbent of Castlebar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Turlough, and has a chapel at Keelogues. On the banks of a small river which flows from Lough Lanach into Lough Culleen, at Currawn, are the remains of an ancient fortress; and at Danganmore are the ruins of another.

KILDELLIG, or KILDELLYGLY, a parish, in the barony of CLARMALLAGH, union of ROSCREA, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Burros-in-Ossory, and on the road from Mountrath to Rathdowney; containing 342 inhabitants. It comprises 1251 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rathdowney: the tithe rent-charge is £43. 2. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aghaboe. A religious establishment existed here at an early period, the last mention of which is in 885, when the abbot was killed by the Danes.

KILDEMOCK, or KILDERNOCK, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Ardee, on the road from that place to Drogheda; containing 1104 inhabitants. It comprises 3246 statute acres, principally under tillage, with no waste or bog; there is a good limestone-quarry. At Drakestown is a constabulary police station. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a rectory forming part of the union of Ardee: the tithe rent-charge is £150. The glebe-house of the union, built in 1781, at an expense of £1010. 1., is situated here; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £120 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ardee, and has a handsome chapel at Drakestown. The church is in ruins.

KILDERRY, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kilkenny; containing 575 inhabitants. It comprises 2192¼ statute acres; and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, until lately forming part of the union of Mothell: the tithe rent-charge is £130. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of St. John's.

KILDIMO, or KILDEEMO, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Pallas-Kenry, and on the road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing 3670 inhabitants, of whom 218 are in the village. It comprises 6183 statute acres, 600 of which are rich corcass land, 200 bog, and the remainder arable, which produces particularly fine wheat: the substratum is limestone. At the foot of the finely wooded hill of Dromore is a deep lake of about 30 acres, separated from another of about 45 by a small bog. The surrounding country is fertile and picturesque, particularly to the south of the village. The village consists of nearly 40 houses; and another, called New Kildimo, is rising up on the new road which was made for the mail from Limerick to Tralee, and which is very level and good, but has been superseded by that through Newcastle, which is much shorter. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick: the rectory forms part of the union of St. Michael's and corps of the archdeaconry; and there is a perpetual curacy, instituted in 1815, endowed with the tithes of five townlands containing 672 acres, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Limerick. The tithe rent-charge is £304. 13. 6., of which £207. 14. are payable to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. The church, which is small, was rebuilt in 1705. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £150 and lent £50, in 1810; the glebe comprises 6½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kildimo, Ardcanny, and Chapel-Russell, and containing two chapels, one a large plain building in the village of Kildimo, and the other at Whiteforge. The parochial school-house is at present occupied by a family. Near the western extremity of the parish are the ruins of a church, only 12 feet long and 8 broad, the walls and doors of which are tolerably perfect; it was built about 1290 by the Knights Templars, on lands given by Dermot O'Donovan. Kildimo Court, which is nearly entire, was the seat of the Hartstonge family. In the grounds of Bollane Cottage are the ruins of Bollane Castle, built by the O'Donovans in the 15th century; near the river Mague are the remains of Cullan Castle, built by one of the Fitzgeralds in 1514, and taken by Sir Hardress Waller in 1651; and at Ballyculhane are the ruins of a third, the history of which is unknown.

KILDOLLAGH, or KILDALLOCK, a parish, in the union of COLERAINE, partly in the barony of UPPER DUNLUCE, county of ANTRIM, but chiefly in the north-west Liberties of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Coleraine, and on the river Bann; containing 969 inhabitants. It comprises 2006 statute acres, of which 1984 are in Londonderry; the land is fertile, and well drained, fenced, and cultivated. Ecclesiastically, the parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Rasharkin. Near the village of Loughans are the ruins of the ancient church; also the foundations of the castle of M'Quillan, where a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1534, between the rival septs of O'Kane and M'Quillan. Not far distant is a lofty fort, containing a large cave.

KILDORRERY, a post-town or village, and a parish, in the union of FERMOY, partly in the barony of FERMOY, but chiefly in that of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 27 miles (N.) from Cork, and 137 (S. W.) from Dublin; at the intersection of the roads from Fermoy to Limerick and from Mallow to Mitchelstown; containing 1994 inhabitants, of whom 544 are in the town. This parish comprises 3337 statute acres. The land, with the exception of about 500

acres of mountain pasture, is chiefly under tillage, and is in general good; but although there exists an abundance of limestone, the state of agriculture is rather backward. Springvale, the property of the Earl of Kingston, is within the parish. In the town, which comprises about 90 houses, are a dispensary and a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 1st, June 27th, Sept. 3rd, and Nov. 27th, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in J. Nason, Esq., and the vicarage is united to the rectory and vicarage of Nathlash or St. Nicholas: the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £239. 6. 6., is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kildorrery, which also comprises the parishes of Farihy, Templemollogga, Carrigdownane, and Nathlash: the chapel near Kildorrery has been rebuilt. The pass of Redchair, on the border of this parish, is memorable for the artifice practised by Lord Mountgarret on the Lord-President St. Leger, who, having collected his forces to oppose the passage of the insurgents from the county of Limerick, was deceived by a fictitious commission which Lord Mountgarret produced as from the king, on which the lord-president disbanded his forces and retired.

KILDRESS, a parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cookstown, and on the road from Omagh to Belfast; containing 8192 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of the O'Hagans' country, and subsequently belonged to the earls of Tyrone, by whose rebellion it was forfeited: in 1638 it was granted by Charles I. to R. Richardson, Esq., whose descendant, Captain W. Stewart Richardson, is the present proprietor. It comprises 26,251½ statute acres; part of the land is under an excellent system of cultivation. The mountain tracts consist of sienite, granite, quartz, and basalt, and in the valleys are found clay-slate, limestone, coal, and valuable freestone. The principal seats are, Oaklands, the residence of the Richardson family; Drumshambo; and Wellbrook. A manorial court for Manor-Richardson is held at Legnacash the second Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. At Wellbrook is a large bleach-green. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £265. 10. The church is a large and handsome building with a lofty square tower, erected in 1818, and for which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1200, and £200 were raised by assessment; it was lately repaired by aid of a grant of £151 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100, in 1791, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebes consist of 862 acres, of which 225 are unprofitable land. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small plain chapel at Killanan and another at Dunamore. At Oritor is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly; and there are various schools in the parish, to one of which the Rev. R. Stewart gave £50 and two acres of land. The ruins of the old church are about a mile eastward from the present church; it was burnt in the war of 1641, but restored in 1698, and used for divine service till 1818. Here are also the ruins of Maheraglass priory, which was founded by Terence O'Hagan in 1242, and fortified by the O'Hagans in the rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, from which circumstance it is sometimes called Maheraglass Castle.—See ORITOR.

KILDROUGHT.—See CELBRIDGE.

KILDRUM, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (W.) from Dingle, on the road to Ventry; containing 1217 inhabitants, and comprising 2889 statute acres. Of this area, about one-fourth consists of coarse mountain pasture. The southern part of the parish forms the peninsula which separates the harbours of Dingle and Ventry: a small cove of the latter comes up to the village, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in fishing. The seats are Monadee and Ballyameen. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Ventry, and the tithe rent-charge is £83. 1. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of three acres, but neither church nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Dingle. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground; and at Ballycunneen is an ancient oblong inclosure of about half an acre, called Cahircullane or Collin's Castle, in one angle of which is a circular building somewhat similar to Staigue Fort, in the parish of Kilcrohane, but of much smaller dimensions.

KILDRUMFERTON, or CROSSERLOUGH, a parish, partly in the baronies of UPPER LOUGHTEE and CLONMAHON, but chiefly in that of CASTLERAHAN, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. W.) from Oldcastle, and on the left of the road from Ballynagh to Mount-Nugent; containing 10,466 inhabitants. It comprises 16,436¾ statute acres, including 207½ under water. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Richard, Earl of Westmeath, and the tithe rent-charge is £504, of which £204 are payable to the impropriators and £300 to the vicar. In 1831, four townlands were separated from this parish to form part of the perpetual curacy of Ballyjamesduff, to the incumbent of which the vicar of Kildrumferton pays an annual stipend of £20. The parish church is a very neat structure, rebuilt in 1812, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £450, and recently repaired by aid of a grant of £114 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built about 1802, by the then incumbent, at a cost of £1100: the glebe comprises 343¾ acres. The Roman Catholic parish is nearly co-extensive with that of the Established Church, but is commonly called Crosserlough; there is a large and well-built chapel at Crosserlough, erected in 1830, and another is in course of building at Drumkeely. In the parish are five national schools, and two schools under the Church Education Society, one of which is supported by the Hon. Mr. Maxwell and the other by the vicar.

KILDYSART, or KILLADYSERT, a post-town and parish, in the union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. S. W.) from Ennis, and 122 miles (S. W.) from

Dublin; at the confluence of the rivers Shannon and Fergus, and on the old mail-road from Ennis to Kilrush; containing 5130 inhabitants, of whom 604 are in the town or village. The parish comprises 12,859½ statute acres, which are chiefly in tillage. Sea-weed and sand are in general use for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving: there is still, however, a considerable portion of bog. Culm exists in some places, and is partially worked; and good building-stone, which is also used for flagging, is procured. Off the western shore of the Fergus, and within the limits of the parish, are several islands. The town, which contains about 60 houses, is irregularly built, but has latterly been much improved: a steam-boat passes daily either to or from Limerick. It has a market on Wednesday under a patent; and fairs are held on May 22nd, July 15th, Aug. 27th, and Oct. 11th: there are petty-sessions every alternate Monday; and a court for the manor of Crovreahan is held by Colonel Wyndham's seneschal, about once in six weeks, in which small debts are recoverable. Here is a chief station of the constabulary police, who have a substantial barrack. Application was lately made to the Board of Public Works for aid in the erection of a pier at Carriginriree, and to improve the quay near Kildysart, both of which objects have been effected: pigs, corn, butter, and other agricultural produce are sent to Limerick in boats; and building materials, grocery, &c., are brought in return: vessels of 105 tons have been freighted at the quay. The gentlemen's seats are, Ballyartney, Ross Hill, Shore Park, Lanesborough, Crowhan, Ballylane Lodge, and Toulagee. Part of the beautifully situated demesne of Cahircon, the seat of Bindon Scott, Esq., also extends into this parish, from the more elevated parts of which extensive views are obtained of the rivers Fergus and Shannon, and of the islands by which the former is studded at its confluence with the latter.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united to the vicarage of Kilchrist and the rectory of Kilfarboy, coustituting the union of Kildysart, in the patronage of the Wyndham family: the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £311. 10. 9., of which £207. 13. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a small plain building, was erected in 1812, the late Board of First Fruits giving £500; it has been lately repaired, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £122 for that purpose. The glebe-house is a substantial building, for the erection of which the late Board in 1818 gave £400 and lent £240; the glebe comprises about 12 acres, and has been much improved by the present incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish gives name to a district, which also comprises the parish of Kilfedane and contains the chapels of Kildysart, Coulmeen (or Rockmount), and Cranny-bridge: the first is a handsome and spacious building of recent erection; and contains a well-executed altar-piece; the other chapels are in Kilfedane. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground, near the shore; and there are many Danish forts and tumuli in the parish. A monastery is said to have been founded on Low Island by St. Senan of Inniscattery, before St. Patrick came into Munster; and St. Moronoc is said to have had a cell here at the time of Senan's death, called "the Penitentiary of Inisluaidhe."

KILFANE, a parish, in the barony of Gowran, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Thomastown, and on the road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 931 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from the foundation of a church here at a very early period by St. Phian: it comprises 3971½ statute acres, and is principally under tillage; the agriculture is moderately good, and there is plenty of limestone, which is used for manure. The principal seats are, Kilfane House, the handsome residence and demesne of the Power family; Summer Hill; and Castlefield. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1676, to the vicarages of Tullowherin and Blanchevillestown, together forming the union of Kilfane and the corps of the archdeaconry of Ossory, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £205. 10., and of the whole benefice £410. 7. 8. The church is a neat edifice with a spire, built in 1832, at a cost of £800, whereof £500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and £300 were raised by subscription; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £114 for its repair. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600, in 1811, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 46 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Thomastown. Here are some remains of the ancient church, and of Kilbline and Ballynaboola Castles.

KILFARBOY, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Ibrickane, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Ennistymon, and on the western coast; containing, with the post-town of Miltown-Malbay, 7498 inhabitants. It was anciently called Kilfobrick, from the monastery of that name, founded in 741, and of which Cormac, who died in 837, is said to have been bishop, but of which no traces now remain. In the reign of Elizabeth, part of the Spanish Armada was wrecked on this coast, at a place since called "Spanish Point." The parish comprises 13,981½ statute acres, a considerable portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog; sea-weed abounds, and is in general use for manure, but the state of agriculture is rather backward. Mount Callan, which forms a conspicuous landmark, is chiefly in this parish, and rises 1288 feet above the sea: in one of its hollows is Loughnamina, noted for its fine trout. Indications of coal and ironstone appear in several places; slate is found at Freagh; and at Ballard, near Miltown, stone of superior quality is quarried for building. At Freagh is a station of the coast-guard, having a detachment at Liscanor. The gentlemen's seats are, Miltown House, Merville Lodge, Seaview, Westpark, and Spanish Point; and there are several neat lodges in the vicinity of Miltown-Malbay (*which see*) for the accommodation of the numerous visiters who frequent that fashionable watering-place during the summer.

The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the union of Kildysart; the vicarage was episcopally united, in 1801, to that of Kilmihill or Kilmichael, together constituting the union of Kilfarboy, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £415. 7. 8., of which £236. 5. are payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar; the vicarial union produces a total rent-charge of £234. 10. 5. The

church, at Miltown, is a small plain edifice with a square tower, built in 1805, and towards which £500 were granted by the Board of First Fruits: it was lately repaired, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £104 for that purpose. The glebe-house was erected in 1814, a gift of £337 and a loan of £79 having been granted by the Board: the glebe comprises about eight acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Miltown, which also comprises the parish of Kilmurry-Ibrickane and contains two chapels, situated respectively at Miltown and Mullogh: the former has been rebuilt on a larger scale. On the shores of this parish are several springs of a chalybeate nature, but not much used for medicinal purposes. At Freagh are the ruins of the castle of that name, and there are several ancient raths or forts. At the side of Loughnamina, on Mount Callan, a very large and remarkable sepulchral stone of great antiquity was discovered, about 1784; it bears an inscription, in the ancient Ogham character, having the peculiarity of being read in five different ways, to the memory of the chief Conan, whose death is alluded to in one of the legends of the 8th century (ascribed to Ossian) as having taken place the year before the battle of Gabhra, which was fought in 296. From the hard texture of the stone the inscription, when discovered, was perfectly legible. On the south side of the mountain is a large cromlech, or Druidical altar, nearly perfect, supposed to have been dedicated to the sun, and popularly called Darby and Grane's bed; and near it are two smaller ones, and the remains of a stone rath, in which part of a covered way is still visible.

KILFAUGHNABEG, a parish, in the union of Skibbereen, Western division of the barony of East Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Rosscarbery, and on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 2556 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by St. George's Channel, and on the west by the harbour of Glandore, and comprises 3127 statute acres. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is light, and the system of agriculture in a very unimproved state; the old heavy plough is yet in use, and the practice of carrying manure to the land and removing the produce on the backs of horses is still retained, except on the lands of Drumbeg, the proprietor of which has introduced the most approved implements and practice of husbandry. There are some quarries of good slate; manganese of superior quality has been raised; and rich indications of copper were lately discovered on the lands of Glandore. The scenery around the bay and harbour is beautifully picturesque, especially near the pleasing village of Glandore on one side, and of Union Hall on the opposite side, of the bay. Considerable improvements have taken place at Glandore, *which see*. The bay is spacious and secure, affording good anchorage; and on the point of land of Reenogreenagh is a signal tower, which was built after the descent of the French on this part of the coast in 1796. The principal seats are, Drombeg, Glandore House, Stone Hall, Westview House, Chateau Maria, Prospect House, Glandore Castle, Kilfinnan Castle, Glen Villa, and Glandore Lodge. The parish is in the diocese of Ross: the rectory till lately was part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry of Ross; and the vicarage was part of the union of Kilmacabea, but the two parishes were separated on the demise of the late incumbent, and Kilfaughnabeg is now a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop: a church has been fitted up at Glandore. The tithe rent-charge is £223. 4., all payable to the incumbent, who is both rector and vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmacabea, and has a chapel at Glandore. There are some interesting remains of the old church; those of the ancient castles of Glandore and Kilfinnan, which were extensive, have been modernised and enlarged, forming the handsome residences previously noticed.

KILFEACLE, a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, union and county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tipperary, on the road from that place to Cashel; containing 2176 inhabitants. It comprises 6501 statute acres; some of the land is of excellent quality, and good limestone is abundant. A fair is held on July 10th, chiefly for wool and lambs. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Tipperary: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilfeacle forms part of the district of Golden, and has a chapel near the Moat. There are the remains of castles at Grantstown and Castle-Field; also a large Danish moat.

KILFEARA, a parish, in the barony of Shillelogher, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Kilkenny, and on the river Nore; containing 218 inhabitants, and comprising 964½ statute acres. Here is a constabulary police station. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Burnchurch; the rectory is impropriate in Lady Tynte Caldwell, to whom the whole of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £34. 4. 6., is paid. In the demesne of Sheestown are the ruins of an ancient church, which is the burial-place of the Shee family.

KILFEDANE, a parish, in the union of Kilrush, barony of Clonderlaw, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Kildysart, and on the river Shannon, near its junction with the Fergus; containing 4661 inhabitants. It comprises 13,733½ statute acres, including a large tract of improvable mountain and bog: the portion in tillage is generally manured with sea-weed and sand. Culm is found at Shanahea, and partially worked. Within the parish are the mansion and principal part of the demesne of Cahircon, the seat of Bindon Scott, Esq., beautifully situated at the confluence of the Fergus and Shannon, of which an eminence near the house commands an interesting view, embracing a large portion of the shores of those rivers and the numerous islands by which their estuary is studded. Adjoining the demesne is Clifton House, lately erected by Mr. Scott; it occupies a beautiful situation contiguous to the shores of the Shannon, of which it commands an extensive view. There is a ferry from Clifton to Foyne's Island, on the opposite shore of the Shannon. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is impropriate in Mr. Scott, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw. The tithe rent-charge is £200. 15. 5., of which £124. 12. 4. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilfedane forms part of the district of

Kildysart: the chapel at Coulmeen is a large building of recent erection; and at Cranny bridge, on the border of the parish, is another. There are some ruins of the old church. About 1760, when an East India fleet took refuge in the Shannon, an encampment was formed in the deer-park of Cahircon.

KILFEGHAN.—See KILBRONEY, in the county of DOWN.

KILFEIGHNEY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Listowel, on the road to Tralee; containing 2388 inhabitants. It comprises 11,408 statute acres: the land is chiefly in tillage, but there is a large portion of coarse mountain pasture, and some bog; limestone is quarried for manure. The chief seat is Banemore House, romantically situated on the brow of a mountain, which is extensively planted. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage, with one-fifth part of the rectory of Ardfert and the vicarage of Ballyconry, constitutes the corps of the precentorship in Ardfert cathedral, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £166. 15., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the precentor. The glebe lands of the precentorship comprise 115 statute acres; and the gross value of the dignity, tithe and glebe inclusive, previously to the passing of the Rent-charge act was £207. 14. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Abbeydorney, but chiefly in that of Lixnaw. The ruins of the ancient church, in the burial-ground, form a very picturesque object.

KILFENNY, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, Eastern division of the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Adare, and on the road from Croom to Ballingarry; containing 1090 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2438 statute acres; about 320 are common and 90 bog, and of the remainder, two-thirds are under tillage, and one-third in pasture. The surface is uneven, rising in some places into hills of considerable elevation; the soil is in general fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Fairs are held on the common on May 15th, July 14th, Sept. 12th, and Dec. 22nd, chiefly for cattle. Kilfenny is in the diocese of Limerick, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Nantinan and corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £101. 3. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Croagh and Kilfenny; the chapel is a small edifice. There are some remains of the old church, in which is a tablet to the Pigot family; and near it are the remains of Ballynakill House, which, having been converted into a barrack, was burnt by the Rockites in 1822. At the foot of a hill are the remains of Kilfenny Castle, built by Cormac Mac Einery in the reign of John; it afterwards belonged to the Kildare family, by whom it was forfeited in the reign of Elizabeth. It was besieged by the Irish under Colonel Purcell, in 1641, and resolutely defended by the widow of Sir John Dowdall for some time, but ultimately surrendered. Near the boundary of the parish are the picturesque ruins of Finnitterstown Castle, which was also forfeited by the same family in 1598.

KILFENORA, a town and parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ennistymon, on the road to Curofin; containing 3286 inhabitants, of whom 621 are in the town or village. This place, called anciently Fenabore, and Cellumabrach, though evidently of great antiquity, has not been much noticed by the earlier historians; the first mention that occurs of it is in the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that Murrough O'Brien, in 1055, burnt the abbey, and slew many of the inhabitants. In the 12th century, the religious establishment which had been founded here (by whom or at what date is unknown) became the head of a small diocese. The town appears to have been of some importance, and a general market was held here, but since the increase of Ennistymon, the place has been till lately gradually declining; the original market is no longer held, and it has dwindled into an inconsiderable village. Fairs are, however, still held on the 4th of June and 9th of October, for cattle and sheep. The town contains 112 houses, and has been lately much improved by the proprietor, John O'Brien, Esq., who has rebuilt many of the houses of his tenants; an extensive butter-market is held every Thursday; and there is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ennistymon.

The SEE is of very uncertain origin, neither is it precisely known who was the first bishop; though many are of opinion that St. Fachnan, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, must have been the founder. Of his successors, who were called bishops of Corcomroe, there are but very imperfect accounts; and of the history of the see, as of the town, very little is preserved. In the ancient distribution of the bishoprics, made by Cardinal Paparo in 1152, this see was suffragan to the Archbishop of Cashel. It remained a separate diocese till after the Restoration, when it was annexed to the archbishopric of Tuam; and it continued for 81 years to be held with that diocese, till, on the annexation of Ardagh to Tuam, it was separated from it and given *in commendam* to the bishopric of Clonfert, with which it was held till 1752, when it was united to the see of Killaloe, with which it still remains. Kilfenora is one of the sixteen dioceses which constitute the archiepiscopal province of Dublin, and is the smallest in Ireland; it lies wholly within the county of Clare, and comprehends only the baronies of Burrin and Corcomroe, which formed part of the ancient territory of Thomond. The diocese extends 23 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an estimated superficies of 37,000 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 9237 acres, of which 2350 are profitable land; the gross annual revenue of the bishopric is returned with that of Killaloe. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, treasurer, and archdeacon; there are neither minor canons, prebendaries, nor vicars-choral: a consistorial court is held occasionally by the vicar-general. The diocese comprises 19 parishes, included in six ecclesiastical unions; there are three parish churches, one other place in which divine service is performed, and three glebe-houses. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Fachnan, and which is also used as the parish church, is a venerable structure with a massive square tower, commanding a very extensive and interesting view; the aisle lately underwent

repair, and is fitted up as the parish church, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £421. In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is united to that of Kilmacduagh, and comprises eight unions, in which are 15 chapels, served by eight parish priests and two coadjutors.

The parish comprises 10,776¾ statute acres, a considerable portion of which is good grazing-land, and the remainder mostly under profitable cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a large tract of valuable bog. To the east of the town is a turlough, which in summer affords very rich pasture for fattening cattle, but in the winter is under deep water after heavy rains. A new road has been made between the town and Ennistymon, with great benefit to the intervening district. The chief seats are Ballykeale and Kilcarragh. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Clouney and Kiltoraght, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Kilfenora, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £187. 10., and of the whole union £312. 10. In the church are two monuments, one of which is supposed to be that of the founder, bearing a full-length effigy rudely sculptured; and to the north of the transept is another. The deanery or glebe-house, now occupied by the dean's curate, the Rev. Thomas Lyon, and towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £300, and a loan of £450, was built about the year 1813; and has been greatly improved by the Very Rev. W. H. Stackpoole, D.D., the present dean, who has added an extensive range of out-offices to the house: in the shrubberies is a perfect ancient rath, thickly planted. The glebe and deanery lands comprise 231 plantation acres, of which 70 are good pasture and the remainder mountain land; the gross annual value of the deanery, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £482. 18. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is held with that of Kiltoraght; the chapel here is a neat modern edifice in the village, and a chapel has been just erected in the parish of Kiltoraght. There is an excellent dispensary. At Kilcarragh, very near this place, on the estate of Sir W. M'Mahon, was anciently an hospital or monastery, endowed with a quarter of land, and which, after the Dissolution, was granted to John King. Near the cathedral is a stone cross of very light and beautiful design; and in the churchyard is a plain cross of great antiquity: there were formerly seven crosses around this place, but these are the only two remaining.

KILFENTINAN, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; contiguous to the post-town of Six-mile-bridge (of which it includes a small portion); containing 2633 inhabitants, and comprising 6115 statute acres. It is situated on the northern shore of the river Shannon, and comprehends the two small inhabited islands of Grass and Graigue, containing respectively six and five plantation acres of rich pasture land. Near the latter is a rocky shoal called "the Scarlets," on which is a low tower erected as a guide to the navigation of the river. On the shores of the parish are some of the rich corcasses, which yield a succession of abundant crops without any manure. The land is mostly in tillage, and the state of agriculture has been latterly improved. A court for the manor of Bunratty is occasionally held at Cratloe, by Colonel Wyndham's seneschal, in which small debts are recoverable. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are, Cratloe Woods, the occasional residence of Augustus Stafford O'Brien, Esq.; and Ballintlea, of J. Kelly, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of Colonel Wyndham, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £200. 12. 6., of which £148. 2. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the principal chapel is at Cratloe Cross, and there is another at Ballyliddane, near Six-mile-bridge. The ruins of the castles of Cratloe, Cratloe Kail, and Ballintlea, still remain; also those of an old church on Gallows hill, and of another at Crochan. Near the latter is a very perfect Druidical altar or cromlech.

KILFERGUS.—See GLINN.

KILFIERAGH, a parish, in the union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Kilrush, and on the western coast; containing 7137 inhabitants. It comprises 9870¾ statute acres, the greater part of which is under tillage: sea-weed is in general use for manure. Near Kilkee is a quarry of good building-stone; and nearly in the centre of the parish lies Dough bog, containing about 200 plantation acres, from which and other bogs extending into the adjoining parishes a vast quantity of turf is cut, and sent from Poulanishery harbour (formed by an inlet of the river Shannon) to Limerick. The boats employed in conveying the turf return with building materials and with limestone from the Limerick side of the Shannon. At Farahie bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, about 50 canoes are employed in the fishery; and at Kilkee or Moore bay, about half that number are similarly employed. A seneschal's court is occasionally held at Lisdeen for the manor of Kilrush, in which small debts are recoverable. The seats are Atlantic Lodge and the House of Kilkee; and there are several neat bathing-lodges in the vicinity of Kilkee village. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, but chiefly, with the vicarage, forms part of the union of Kilrush and corps of the prebend of Inniscattery. The tithe rent-charge is £215. 5., of which £27. 15. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the incumbent. The old church, a small plain edifice, is said to have been rebuilt by the M'Donnell family early in the last century; it was repaired a few years since, at an expense of £100, defrayed by the Board of First Fruits. A new parochial church has been built at Kilkee, at a cost of £1384, whereof £1184 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £200 from private sources; it affords accommodation for 400 persons, and is situated conveniently to the most populous part of the parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilfieragh is within the district of Kilkee, where the principal chapel, a large and handsome building of recent erection, is situated; there is another chapel at Lisdeen. At Kilnahallagh, on the western side of Poulanishery harbour, a nunnery is said to have been founded by St. Senan: it is called Kilnacaillech, or "the Church of the Nuns;" and the ruins of the

chapel still exist, with a burial-ground attached. Near Moore bay is a small rocky island, nearly inaccessible from the height of its cliffs; it is traditionally stated that a bishop was at some former period here starved to death, and the place is still called *Ilawn an uspug usthig*, or "the Island of the Starved Bishop." Near Kilkee is a large rath, attributed to the Danes.—See KILKEE.

KILFINAGHTY, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; on the river Ougarnee, and on the old road from Limerick to Ennis; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Six-mile-bridge, 3801 inhabitants. It comprises 8109¾ statute acres, including a large portion of coarse mountain pasture and bog; the remainder is in general of good quality and chiefly under tillage. Slate exists, but is not worked. The gentlemen's seats are Castle Crine, Mount Ivers, Castle Lake, Springfield, and Mount Ivers Lodge. Kilfinaghty is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the union of Omullod, and the vicarage is united to those of Kilmurrynegaul, Tomfinlough, Finogh, Clouloghan, Kilconry, and Bunratty, constituting the union of Kilfinaghty, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £133. 6. 6., of which £64. 0. 6. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar, who receives the entire tithe of the townland of Ballysheenmore, containing 180 plantation acres; the entire tithe of the vicarial union is £247. 17. The church of the union is at Six-mile-bridge, and the glebe-house in the parish of Bunratty; the glebe consists of 17½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Six-mile-bridge, where the chapel is situated. At Ballysheen are the ruins of an ancient church, with several tombs of very early date; and within the limits of the parish are the remains of the old castles of Cappa, Castle Crine, Mountcashel, and Ballycullen: those of the last are extensive, and some vestiges of the outworks are still visible; those of Mountcashel stand on an eminence near a lake, which thence takes its name.—See SIX-MILE-BRIDGE.

KILFINANE, a market-town and parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Kilmallock, on the road from that place to Mitchelstown; containing 4356 inhabitants, of whom 1782 are in the town. The town is situated in the midst of a group of mountains, by which it is surrounded on all sides but the north, where it opens upon the rich vale of Kilmallock. It consists of two principal and several smaller streets, containing 308 houses, many of which are large and well built, and have been recently erected by the Misses Gascoigne, coheiresses of the late R. Oliver Gascoigne, Esq., to whom the property belongs, and who have also built and furnished an hotel, flagged the foot-paths, and made other improvements, which will in a little time change the aspect of the district for the better. Many Palatine families were brought hither from Rathkeale, about 1740, by the Right Hon. Silver Oliver. In 1793, the attacks made on the town by the Defenders were repelled twice, and the assailants were ultimately defeated by the Palatines and other inhabitants, under Charles Silver Oliver, Esq.; at a later period, also, when an attack from the disaffected was anticipated, the respectable inhabitants armed themselves in defence of the place. The people are mostly engaged in agricultural occupations; a few are employed in the weaving of linen and cotton goods; and not far from the town are oatmeal-mills, besides others at Sunville, about two miles distant. The market is on Saturday, and is well attended; fairs, for farming stock and implements, are held on May 19th, Aug. 9th, and Oct. 25th: the market-house is a large and commodious building, substantially repaired in 1836. Here is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. Quarter-sessions were formerly held here, but have been removed to Bruff; it is, however, in contemplation to restore them: a small bridewell, consisting of two day-rooms, two yards, and four cells, has been built; and the sessions-house, which is large and convenient, has been repaired. A spacious and handsome fever hospital was erected in 1836, at an expense of £700; an accident-ward and a dispensary are attached. The PARISH comprises 6487 statute acres. The mountains consist principally of coarse conglomerate and red sandstone; silver and iron ores are found, and coal is supposed to exist; limestone-gravel is abundant, and is much used for manure. The land is generally good, and there are large dairy-farms, and a considerable tract of bog and mountain pasture; much of the mountain land has been brought into cultivation, and in a great measure provides for many poor families. The principal seats are Spa Hill, Spring Lodge, Bossonstown, and Brookville Cottage. A splendid mansion, to be called Glenortly Castle, is now in progress of erection in the demesne of Castle-Oliver, by the Misses Gascoigne.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united by act of council to the vicarage of Daragh, forming the union of Kilfinane, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork, partly in whom and partly in the family of Freeman the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £247. 10., of which £78. 15. are payable to the Earl of Cork, and £123. 15. to the vicar; the rectorial tithe of Bossonstown, Bosnitstown, and Moorestown, amounting to £45, is payable to the family of Freeman. The church was rebuilt in 1760, and is a large plain edifice. The glebe-house was built in 1813, the late Board of First Fruits giving £400 and lending £386: the glebe comprises 4¼ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilfinane, Particles, and Ardpatrick, and containing two chapels; one a large plain building at Kilfinane, erected in 1835 at an expense of £1000; and one at Ardpatrick. Adjoining the church are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by the Roches. Near the town are a rath and three strong forts; also a large artificial cave. Castle Oliver, which was successively occupied by the Fitz-Harrises and the Roches, and since 1641 by the Olivers, is now in ruins. Eastward of the town is a fine sulphuro-chalybeate spring, of great efficacy in cutaneous diseases. Outside the town is "the Danes' fort," a mound about 130 feet high, 50 feet in diameter at the base, and 20 at the summit, encircled by seven earthen ramparts about 20 feet apart, gradually diminishing in height from the innermost to the outermost, which is about 10 feet high and 2000 feet in circuit: an extensive view is obtained from the summit.

KILFINURA, a village, in the parish of BALLYNAHAGLISH, union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY,

county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Tralee, and on the bay of that name. A fishery is carried on here, which is gradually increasing: about fifteen large boats employed in it are also engaged in conveying corn and other produce from Blennerville to this place, and merchandise from the larger vessels up the shallow part of the bay to Tralee. Several pilots reside in the village, which is a station of the coast-guard, removed some years ago from Barra harbour. In the vicinity is a quarry, producing large blocks of fine limestone, raised with very little blasting, and lately used in the construction of the Tralee ship-canal. A regatta is generally held in the bay about the month of August.

KILFITHMONE, or FITHMONE, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Templemore, and on the road from Cashel to Burris-o-leigh; containing 695 inhabitants. It comprises 1330 statute acres, of which about three-quarters are arable and one-quarter pasture land; there is a bog of about 50 acres, and plenty of limestone. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council, in 1789, to the rectories and vicarages of Barnane and Killoskehan, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £75, and of the whole union £236. 15. The church was rebuilt in 1832, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £500. The same Board, in 1794, had given £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe comprises 19¾ acres.

KILFLYN, or KILFLIN, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Tralee, on the upper road to Listowel; containing 1088 inhabitants, of whom 147 are in the village. It comprises 6697 statute acres, of which upwards of one-half consists of coarse mountain pasture; the remainder, with the exception of about 270 acres of bog, is good arable land. A vein of limestone extends into this parish from Kilfeighney, but at too great a depth to be properly worked: coal is also supposed to exist. A patent for fairs on May 11th and 12th, July 8th and 9th, Oct. 7th and 8th, and Nov. 5th and 6th, granted by Charles II., has been revived by T. Ponsonby, Esq., whose seat, Crotto House, is situated in an extensive and finely wooded demesne, which extends into the parish of Kiltoomy. From a bridge over the small river Shannow, Glenballema, which here presents the form of an amphitheatre, has a highly picturesque effect. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united about 1750 to those of Kiltoomy, Killaghin, Kilshinane, Ballinacourty, Minard, and Stradbally, together constituting the union of Kilflyn, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £63. 14., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar; and the tithe of the entire union of the vicar is £412. 7. 6. The church, a plain structure, was erected in 1811, £800 being given by the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £217 for its repair and the erection of a tower. The glebe-house of the union is at Ballinacourty; and there are also a church, and a glebe of 10 acres, at Ballinacourty, which now generally gives name to the union. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Abbeydorney: the chapel is a plain building. Some vestiges exist of the old church; and at Kill is a holy well, still frequented by the peasantry for devotional purposes.

KILFLYN, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. E.) from Kilmallock, and on the road from Limerick to Kildorrery; containing 1778 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the midst of a group of mountains separating the counties of Cork and Limerick, was waste and uncultivated previously to the year 1740, when a considerable number of Palatines, a branch from the colony of Rathkeale, settled here, and contributed to its improvement. It contains 4819 statute acres; a great portion is still unproductive, but much of the waste has been brought into cultivation, and at the head of Glenroe is a large tract of land equal to any in the barony for fertility. The principal mountains are Kilcruig and Coolfrie, or Houndscourt. Slate of good quality is quarried in the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £120. The church, a neat edifice with a square tower, was built in 1811, by a gift of £700 from the Board of First Fruits, who, in 1819, gave £200 towards the erection of the glebe-house, which is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 15 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glenroe; the chapel, situated in the village of Ballyorgan, is a small thatched building. There are remains of a Trinitarian monastery founded by St. Finian about the year 547, and rebuilt in 1296 by the Fitzgeralds, whose property in this parish now belongs to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. A considerable portion of the building fell down in 1835, having been undermined in digging for treasure supposed to have been deposited there.

KILFREE, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of COOLAVIN, county of SLIGO, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Boyle, on the road from that place to Ballina; containing 6048 inhabitants. It comprises 14,313¾ statute acres; the soil is good, the land principally in tillage, and there is abundance of turf and limestone. Here is a constabulary police station, and a manorial court is held occasionally. The principal seats are, Kilfree, Mount Irwin, and Red Hill. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Killaraght; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithe rent-charge is £215. 5. 6., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The church is a plain building with a square tower, erected in 1826, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £600 towards defraying the expense. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Gurteen, which comprises this parish and Killaraght, and has a large chapel in Gurteen, built in 1829, and one in Killaraght. A friary was erected at Knockmore in the 14th century, by O'Gara; the doorway and windows are in good preservation, and it is still a favourite burial-place. Here are also the ruins of Gara Castle, the residence of that O'Gara who had the Psalter of Ballymote written, and whose descendant, Colonel O'Gara, left Ireland after the battle of Aughrim, having forfeited his possessions, and entered the Austrian service.

KILFRUSH, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Bruff, and on the road from Hospital to Galbally; containing 335 inhabitants. It comprises 1526 statute acres; the soil, which rests on limestone, is generally good and well cultivated. Kilfrush House is the residence of the Gubbins family, and is situated in an extensive and well-planted demesne, in which are the ruins of the church. The parish is in the diocese of Emly; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the Earl of Arran, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aney: the tithe rent-charge is £94. 2. 9., of which £62. 5. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilfrush is part of the district of Hospital.

KILFYAN, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Killala, and on the road from Crossmolina to Ballycastle; containing 6040 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from an abbey that was founded here by St. Finan, and, according to Colyan, existed but for a short time, comprises $28{,}735\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly under tillage. The system of agriculture is improving; there is much waste land, and in several parts are tracts of bog, which are, however, being rapidly reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Limestone is quarried for agricultural uses and for building, and there are several quarries of slate: iron-ore has been found in the picturesque glen of Cleedagh, which is watered by a small river and commands some fine views of the sea. The principal seats are Greenwood Park; Woodville, in the same demesne; Rappa Castle; Fahy; Farmhill; Mount Glynne; Killina; and Smithstown. Rappa Castle is a place of very great antiquity; the grounds are profusely embellished with old timber, and the land is of the first quality. At Brideswell is a large fair for horses on Feb. 1st; fairs are held at Tonrahowen on St. Stephen's, St. Patrick's, and Corpus-Christi days; and at Fortfield, a small village, which lately obtained the grant of a market, are fairs on Jan. 1st., June 15th, Aug. 16th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 1st. A constabulary police force is stationed in Kilfyan. The parish is in the diocese of Killala: the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and partly to the precentorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Killala; the vicarage forms part of the union of Crossmolina. The tithe rent-charge is £210, of which £21 are payable to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, £84 to the precentor of Killala, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilfyan is partly in the district of Ardagh, and partly the head of a union comprising also the parish of Rathrea; the chapel is a small thatched building. In Ballynglen, about two miles from the sea, are the remains of the castle of that name; in this glen are found various incrustations of marl. There are also the ruins of a castle at Rathroe; and in different parts of the parish are raths, in some of which are several apartments: there are remains of cromlechs, and numerous cairns, in some of which are wells of water; and human skeletons of extraordinary size have been discovered. Silver coins of the reign of Anne, and others the dates of which could not be ascertained, have also been found.

KILGARRIFFE, a parish, partly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, but chiefly in the Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, union of BANDON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Clonakilty, 6342 inhabitants. It is situated on the shores of the harbour of Clonakilty, and comprises 4328 statute acres. The greater portion is under tillage, and there are some tracts of good pasture: the soil, though light and in some parts intermixed with rocks that rise above the surface, is generally fertile; and the system of agriculture is improved, though the old heavy plough is still in use. Near the town, and at Crohane, in the northern part of the parish, are about 500 acres of bog. There are several quarries of blue slate on the lands of the Earl of Shannon, and indications of copper may be seen in various parts. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and along the coast are lofty cliffs: the principal seats are Ballydevane House, Kilgarriffe House, Fern Hill, and Ballyduvane. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, united to those of Desert and Island, forming the union of Kilgarriffe, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Michael Roberts, and Thos. W. Foot, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £322. 10., half of which is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the vicarial union, including the prebend of Island, with which it is held, amounted before the passing of the Rent-charge act to £510. The church is at Clonakilty, *which see*. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of five acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Clonakilty, comprising also the parishes of Kilnagross, Templeomalus, and Carrigrohane-More, and parts of Inchidony and Kilkerran-More; there is a spacious chapel at Clonakilty, and one on the lands of Donay, in Templeomalus. In the town is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial schools, and also an infants' school, are supported by the incumbent and his lady; the parochial school-house for the girls was built in 1810 by subscription, and that for the boys, a good slated building, was erected at an expense of £150, of which £50 were given by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £50 by the Earl of Shannon, and £50 by the Rev. Horatio Townsend. A large and handsome school-house, containing three rooms, with a residence for the mistress, was built in 1835, by subscription and a grant of £310 from the National Board, on ground given by the Earl of Shannon.

KILGARRILANDER, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Milltown; on the north side of Castlemaine harbour, and on the road from Castleisland to Dingle; containing 2889 inhabitants. It comprises 14,630 statute acres. The land partly consists of a fine alluvial soil on a substratum of limestone; but a large portion of the parish is occupied by the southern side of the mountains of Cahirconree and Bourthriggoum: it also comprises a valuable bog of considerable extent. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: it is a rectory, forming part of the union of Kiltallagh; the tithe rent-charge is £162. 13. 10., and there is a glebe of 11 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilgarrilander is part of the district of Castlemaine: there is a

chapel at Boulteens. Remains of the old church still exist, in the burial-ground; and at Ardcanaught is a burial-place, used only for children.

KILGARVAN, Cork.—See Great Island.

KILGARVAN, a parish, in the union of Kenmare, barony of Glanerough, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 6 miles (N. E.) from Kenmare, on the road from that place to Millstreet and Macroom; containing 3988 inhabitants, of whom 143 are in the village. Callan, in this parish, is celebrated for the surprise, defeat, and slaughter, in 1261, of John Fitz-Thomas and his son Maurice (ancestors of the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond) by the M'Cartys: tradition states that a younger son, named John, escaped the slaughter, and was afterwards called "John of Callan." The parish comprises 43,631 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of mountain and bog, the greater part reclaimable, from the abundance of limestone that exists. The want of roads having rendered improvements ineffectual, a road was opened about twenty years since towards Macroom, in the county of Cork; and a new road is now in course of formation by the Board of Works, from Kilgarvan to Bantry, through a wild glen, opening out a great extent of mountainous land which, it is hoped, will be soon brought into cultivation from the facility now presented of obtaining limestone from Kilgarvan quarries. A mining company has been formed for nine or ten years past, and is still working copper-mines at Clontoo. The river Roughty, which takes its rise in this parish, runs through a picturesque valley into the river Kenmare; it produces excellent salmon and trout. Near the village is a station of the constabulary police, and petty-sessions are held on the first Tuesday in every month.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert, united to that of Killaha, together constituting the union of Kilgarvan, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £166. 3., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar; the gross vicarial rent-charge of the union is £173. 1. 6. The church is a neat building, situated about a mile from the village, and for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1815, gave £600; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £125 for its repair. The glebe-house, a substantial mansion was built in 1818, when the Board granted £400 as a gift and £280 as a loan for that purpose: the glebes here comprise 21 acres, subject to a rent of £27. 13.; and there is another glebe of about 7½ acres, the property of the vicar, besides one of 6 acres, which, with one-third of the tithes of the "church quarter," belongs to the Archdeacon of Aghadoe. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is in the village, and adjoining it are the ruins of the old church. The parochial school, near the church, is supported by the incumbent and other subscribers. At Ardtully are the remains of an ancient castle, which, from the thickness of the fragments of wall that remain, must have been of great strength; it was reduced by Cromwell during the civil wars. On one side of the river Roughty, which here separates a limestone soil from one of grit, a large limestone rock is seated on a bed of grit-stone; while a large rock of grit appears on the limestone, on the other side of the river. Near a small brook in the mountainous district is a rock, which, from numerous impressions like those of human feet, bears the name of "the Fairy Rock."

KILGARVAN, Donegal.—See Killygarvan.

KILGARVEN, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Shelmalier West, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Taghmon, on the road to Adamstown and New Ross; containing 1060 inhabitants, and comprising 4275 statute acres. It is a rectory in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Horetown; the tithe rent-charge is £117. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Taghmon: there is a small thatched chapel at Caroreigh; a new one is in progress of erection. Some remains of the church yet exist.

KILGARVEY, or Kilgarvin, a parish, in the union of Ballina, barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Ballina, on the road from that place to Boyle; containing 4158 inhabitants. This parish includes part of the Ox mountains, and comprises 19,879½ statute acres, of which a considerable tract is reclaimable bog; it contains limestone, and lead-mines are supposed to exist. Fairs are held at Bonneconlan, or O'Dowda's-town, on the 13th of May, June, and Aug., and Nov. 2nd. That village consists of one street, and is a constabulary police station; it is an improving place, and a weekly market was lately established in it. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is impropriate in Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardagh: the tithe rent-charge is £211. 8. 4., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, at O'Dowda's-town, is a slated building erected in 1800, and since rebuilt. Here are several raths and an ancient burial-ground.

KILGAVOWER, or Kilgeever, a parish, in the barony of Murrisk, union of Westport, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Westport, and on Clew bay; containing 12,573 inhabitants. It comprises 58,098¾ statute acres, of which a large portion is mountain and bog. Fairs, and a weekly market, are held at Lewisburgh, *which see*. The parish is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory is appropriate to the chapter of the cathedral of Tuam, the vicarage forms part of the union of Aughaval, and the perpetual curacy is called Lewisburgh, and is in the patronage of the vicar: the tithe rent-charge is £180, of which £45 are payable to the chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a neat building at Lewisburgh, erected in 1798, by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits. There are a glebe-house and glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms two districts, one consisting of Clare Island and Inisturk, and the remainder forming the district of Lewisburgh; there are two chapels, one at Goulagh, the other at Lewisburgh. The mountain of Croagh Patrick, 2510 feet above the level of the sea, is traditionally stated to have been the spot on which St. Patrick assembled all the venomous reptiles to banish them from Ireland, and is a celebrated place of pilgrimage; on the summit, which commands a fine view, is St. Patrick's chapel, built of loose stones, and there are several small piles of stones that are used as altars.

K I L—G L

KILGEFIN, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH BALLINTOBBER, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Stokestown, on the road from that place to Roscommon; containing 3765 inhabitants. In a skirmish which took place here in 1795, many of the peasantry were killed. The parish comprises $6060\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, and is bounded on the east by Slieve Bawn, which is supposed to contain copper and lead ores. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland: the tithe rent-charge is £119. 6. per annum, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The church is a neat plain structure, erected in 1824, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, subject to a rent. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising Kilgefin, Kilbride, and Clontuskert, and containing chapels at Ballagh, Ballyleague, and Four-mile-house.

KILGERRIL, or KILGIRDLE, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of KILCONNELL, but chiefly in that of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Ballinasloe, on the road from that place to Abascragh; containing 1443 inhabitants. This parish comprises $6832\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which a considerable portion is bog. The chief seats are Fairfield and the Lodge. Kilgerril is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Aughrim; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the deanery, and the vicarage; and the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £78. 4. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilgerril forms part of the district of Fobana: the chapel, which stands on the road side, was erected in the year 1834.

KILGLASS, a parish, partly in the barony of ABBEYSHRUEL, partly in that of ARDAGH, but chiefly in the barony of MOYNOW, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Edgeworthstown, and on the road from Ardagh to Ballinacarrig; containing 2977 inhabitants. It comprises 5744 statute acres, including about 100 acres of heathy mountain and a considerable quantity of bog; there is some good limestone. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by act of council, in 1737, to the vicarages of Rathrea and Ahara, forming the union of Kilglass, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £144. 14.; and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £486. 6. per annum. The church, a plain building with a square tower, was erected in 1814, at an expense exceeding £1000, towards which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £368. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the same Board: the glebe here comprises 49 acres, valued at £90. 9. 2.; and there is a glebe of 37 acres at Ahara, valued at £59. 19. 2. per annum. The Roman Catholic union is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called the union or district of Lagan, having two chapels; that of Kilglass at Lagan, and that of Rathrea at Ballycloghan. Lagan is a small village at the extremity of the parish, in which a patron is held on Sept. 8th. Two schools are partly supported by the Countess Dowager of Rosse and the rector. St. Echea, sister of St. Mell, is said to have been abbess of a nunnery here in the 5th century.

KILGLASS, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, partly in the barony of ROSCOMMON, but chiefly in that of NORTH BALLINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Strokestown, on the road from that place to Rooskey; containing 10,493 inhabitants. It comprises $15,970\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including about 1400 acres of bog; the land is principally under tillage, and there are some quarries of stone. The principal seats are Gilstown, Lavagh, and Churchview. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland; the tithe rent-charge is £510. 12. $10\frac{1}{2}$., which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar. The church, a neat structure, was erected in 1825, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, and was recently repaired by aid of a grant of £101 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by aid of a loan of £400 and a gift of the same amount from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813: the glebe comprises five acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Kilglass, Mullogh-M'Cormick, Moher, and Moyglass, the two latter lately built.

KILGLASS, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Ballina, and on the bay of Killala; containing 4941 inhabitants. Many of the peasantry who assembled here in 1798 were killed in an attack made by the cavalry. The parish comprises $12,884\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly under tillage, with a considerable quantity of bog: among the seats are, Carrowned; Ohil, a handsome house lately built; and Kinnaird. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Castle-Connor; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric, the deanery, and the precentorship of Killala. The tithe rent-charge is £357, of which £175. 10. are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £3 to the dean, £3 to the precentor, and £175. 10. to the vicar. The church is a neat building with a spire, erected in 1829, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of 17 Irish acres, but no glebe-house. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel, built in 1825, at an expense of £600. Of several public schools, one is endowed with a bequest of £400 from the late Rev. J. Valentine, which sum has accumulated to £2000: the school-house is a good stone building, and cost £215. At Enniscronc, in this parish, the property of Robert Orme, Esq., a very handsome lodge was lately built by that gentleman, who has enabled his tenants there to erect comfortable slated houses, which now form a considerable village, having a receiving-house for letters, and a market; it is also a coast-guard station belonging to the Sligo district, and a constabulary police station. Petty-sessions are held there on alternate Saturdays, and fairs on June 15th and Sept. 18th; a fair is also held at Quiguboy on July 20th. At Pullogheany creek, on the east side of the bay of Killala, small vessels land kelp, &c., in summer: it has tolerably good shelter in most winds, behind the breakwater. Near this creek

stand the ruins of a castle, and there are also ruins of castles at Enniscrone and Lacken,

KILGOBAN.—See BALLINADEE.

KILGOBBIN, or KILGOBBAN, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 1012 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3257 statute acres; the system of agriculture is improving. Ballybrack, and the principal part of the Three Rock mountains, are within its limits; and there is an abundance of fine granite, used for building, flagging, &c., and chiefly sent to Dublin. Good turf is obtained from the mountains. The parish contains several pretty villas, which, from their elevated situation, command extensive views, embracing the bay and city of Dublin, with a great expanse of sea and adjacent country: the principal are Fern Hill, Kilgobbin Cottage, and Jamestown House. There is a constabulary police station in the village of Stepaside. Kilgobbin is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Kilternan: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Sandyford or Glancullen. A school is aided by subscriptions, and collections at an annual charity sermon; and a national school has been lately built. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, erected by the family of Walsh, by whom it was forfeited in the reign of Charles I., when it passed to the Loftus family. The church, which is said to have been the first erected after the Reformation, stands near the castle, and has been disused since 1826, when one was built at Kilternan. Near it is an ancient cross, about eight feet high; and there is another in the Jamestown House demesne, in the vicinity of which was a holy well, dedicated to St. James.

KILGOBBIN, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tralee, on the Connor-Hill road from that place to Dingle; containing 2384 inhabitants. It comprises 10,416 statute acres: part of it is well cultivated; sea-weed is much used for manure, and there is a fine bank of shell-sand at Bunnavounder. On the side of the mountain of Cahircouree is a quarry of indifferent slate, and iron is said to exist at Carraduff: at Bunnow is a large flour-mill. There is a constabulary police station at Knockglass. The principal seats are Knockglass and Garrybees. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £316. 10. The church, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £850, in 1825, is a handsome building, with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the same Board gave £250 and lent £550, in 1819; the glebe comprises ten acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, called Cappaclough, comprising the parish of Kilgobbin and part of Ballinvohir: the old chapel at Cappaclough is in ruins, and a new building has been erected at Camp. At the latter place are the ruins of an ancient castle.—See CAPPACLOUGH.

KILGOBINET, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Dungarvan; containing 3136 inhabitants. This parish comprises 16,109 statute acres, and includes the southern end of the elevated range of the Cummeragh mountains, which are chiefly composed of clay-slate and slaty conglomerate, with veins of quartz and sandstone. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Modeligo; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Kilgobinet in the cathedral of Lismore: the tithe rent-charge is £285, of which £135 are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilgobinet, Colligan, and Clonca, and containing three chapels, two of which are at Kilgobinet, and one at Colligan. There are some remains of the church.

KILGOGHLIN.—See BUMLIN.

KILGORMAN, a parish, in the union and barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Arklow, and on the coast-road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1321 inhabitants. This place takes its name from St. Gorman, who, according to Archdall, was abbot of a monastery founded here at a very early period. It lies on the shore of St. George's Channel, and comprises 5164¾ statute acres, of which the greater portion is under tillage. The soil is marshy, but the system of agriculture is slowly improving, and there is neither waste land nor bog; coal has been found on the border of the parish, but no works have been yet established. Hyde Park, the seat of M. F. Beauman, Esq., is a handsome mansion, in grounds tastefully laid out, and commanding a fine view of the sea, and of the escarpment of Tara Hill. Ahare, likewise the property of Mr. Beauman, and Castletown, are also in the parish. There are considerable herring-fisheries at Clone and Saleen. Near the north-eastern extremity of the parish is Kilmichael Point, off which, about a mile from the shore and at the north end of the Kilgorman sand-bank, is stationed a light ship, sometimes called the Arklow floating-light, from its position near the south end of the Arklow sand-banks. Kilgorman bank extends more than four miles (S. W. by S.), and has six feet of water on the north and three feet on the south end, the latter running nearly opposite to the new pier and harbour of Courtown. About halfway between this great sand-bank and the shore is an oyster-bed, about half a mile in extent, to the south of which is a small sand-bank called the Saleen Patch. At the point is a coast-guard station. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough: the rectory is partly impropriate in Messrs. D. Howell, W. Johnson, and C. Cooper, and partly forms a portion of the union of Arklow; the vicarage is part of the union of Inch. The tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., of which £34. 12. 4. are payable to the impropriators, £10. 10. to the incumbent of Arklow, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe comprises 20½ acres, including the churchyard, where is the foundation of the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Arklow; the chapel, at Castletown, built by subscription in 1806, is a handsome edifice, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, which was added in 1829. Adjoining it is a school-house, built by subscription. Near the site of the old church, on the sea-shore, is one of those raths or mounds usually attributed to the Danes.

KILGRANT, or POWERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Clonmel; on the high road from that place to Waterford, and the coach-road from Cork to Dublin; containing 1133 inhabitants. It comprises 3071 acres, and is watered by the rivers Anner and Suir, over the latter of which is a stone bridge built at the expense of the late Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart.; near the junction of the rivers are extensive flour-mills. The chief seats are Annerville, Wilderness, and Redmonstone House. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilcash, or Killaloon; the rectory is impropriate in John Bagwell, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £145. 7. 8., of which £96. 18. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilgrant is the head of a district, comprising this parish and those of Donoughmore, Lisronagh, and Kilcash, and having one chapel at Gammonsfield and another in Kilcash.

KILGULLANE, or KILCOHILAN, a parish, in the union, and partly in the barony, of FERMOY, but chiefly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Mitchelstown, near the road to Glanworth; containing 1339 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3554 statute acres: the land, which is in general good, is chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Kilgullane is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore; the remainder, with the vicarage, forming part of the union of Glanworth. The tithe rent-charge is £171. 12. 4., of which £5. 11. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Glanworth. The parochial school is chiefly maintained by the incumbent, who allows the master the use of the glebe land, containing six plantation acres, rent free: the school-house, a neat building, was erected at an expense of £60, of which £50 were granted from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. Some remains of the church still exist.

KILHENY, or KILLEANY, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, about 11 miles (S. W.) from Burren, and near the road from Ballyvaughan to Ballyaline bay; containing 520 inhabitants. It is the estate of the Creagh family, by patent of Charles II.; and comprises $3306\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, consisting chiefly of rocky mountain pasture, but containing some very rich grazing farms, from which large droves of cattle are sent to Cork and Liverpool. About two feet below the surface is a stratum of excellent limestone, causing great productiveness in the soil, which, on the townland of Ballyconroe South, has been known to yield nine crops in succession without manuring. Kilheny is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilcorney and the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Kilfenora: the tithe rent-charge is £18. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tuoclea, or Arranview, and has a small chapel at Toumavara. Within the limits of Kilheny are the ruins of a chapel, the burial-ground of which is still used; five forts, called Cahers, composed of huge blocks of limestone, with underground apartments; a cromlech; and a cave called *Poul Ilva*, more than 150 feet in depth, at the bottom of which is seen a subterraneous stream, which, after a course of about two miles, appears above ground near the old parish church.

KILHOOLY.—See KILCOOLY.

KILKEA, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Castledermot, on the road from that place to Athy; containing 465 inhabitants. It comprises $3096\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres; the principal seats are Milbrook, Kilkea Lodge, Kilkea House, and Kilkea Castle. This castle was built in 1180, by De Lacy, and afterwards passed to the earls of Kildare. In 1414, the O'Mores and O'Dempseys were defeated here by the Lord Justice. The castle was nearly rebuilt by Lord Kildare, in 1426, and now belongs to the Duke of Leinster. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Castledermot, and in the patronage of David C. La Touche, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart.: the tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Castledermot. Near Kilkea Castle is a large conical mount covered with trees, and to the east of it are the remains of an old church.

KILKEARY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh, on the road to Cashel; containing 794 inhabitants. It comprises 2727 statute acres; the land is generally good, and mostly under tillage. Greenanstown House is the seat of Count D'Alton. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ballynaclough and corps of the deanery of Killaloe: the tithe rent-charge is £90. There are remains here of an old church.

KILKEASY, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Thomastown to Waterford; containing 1247 inhabitants, and $3317\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kilmoganny: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 15., payable to the vicars-choral of Kilkenny. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballyhale.

KILKEE, or DOOGH, a village, in the parish of KILFIERAGH, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kilrush, and on the western coast; containing 1481 inhabitants. In 1841 it consisted of 286 houses; since which time several houses and bathing-lodges have been erected, the village being much frequented as a bathing-place, chiefly by the citizens of Limerick, on account of its remarkably fine strand, which is sheltered by a ledge of rocks stretching across one-third of Kilkee bay. There are tepid baths, the property of Jonas Studdart, Esq. It has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Kilrush, and is a constabulary police station and a coast-guard station, the latter being one of the six within the district of

Miltown-Malbay. Petty-sessions are held every Friday, and a court for the recovery of small debts is occasionally held for the manor of Kilrush. It is in contemplation to establish fairs in May and August. A new parochial church has been erected at this place; a handsome and spacious Roman Catholic chapel has been built, and there are a parochial school, and a dispensary.—See KILFIERAGH.

KILKEEDY, or KILKEADY, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of INCHIQUIN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Curofin, on the road to Gort; containing 3975 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county, and comprises 18,629¼ statute acres, a large portion of which is rough mountain pasture. Of the several lakes, Lough Buncagh is of considerable extent. The principal seats are, Rockforest, situated in a finely planted demesne extending nearly a mile along the road; Rockvale; Carrignagoule; Ratope; and Derryowen. Fairs are held at Turraghmore on the 8th of June, and at Tubber on July 12th and Sept. 20th, chiefly for cattle; the first is numerously attended. Petty-sessions are held at Derryowen every alternate week, and a court for the manor of Inchiquin occasionally for the recovery of small debts. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebend of Tomgrany in the cathedral of Killaloe, partly impropriate in the representatives of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, and partly united with the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kilneboy. The tithe rent-charge is £108. 3., of which £6. 6. 7. are payable to the prebendary, £9. 9. 3. to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a small plain edifice, without tower or spire; it was built in 1793, by aid of a gift of £360 from the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of 10 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a large chapel at Boston, and a smaller one at Tubber. Some remains exist of the castles of Rockvale, Fidane, Carrignagoule, Ratope, Derryowen, and Kilkeedy: the castle of Fidane is nearly perfect; that of Derryowen was a square tower, 116 feet high, with very spacious rooms, but part of it has fallen.

KILKEEDY, a parish, in the barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Limerick, on the road from that city to Tarbert; containing, with part of the town or village of St. Patrick's-Well, 4109 inhabitants. The castle of Carrigogunnell, or Carrig Oge Conouil, in this parish, was held by O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, in 1316, when he joined the standard of Edward Bruce. It was strengthened by Dhubh, son of Conogher O'Brien, but in 1483 was in the possession of the earls of Kildare; it seems, however, to have reverted to the O'Briens, as they were besieged in it, in 1536, by the Earl of Ormonde, and it was surrendered by and regranted to Brien Dhubh O'Brien, in 1584. The insurgents obtained possession in 1642, surrendered the castle in 1648, and retook it soon after, but finally evacuated it on Cromwell's approach in 1651. At the Revolution it was held by the adherents of King James, but the place surrendered to General S'Gravenmore, and was destroyed by gunpowder, 84 barrels being necessary on account of its great strength. The castle was built on a basaltic rock, 500 feet above the level of the Shannon; two of its towers are still moderately perfect, and several of the foundation walls have been repaired by W. Monsell, Esq. The Templars had a castle at Carrig-a-Quincy, which at the suppression of their order was granted to the O'Briens.

The parish comprises 8881 statute acres, of which about 150 are ornamental plantations, and 50 bog; the remainder is arable, pasture, and meadow land, some of which, on the banks of the Shannon, produces abundant crops of hay. The soil is based on limestone; and near Faha and Carrigogunnell the loose stones are so numerous as to impede tillage, which, however, is rapidly improving. The river Maigue is navigable here for lighters of 40 tons' burthen, which pass by means of a canal, over which is a swing bridge, and near it a small wharf. A bridge of three arches was built over the river in 1792; it is sometimes called the Ferry bridge, but more frequently Court bridge, from the old residence of that name in the adjoining parish of Kildimo. The Lord-Protector Carew built a tower to protect the ferry, which is still called the Ferry Castle. The principal seats are, Elm Park, the residence of Lord Clarina; Tervoe, commanding some fine views; Cooper's Hill; Faha; Cragbeg; and Vermont. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £637. 10. The church, which is a neat building with a square tower and octagonal spire, was rebuilt in 1814, by aid of a loan of £660 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected in 1792, at a cost exceeding £900, chiefly by the then incumbent, and by aid of a gift of £100 from the same Board: the glebe comprises 44 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels, one of which is a large plain edifice of hewn limestone, roofed with slate, commenced in 1831. The parochial school for boys and girls, situated in the modern village of Clarina, was built in 1826, and is principally supported by the rector and his family; there is also a school for the children of the tenants of Mr. Monsell, by whose family it is maintained. Mrs. Tuthill bequeathed £10 per annum to the poor Protestant parishioners, which is distributed at Christmas. In 1815, a meteoric stone, weighing 56 lb., fell in the demesne of Faha; it consists of iron pyrites strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is in Mr. Tuthill's possession. Clarina gives the title of Baron to the ancient family of Massey.—See ST. PATRICK'S-WELL.

KILKEEL, a post-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of MORNE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (S. E.) from Newry, and 65¾ (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 16,269 inhabitants, of whom 1146 are in the town. This parish comprises 47,882¾ statute acres, of which about 11,000 are arable and 12,000 pasture; the remainder consists of part of the Morne mountains. The only creek in the twelve miles of coast that bounds the parish is Annalong, where a small dock for fishing-vessels has been excavated out of a rock. There are coast-guard stations at Annalong, Cranfield, and the Lee Stone, all in the district of Newcastle; also a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on Feb. 8th, May 3rd, Aug. 2nd, and Dec. 8th; and a manorial court is held in the sessions-house at Kilkeel, once in three weeks, for the

manor of Greencastle and Morne, by a seneschal appointed by the Earl of Kilmorey: its jurisdiction extends over the whole of the barony of Morne, which is co-extensive with this parish and is the property of his lordship, and pleas to the amount of £10 are determined either by attachment or civil bill. The principal seats are, Morne Park, the splendid residence of the earl; and Shannon Grove.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, united in 1809, by charter of James I., to the rectories of Kilcoo and Kilmegan and the chapelry of Tamlaght (a small townland in Kilkeel), together forming the union of Kilkeel and the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Down, in the alternate patronage of the Marquess of Anglesey and the Earl of Kilmorey. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £600, and of the entire benefice £1200. The church was rebuilt in 1815, at a cost exceeding £5000, raised partly by parochial assessment, and donations from the landed proprietors, and partly by a loan of £2160 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe of 30 acres, valued at £37. 10. per annum, but subject to a rent of £19. 7. 9., payable to the Earl of Kilmorey. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms two districts, called Upper and Lower Morne; the former containing a chapel at Ballymaguagh; the latter, one at Glassdrummond and one at Ballymartin. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses in connexion with the General Assembly; also meeting-houses for Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Moravians. Of the various schools, Needham Thompson, Esq., built the school at Mullartown; and that for girls, at Ballinahatton, was built by the Rev. J. F. Close. Here is a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres purchased for £482, but subject to a rent of £1. 13. 5., was completed in 1841, at an expense of £4050, and is constructed to contain 300 paupers.

KILKEEL, county of KILDARE.—See KILTEEL.

KILKEEVAN, a parish, in the union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Castlerea, 10,922 inhabitants. It comprises $27,007\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres. Some of the land is of good quality, and there are large grazing-farms: the parish includes a great quantity of bog, much of which is easily reclaimable; and very good limestone. The principal seats are, Clonallis, the residence of the O'Conor Don; Arm Lodge; Dalefield; Southpark; and Harristown. Kilkeevan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Ballintobber in the cathedral of Elphin; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., of which £150 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, at Castlerea, is a neat edifice built in 1818, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £2500, and has been repaired by a grant of £200 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £850 from the late Board, in 1821: the glebe comprises 14*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, subject to a rent of £2. 6. $1\frac{1}{2}$. per acre. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large chapel at Castlerea. There are some remains of an abbey at Moor; also of a church at Kilkeevan, with a cemetery attached, which is the burial-place of the O'Conor Don family.—See CASTLEREA.

KILKELLANE, or KILCULLANE, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bruff, and on the road from Limerick to Hospital; containing 1186 inhabitants. This was part of the immense estate of the Earl of Desmond, and on his rebellion was granted to Robert Bouchier, Gent., who soon afterwards erected Kilcullane House, which has been sold to Viscount Guillamore. The parish comprises 1390 statute acres: the land is fertile, and based on limestone; there are some small tracts of turbary. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cahircorney; the rectory is impropriate in E. Deane Freeman, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £101. 5., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilkellane forms part of the district of Hospital, or Herbertstown. Near the remains of the old church are the ruins of Kilcullane Castle, which was erected in the 15th century.

KILKELLY, a village, in the parish of KILMOVEE, union of SWINFORD, barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 142 inhabitants.

KILKENNY (County of), an inland county, in the western part of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the counties of Carlow and Wexford, on the north by the Queen's county, on the west by the county of Tipperary, and on the south by the county of Waterford. It extends from 52° 14′ to 52° 51′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 56′ to 7° 38′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of $509,731\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, whereof 470,102 are arable land, 21,126 uncultivated, 13,899 plantation, 1549 in towns and villages, and 3056 under water. The population, in 1821, was 158,716; in 1831, 169,945; and in 1841, 183,349. According to Ptolemy, this county was originally inhabited by the *Brigantes* and the *Cauci*. It afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Ossory. The name of Uisraigagh, modernised into Ossory, is supposed to be expressive of the situation of the district, being compounded of the Gaelic words *uisge*, "water," and *rioghachd*, "kingdom," as lying between two rivers. The portion between the Nore and Barrow is sometimes excluded from the kingdom of Ossory, and was anciently styled Hy Creoghain Gabhran; the southern part of the county was often called *Comor na tri uisge*, "the high district of the three waters." The countries of Ely O'Carrol and Hy Carthin comprised some of the north-western portion of this county. The kingdom of Ossory was sometimes tributary to Leinster, and sometimes to Munster. After the arrival of the English, Kilkenny formed one of the counties into which King John divided the portion of the island that acknowledged his sovereignty. At the commencement of the reign of James I., it was chiefly occupied by the Graces, O'Brenans, Wandesfords, Butlers, O'Sheas, Rooths, Harpers, Walshes of the mountains, and Shortals.

This county is partly in the diocese of Cashel, and partly in the diocese of Leighlin, but chiefly in and comprehending the greater part of the diocese of Ossory, in the province of Dublin. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of

Callan, Gowran, Ida, Fassadineen, Kells, Galmoy, Cranagh, Iverk, Knocktopher, and Shillelogher. Besides the county of the city of Kilkenny, it contains the once incorporated market and post towns of Callan, Thomastown, and Gowran; the market and post towns of Castlecomer, Durrow, and Graig; the ancient disfranchised boroughs of Knocktopher and Inistioge, of which the latter is a post-town, and the former has a sub-post; and the post-towns of Freshford, Ballyragget, Urlingford, Johnstown, and Goresbridge. Among the largest villages are those of Piltown, Clough, Bennetts-Bridge, and Rossbercon, besides the large suburb of Ferrybank, opposite the city of Waterford. Prior to the Union this county, exclusively of Kilkenny city, sent twelve members to the Irish parliament,—two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Callan, Gowran, Thomastown, Knocktopher, and Inistioge: but since that period its representation has been confined to two members for the county at large, and one for the city. The constituency, as registered in 1841, was 1530, whereof 279 were £50, 83 £20, and 928 £10, freeholders; 3 £50, 20 £20, and 206 £10, leaseholders; and 2 £50, and 9 £20, rent-chargers. The election takes place at Kilkenny. The shire is included in the Leinster circuit: the assizes are held at Kilkenny; and quarter-sessions at Kilkenny, Castlecomer, Callan, Piltown, Urlingford, and Thomastown. The county courthouse and the county gaol are in Kilkenny, and there are bridewells at Urlingford, Callan, Graig, and Thomastown. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy lieutenants, and 52 other magistrates; besides whom are the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are above 50 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one county inspector, 8 sub-inspectors, 8 head-constables, 67 constables, and 304 sub-constables, with 10 horses; the cost of whose maintenance in 1842, was £17,109, defrayed by grand jury presentments and by government. The county infirmary and fever hospital are at Kilkenny; and there are fever hospitals at Freshford, Kells, Kilmoganny, and Rossbercon; and dispensaries at Kilkenny, Castlecomer, Ballyragget, Graig, Freshford, Kilmanagh, Knocktopher, Kilmoganny, Thomastown, Ida, Kells and Stonyford, Gowran, Callan, Durrow, Johnstown, Kilmacow, Urlingford, Whitechurch, and Inistioge, maintained by equal subscriptions and grand jury presentments. The total amount of the grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £30,864. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Dublin district.

An argillaceous SOIL may be considered as predominant throughout the county, within the limits of which there is very little ground unfit for tillage, or which does not form good meadow or pasture. The northern part consists chiefly of a moory turf, a few inches deep, incumbent on a bed of stiff yellow or whitish clay; this is the worst soil in the county, and the only kind liable to be injured by surface water. More southerly, the soil is in general light, covering an argillaceous schistus. The northern part of the barony of Gowran is similar in quality, until its hills subside into a rich plain covered by loam of various kinds. An excellent soil for the growth of wheat pervades the southern part of this barony from the Barrow to the Nore; its western portion consists of low hills or gently sloping grounds of good soil, dry, and sometimes deep, but diminishing in quality as it approaches the latter of those rivers. To the west of the Nore, below the city of Kilkenny, is a clayey loam immediately over a bed of limestone. In general, the nearer the limestone is to the surface, the poorer the soil; but as this kind of ground, along the banks of the river, produces close and green herbage, and is extremely dry, it seems calculated by nature to form the best kind of sheep-walks. A light soil appears all round the city of Kilkenny, frequently rising into hills of sand and gravel. Along the banks of the Nore, northwards, good meadow ground is found, apparently formed by aquatic depositions: some of it consists of a deep blackish loam, apparently the produce of decayed vegetables, and inducing the inference that the Nore, formerly obstructed by rocks or other natural impediments which the impetuosity of its water had ultimately broken down, was once an expansive lake. The edges of a lake may still be traced round the plain inclining towards Freshford; and *Achadh-ur*, or "the Field of Water," the old name for Freshford, strengthens the conclusion. The northwestern portion of the county is chiefly occupied by hills, the soil of which, though not deep, is of good quality and productive of fine herbage. From the whitish appearance of these calcareous hills, the district was probably called Geal-Magh, "the White field," corrupted into Galmoy. The country hence declines northwards into a varied plain of still better soil, until it is bounded by a branch of the Bog of Allen; the western part of the county, with a varied surface and a limestone bottom, possesses all the gradations between a stiff, yet rich, clayey soil and a light gravel. Proceeding southwards, the fertility of the land increases as it approaches the Suir, on the margin of which is some of the richest and deepest ground in the county. Some parts of this southern district consist of low hills covered by a light dry soil, producing good crops; and, as the soil has a large proportion of argill, it is peculiarly productive on the application of calcareous manure.

There is a considerable extent of mountain land in the county, much of which is unimproved: all the hills, when they rise a little above the calcareous districts, incline to a moory surface, and when neglected produce little but heath. The quantity of peat is inconsiderable; by far the largest tract, amounting to 1000 acres, is in the north-western extremity: several small tracts, of from 30 to 50 acres each, are scattered in various parts; and the whole may be estimated at about 1500 acres, not including mountain ground, the surface of which is often stripped for fuel. A bed of marl has been found in a bog, between two strata of black peat; also three strata of bog separated by alternate beds of indifferent marl. Some of the lesser bogs may be cut to a depth of 20 feet: considerable quantities of oak, fir, and birch are found in them. A stratum of bog has been found 33 feet beneath the surface, covered with the following strata:—vegetable mould, 3 feet; marl with black stones, 15 feet; yellow clay and hard gravel, 15 feet. There are no loughs of any extent: in the parish of Cloghmanta are some small lakes, here called Loughaus, which are formed by the surface water in winter.

The best land in the county, most of which has a limestone bottom, is applied to the growth of wheat.

which is the predominant CROP. Barley is usually sown after it; here is not in general cultivation. Oats are cultivated in all parts of the county; the species most commonly used is the Irish, a hardy but small grain, which does not shed easily. Rye, which is but little cultivated, is usually sown on land that has been pared and burned, and produces fine crops on mountainous ground. Potatoes are every where grown: every kind of manure in the county is applied in their culture; but the most approved is that from the farmyard, though the sweepings of the streets of Kilkenny are purchased at a high price, and other manures consist of composts of various kinds: lime by itself is sometimes used. In the barony of Iverk, and every where within reach of the coast, or of the Suir, sea-wrack and sand are generally used. Green crops are very rare, being cultivated only by some of the principal gentry and a few wealthy farmers. Manure is seldom used for any but the potato crop; when exhausted by repeated tillage, the land is too frequently left to recruit itself by a natural process: grass and clover seeds are, however, sometimes sown, and the advantages are beginning to be appreciated.

In the best cultivated parts of the county about one-third of the ground is under tillage, but in the hilly parts the proportion is much less. The use of green food for any species of stock is almost unknown to common farmers: many of the cattle graze abroad the whole winter, though some are housed from Christmas to April. In the Walsh mountains grass is kept for the cattle, which are turned into it in the winter without hay, straw, or shelter. The only green food used in winter is furze-tops pounded, which are commonly given to horses, and sometimes to black-cattle; the former become fat, sleek, and fine-skinned on this food: the sort preferred is the large French furze, but the small Irish furze will serve. The stalks of potatoes, dug when green, are given to cattle: sheep are remarkably fond of them, and particularly of the apples, which fatten greatly. The Jerusalem artichoke has also been used successfully as food for sheep. Less attention seems to be paid to PASTURE than to other agricultural objects; it being, in the tillage districts, such fields as will no longer bear corn, let out without any seeds. The mountain pastures are in a state of nature, uninclosed and unimproved. Sheep are banished from many places for want of fences, and the land there seems to be applied to no purpose, being left to the spontaneous growth of heath. The heaths are very liable to take fire in dry summers by accidental circumstances, and cause some damage: the fire, however, eventually improves the surface, when not too intense, and sometimes is kindled for that purpose. That the hilly tracts are capable of being improved by culture is testified by the aspect of the small inclosures near mountain villages, where the natural grass, by a little shelter and manure, becomes surprisingly green. Improvement is not much impeded by rights of common, as there are few persons to assert such rights, if they exist, and landlords seem to have an undisputed authority in partitioning lands, which, though grazed in common, confer no legal claim on the occupier. Irrigation is but little attended to; although, where it has been practised judiciously, it has been found very advantageous.

There are considerable portions of land, bordering both on the Suir and the Nore, embanked, and chiefly laid out as meadows. The most remarkable is in the parish of Roer, where the embankment is about two miles long; some of it is pastured, and was formerly tilled, but the greater part is constantly kept in meadow: it is intersected by open drains communicating with a main drain connected with the river by sluices. Besides this district, the most extensive dairies are in the barony of IVERK and around the Walsh mountains: this tract has a good depth of soil, much inclined to grass. So late as the close of the last century, the principal family residing here consisted of five branches, holding among them more than 2000 acres; they retained a remarkable degree of clanship, by constantly intermarrying, and were very comfortable in their circumstances, and hospitable. From the practice of subdividing the land amongst their descendants, the farms have become very small and the occupiers poorer. The land, however, is much improved; the chief crops are oats and potatoes, and great numbers of cattle and pigs are bred here. The milch-cows are principally fed on potatoes during the summer; the butter is of a superior quality, and brings a good price both at Waterford and Kilkenny, whence it is exported to England. The pigs are mostly fed with buttermilk and potatoes, and grow to a large size; vast numbers are annually shipped for England, and during the season the provision merchants of Kilkenny and Waterford obtain a large supply from the barony of Iverk. Throughout the whole of that part of the barony which is not immediately adjacent to the city of Waterford, the population is more or less connected by ties of consanguinity, rarely marrying out of their own district.

Limestone to a great extent is burned for MANURE; and limestone sand and gravel, raised from the numerous escars and screened, were formerly esteemed nearly as efficacious as lime, and are still frequently employed when found at a distance from limestone rocks. Before the practice of burning lime became general, they formed the principal manures, for which reason large excavations are to be found whence these substances were raised: the most remarkable is in the barony of Iverk, where, from the magnitude of the old excavations, the sand and gravel have been in use probably for a thousand years. A manure somewhat similar is employed under the name of Kilmacow sand, for hilly ground; it is carried up the Nore to Inistioge, and thence drawn for some miles up the hills. Marl is found in great quantities in different parts, generally mixed with fragments of limestone; but, in consequence of the higher estimation in which lime is held, it is not in general use. River sand, raised below Ross, is more extensively applied than marl. At the edge of the river, near Ringville, black mud, containing the decayed remains of vegetables, is raised, and proves an excellent manure for light ground: some sand is also taken up, containing thin broken shells of a species of tellina; the earth of old ditches and from boggy ground is often mixed with it. A compost of lime and earth is common as a top dressing; and the scrapings of roads, and furze, fern, and straw, spread on lanes and other thoroughfares, are also used. Burning was the usual way of bringing land into tillage, and was encouraged by many landlords under particular restrictions, but is now generally dis-

countenanced, as the carbon and all volatile particles are dissipated by the fire.

The use of oxen in the plough seems to be rather increasing, though the proportion is very small in comparison with horses. The native Irish horses are lively, active, hardy, and well adapted to the uses of the farmer; few are bred in the county: of English breeds the Suffolk is most in request. The attention paid to the breeding of CATTLE is inferior to that paid in the adjoining counties of Carlow and Waterford, and some parts of Tipperary: the common breed is a cross between the old Irish and Lancashire, and some districts have the old native cow. Some noblemen and gentlemen have a superior kind, being a cross between the Irish and Durham; and crosses between the Irish and Devon, and Ayrshire and Durham breeds, appear to suit both the soil and climate. But those that attain the largest size are a cross between the Limerick and Durham, which fatten speedily and weigh well. The little Kerry cow is much sought after in some of the dairy districts, in which it improves much, and when crossed with the Ayrshire it is very profitable to the small farmer. The breed of sheep is generally little improved; the New Leicester and Ayrshire breeds are found in the lawns and demesnes of some gentlemen, but are comparatively few in number. Pigs have been greatly improved by the introduction of the Berkshire and other superior breeds. In all the minor departments of rural economy, except the rearing of poultry, the farmers are very deficient.

The fences are mostly indifferent, principally consisting of an old broad mound of earth (called a ditch), with a deep and broad trench on one or both sides, or of dry and broken stone walls, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Kilkenny or on the farms of gentlemen, where in many instances quickset hedges show to great advantage: the parks and demesnes are for the most part inclosed with high stone walls. The county generally is very deficient in woods and plantations, although there are some of considerable extent around Kilkenny, Durrow, Desart, Woodstock, Besborough, Castlecomer, Thomastown, and other places on the banks of the Nore. Callan and its neighbourhood, once so celebrated for extensive woods, are now denuded; but from Kilkenny to Callan the fences appear better, and the land more judiciously divided, than in other parts. An agricultural society, the first midland society formed, has been long established; perhaps the most beneficial result of it is the improvement of agricultural implements, which has been accomplished to a considerable degree.

As the soil is seldom much raised above the rock that forms its basis, it is not difficult to trace the SUBSTRATA: these are granite, silicious schistus, silicious breccia, argillite, sandstone, and limestone. *The Granite* hills, however, form a very small part of the county, being merely the extension of the Wicklow group, which, including Mount Leinster and Blackstairs in the county of Carlow, forms the hills of Brandon between the Barrow and the Nore, and ultimately terminates in the low and secondary hills that unite to the south, towards the mountains of Waterford. The stratum which usually joins the granite is silicious schistus, and, lower down, argillaceous slate. The granite varies in shades of grey, red, and yellow, and in the fineness of its grain; the best is of a light yellow tint, finely grained, and compact; black mica is found in it, together with specks of iron-ore and crystals of schorl: it can be raised in blocks of large size, and may be chiselled into any form. Below Inistioge, portions of the hills are composed of granite; on their lower part the yellow mica is sometimes found by itself in large masses. The detached stones which form the surface of these hills are called fire-stones, and are worked into hearthstones, and also applied to other purposes. Pieces of a very fine deep red and compact jasper, of various sizes, the largest ten or twelve inches long and half as broad, have been discovered in the granite district. *The Silicious Schistus* is blackish, sometimes containing grains of quartz; when broken it has a shivery texture and thin lamellæ, and is hard enough to scratch glass. The base of Brandon Hill, and of that extending thence to Graig, is composed of it; between Inistioge and Ross it is quarried out of the steep banks of the river, and the town of New Ross is mostly built of it: the dip of the quarries here is eastward. Martial pyrites frequently may be found between the beds of this stone; the strata are also intersected by broad veins of quartz; iron-ochre occurs in it, and it is much tinged by oxyde of iron. A few specks of copper are sometimes perceived, but no vein has been discovered. Fine-grained galena has also been detected, in small quantities and in detached fragments. *Silicious Breccia* forms many of the lower hills; it consists principally of fine quartz sand, united by a silicious cement, and enveloping rounded pebbles of quartz, from the size of a pea to two or three inches in diameter, and of a reddish tinge. It seems to be one of the stones styled by Kirwan semiprotolites, and wherever its base can be discovered, it appears to lie on silicious schistus. This stone is constantly accompanied by red argillite, which covers the sides of the hills, but scarcely ever the summits; the argillite prevails on the northern sides of the hills, and from its appearance is sometimes called red slate. The hills of breccia run southward from the Nore, spreading to the south and south-east till they approach the Suir: the great hill of Drumdowney, bounded by the Ross river, forms the extremity of the principal range. The stone here is of a fine grain, and is raised for millstones, which are principally quarried on the top of the hill of Drumdowney, where an inclosure of about 300 acres has been made for the purpose: they are sent coastwise to Cork, Dublin, and other ports: the largest are five feet in diameter and sixteen inches in the eye. This stone is sometimes accompanied by a fine-grained white sandstone, consisting chiefly of quartz with a silicious cement; the chief defect of the sandstone is that the strata are very thin. Slaty argillite also often forms the lower parts of those hills, varying from reddish brown to green or blue, but being very heavy it is not well adapted for roofing. In the western part of the county is an extensive quarry of excellent slates, scarcely exceeded by any in colour and lightness. The northern part, including the whole of Fassadineen and the upper part of Gowran, consists either of ferruginous argillite, or of silicious schistus: of the latter, stones are raised in several quarries for the purpose of flagging; the former is always found above the coal, and is thence called coal-cover. This coal-cover is a brittle blackish slate impregnated with iron-ochre, and more or less inlaid with nodules of iron-ore; it extends

from the collieries to the south and west, forming the banks of the Dinan almost to its confluence with the Nore. The same stone forms lower hills which stretch towards the river, but in that part it is generally found of a fine soft grain; some is quarried for polishing marble, and the finer specimens are sometimes used as hones. In several parts of the county are numerous *Escars*, mostly near the banks of the rivers; some are seen near Urlingford, approaching the verge of the Bog of Allen, and they are also frequently found far removed from either river or bog: they are mostly composed of rounded masses of limestone, quartz, clay-slate, and ironstone, but most commonly of the first. They form gently rising hills, and may be traced from the banks of the Shannon, in the county of Limerick, through Tipperary and Kilkenny, to the banks of the Suir, whence they range through Carlow, Kildare, and near to the sea-shore a little to the south of Dublin: along their entire extent the surface is generally fertile and very picturesque.

The KILKENNY COLLIERIES are situated two miles north from Castlecomer, twelve from Kilkenny, eight from Carlow, and forty-one from Dublin, and extend in length from Cooleban to the river beyond Maesfield, continuing thence into the Queen's county. In this county the coal-field may be estimated at six miles in length by five in breadth, and the collieries are distinguished by the names of Firoda, Ballyouskill, Clogh, and Maesfield. The mines were discovered in 1728. A great number of men had been for several years employed in raising iron-ore, which was smelted with charcoal from the numerous woods of the country; and having worked through the seam, they came unexpectedly to a vein of coal. The first pits were sunk near the southern termination of the coal-field, and were consequently unprofitable; others were then opened on the ridge of hill at Cooleban, where three separate seams were worked at little expense till exhausted. The present collieries are in the plain westward from Cooleban, and are much flooded: two powerful steam-engines are constantly at work, but the water frequently accumulates to such a height as to interrupt the operations. In this field are 24 pits, varying from 31 to 39 yards in depth; and only the upper seam of coal, which varies from 34 to 38 inches in thickness, has yet been worked: more than 700 men are constantly employed. The soil of the entire district is a stiff clay, below which is a rock composed of argillite and silicious limestone, resting on an argillaceous deposit here called grey or curled rock, below which is black shale, with thin layers of rich iron-ore; beneath these are thin layers of slate, here forming the roof of the coal. The seat of the coal is a soft, black, brittle stone, or fire-clay, containing impressions of various plants: it has never been applied to any beneficial purpose, although, when pulverised and worked into cement, it becomes fire-proof, and would be very valuable for crucibles, glass-pots, and other vessels exposed to intense heat. Since the woods of the country failed, no attempt has been made to smelt the iron-ore, and vast quantities lie scattered about in every part. Wheaten bread is the principal food of the colliers, who take it with them into the pits: their chief earnings, however, are consumed in the purchase of spirits, whence it happens that, though their wages are higher than those of other workmen, they are the most wretched class in the county. Their habitations are miserably mean, being generally built and covered with sods, sometimes without chimneys or windows; their children naked; themselves ill clad and unhealthy, few arriving at the age of fifty. A consumption of the lungs is the most fatal disorder among them: those who work in wet pits live longest, as they do not inhale so much of the volatile dust of the coal. The excellent qualities of this coal for particular uses occasion a demand for it in all parts of the country. It burns dully, with little flame, but lying like charcoal in an ignited state for seven or eight hours, casts a steady and strong heat. No fuel dries malt so well, and this without any preparation; it is also excellent for the forge and for all works in iron: indeed, in every manufacture in which steady heat is required void of smoke, it cannot be excelled; nor does it dirty the flues where it is used. On being analysed, it appears to approach nearly to pure carbon, without any bituminous matter; the proportions being 97.3 per cent. of pure carbon, and the remainder uninflammable ashes. Iron has been successfully smelted with it; and it seems peculiarly calculated for cementing steel, and for potteries. In the town of Castlecomer very good, tenacious, brown potters'-clay is found, and different clays for potters' use exist in the neighbourhood: a pottery commenced here many years since failed from want of capital.

Indications of coal present themselves in other parts, extending for a considerable distance into Queen's county, and in one direction stretching to the border of Carlow. Yellow ochre is found in different places; pipe-clay of good quality, and potters'-clay, lie in the southern part of the county as well as in the northern. Manganese is considerably dispersed; it is seen on the banks of the Barrow, and in limestone-quarries, particularly near Freshford. Of copper, no certain indications have been found: lead-ore has been met with in small quantities between Inistioge and Ross; large pieces of fine-grained galena are frequently taken up near Knocktopher, imbedded in limestone-quarries. But the only lead-mine ever worked was that in the park of Floodhall, which was continued for some time with considerable profit; the ore was rich, and contained a quantity of silver. *Limestone* is the base of the central part of the county, and of detached portions of its north-western and south-western extremities. The quality of the stone varies considerably: that to the north of Gowran, which appears good to the eye, cannot be burned into lime, on account of its hardness, or of the quantity of silicious sand which it contains. Near Callan is a kind of white limestone, splitting into laminæ, which is little esteemed: near Durrow, the stone is full of flint. All the limestone of this county contains impressions of shells or corallines: it is stratified more horizontally than the rocks around it usually are, and appears to fill all the lower lands between the hills; no stone lies above it, and it is generally so deep that scarcely any has been found beneath it. In most cases the limestone district is terminated by a broad bed of gravel, composed chiefly of rolled calcareous pebbles. The most important quarry is that which produces the *Kilkenny Marble*; it is called the Black quarry, and is situated about half a mile south of the town. The stone, when polished, has a black ground more or less varied with white marks, which appear

more conspicuously when exposed to the air; but the jet black specimens only are esteemed at Kilkenny. This marble contains a great variety of impressions of madrepores, and of bivalve and turbinate shells: the spar which occupies the place of the shells sometimes assumes a greenish yellow colour. In some places there are iridiscent spots; and sometimes martial pyrites is imbedded in the marble. A small specimen of pink fluor was found in it; but this is a very rare occurrence. The analysis of the most common kind gave 98 per cent. soluble in marine acid, and 2 per cent. of a black powder of carbon, which burned without leaving any ashes. The blocks raised at this quarry are finished principally at a marble-mill at some distance, which presents a very elegant combination of simplicity of structure with powers of execution: it performs the work of forty-two men daily; water never fails, and from the excellence of its construction the mill is scarcely ever stopped on account of repairs.

The WOOLLEN manufacture owes its introduction into the county to Pierce, Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1359, and his wife Margaret, who brought artists in tapestry, diaper, and carpets, from Flanders; some of their tapestry is still in the castle of Kilkenny. James, Duke of Ormonde, also incurred great expense, in the middle of the 17th century, in establishing both the linen and woollen manufacture. This latter branch was chiefly carried on at Carrick, where it gave employment for many years to the population of the surrounding district; its decline is attributed to the fraudulent practice of stretching the cloths to augment the measurement, until the Dublin merchants refused to buy them: the manufacture was principally carried on by large farmers and their families. In the hilly districts a constant manufacture of frieze and ratteen prevails: the yarn is spun by the women; both sexes are employed in carding the wool; and the farmers' sons, who are taught to weave, manufacture it into cloth. On the decline of the frieze trade, that of wool-combing succeeded; the combers converting their coarse offal wool into blanketing, which has gradually become a staple branch of trade. The LINEN trade was introduced towards the close of the 17th century, and prospered for fifty or sixty years; but within the last century it has so decayed as to leave few traces of its former prosperity, only the coarser cloths for domestic consumption being now made: many of the bleach-greens were converted into mills of various kinds, but there are three still tolerably well employed. In the hilly districts every farmer grows a little flax for his own use, and generally bleaches his own linen; he also often has a little hemp to make sacking. The number of *Flour-mills* is very great: there are twenty-two on the Nore between Durrow and Inistioge; on the King's river, from Callan to the Nore, ten; on the part of the Barrow within the county, three or four; and several on the streams which fall into the Suir and other great rivers. *Rape-mills* have been erected, but are not profitable; the exportation of the seed being found more advantageous than the manufacture of the oil. The principal part of the grain raised in the county is sent to Dublin in the shape of flour, malt, and meal, the preparation of which is a source of internal wealth: the wheat and barley find a ready sale among the millers, maltsters, and distillers, so that very little is brought to the market-house.

The rivers were formerly famous for their salmon, much of which was sent to Dublin, both fresh and preserved in ice; but the quantity has decreased during the last century, caused, as is supposed, by the increased number of mills. The salmon-trout is not uncommon in the rivers; its usual length is from eighteen to twenty inches. The shad comes up the Nore in April and returns in May; the sturgeon appears but rarely; porpoises sometimes follow the salmon beyond Waterford; the conger-eel is sometimes taken; lampreys are thrown away by the fishermen, not being even kept for bait. All the aquatic birds usually found along the course of large rivers are met with here: the common gull follows their course to a great distance, devouring many insects pernicious to the farmer, and returns to the sea at night; the peasantry call it the white crow. The king-fisher and water ousel are not uncommon.

The principal RIVERS are the Suir, the Barrow, and the Nore, all of which combine here in their progress to the sea, but have their source in other counties. *The Suir*, from Tipperary and Waterford, joins the boundary of Kilkenny at the parish of Tipperaghny, whence it forms the southern boundary of the county for about twenty miles until it falls into Waterford harbour; vessels of 100 tons' burthen navigate it to Carrick-on-Suir, and of a much larger burthen to Waterford. An act was lately obtained for removing the rocks and other obstacles in its bed, so as to enable vessels of greater size to proceed into the interior. *The Barrow*, anciently the Birga, connects itself with the county from the county of Carlow near Leighlin-Bridge, and runs along the eastern boundary for about 26 miles, separating Kilkenny from the counties of Carlow and Wexford until it joins the sea, under the name of the Ross river, at Waterford harbour; in its course after leaving Leighlin-Bridge, it passes by the towns of Goresbridge, Graig, and New Ross. Large sums of money have been expended in improving its navigation to Athy, in Kildare. *The Nore* or Newre, which more peculiarly belongs to the county, enters it from the Queen's county near Durrow, and flows through its central part in a winding course of not less than 46 miles, to its junction with the Barrow above New Ross; it passes near the village of Ballyragget, and through the city of Kilkenny. South of Kilkenny it receives the King's river from the west, whence in its course by Thomastown and Inistioge it presents a rich variety of picturesque scenery: after its junction with the Barrow, the united stream takes the name of the Ross river. Like all mountain rivers, it is subject to great floods, which are highest when the wind has blown for some time from the north-east, accompanied with rain: the clouds thus driven on the hills to the north of the county, and quickly succeeding each other, convert into torrents all the streams that feed the Nore. On such occasions the water has risen eighteen feet at Inistioge. It has long been an object of importance to establish a navigation from Kilkenny to the sea by means of this river; much money has been expended in the attempt, and many plans proposed, but none accomplished. The boats navigating it to Thomastown carry thirteen or fourteen tons down the river when it is full, and bring up ten tons, but only three or four when the water is low; they are drawn up by eight men, and require two more to work them. The roads in the county are numerous, and are generally well laid

out and kept in good repair. Several new lines have been made: the principal are those from Kilkenny to Piltown, Carrick-on-Suir, Freshford, and Roscrea respectively, from Castlecomer to Ballynakill, from Callan to Johnstown, and from Inistioge to Waterford. The construction of these lines, particularly of those through the hilly districts, has afforded to the farmer increased facility for the carriage of lime, and the conveyance of agricultural produce to market.

The traces of ANTIQUITY are numerous. On the summit of Tory Hill, called in Irish *Slieve-Grian*, or "the Hill of the Sun," is a circular space covered with stones, on one of which, resting on several others, is an inscription which has given rise to much controversy. On the summit of the Hill of *Cloghmanta*, which signifies "the Stone of God," is another circular heap. Both these monuments are much decayed. The most remarkable cromlech is at Kilmogue, in the barony of Knocktopher; the upper stone is 45 feet in circumference, and is elevated six feet above the ground at its lower end, and 15 at its upper: the country people call the place *Lachan Schal*, or "the Great Altar." Numerous other cromlechs are dispersed through various parts of the county. In the vicinity of the spa of Ballyspellane is a large stone, formerly supported by several smaller; it is called *Cloghbannagh*, or "the Stone of Blessing," and not far from it is a conical stone, lying on its side. The remains of another heap, called *Cloghan-carneen*, may be seen at Ballynasleigh, near Durrow: many human bones have been found in the neighbourhood, and, among others, a skeleton inclosed between flags, with a horn near it. On the Hill of Garryduff, in Fiddown parish, is a place called *Leibe-na-cuhn*, or "the Dog's Grave," around which are the remains of ranges of stones. Several small urns containing ashes were found in front of a great stone in Kilbeacon parish, and in other places. Raths are very numerous in some districts, particularly in Galmoy and near the Nore; they are of various shapes, and are formed of one, two, or three inclosures. Chambers under ground, roofed with flags, are found not accompanied by raths. At Earlsrath is a very large fort inclosed by a fosse, in the area of which are the vestiges of buildings. Some large moats are observable in several parts: the largest are at Callan, Kilkenny, and Castlecomer; one of them, at Rathbeath, is pointed out as the place where Heremon built his palace and was buried. There are five round towers: one at St. Canice, a few feet from the southern side of the cathedral; another at Tullaherm; a third at Kilree; a fourth at Fertagh, or Fertagh-na-geiragh: of the fifth, at Aghaviller, only the lower part remains. In the parish of Macullee is a place called *Reighlig-na-lughduigh*, or "the Burying-place of the Black Lough," where are some upright stones, near which human bones and several bronze spear-heads have been found. There is a faint tradition that a great battle was fought here. Besides the ruined abbeys in the city of Kilkenny, there were two very celebrated monasteries of the Cistercian order, one at Jerpoint, the other at Graig. The Dominicans had abbeys at Rossbercon and Thomastown, and the Carmelites at Knocktopher. An old abbey is said to have stood at Barrowmount; another near Kellymount; and a second monastery, not noticed by writers on the monastic antiquities of Ireland, was situated at Thomastown.

The number of CASTLES, though much diminished by the ravages of time and internal commotions, is still very great; but most consist only of a single tower. Granny or Grandison Castle, in Iverk, is one of the most considerable; it was the residence of Margaret Fitzgerald, the great Countess of Ormonde, a lady of uncommon talents and qualifications, who is said also to have built the castles of Balleen and Coolkill, with several others of minor note. The Butlers owned the castles of Knocktopher, Gowran, Dunfert, Poolestown, Nehorn, Callan, Ballycallan, Damagh, Kilmanagh, and Urlingford. King John built a castle at Tybrackny, where also are the foundations of a Danish town and a tombstone with Danish sculptures. The castles of Drumroe, Barrowmount, and Low Grange, are said to have belonged to Lord Galmoy; those of Stroan, Kilfane, Clofouke, Conahy, Ballyfoyle, and Cloranke, to the family of the Purcells; that of Cowen to the Brennans; those of Castlemorres, Frenystown, and Foulksrath, to the families whose names they bear; and those of Bishops-court and Kilbline to the Currys. The Shortalls possessed the castles of Cloghmanta, Kilrush, Tubbrid, Killeshuran, and Balief; the two last, as well as that of Seskin near Durrow, are round. Gaulstown Castle belonged to a branch of the De Burgos; Grenan, said to have been built in the time of King John, to a family of the name of Den: the Walshes of the mountains held numerous castles; Courtstown, Ballylench, and some others, belonged to the Graces; Dunfert, corrupted into Danesfort, was erected by William, Earl Marshal. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the account of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The farmhouses are generally built of stone, oftener cemented with clay than mortar; some of the better kind are slated, but thatch is most common; some may be comfortable, but few are neat or cleanly. The residences of rich farmers are usually inferior to their means; but the greatest defect is in the offices, which are sometimes covered with potato-stalks, forming a very bad thatch, and sometimes with heath, which is not much better. Ash-trees are often planted near the farmhouses, and, towards the border of Munster, cherry-trees. The offices generally form an irregular yard in the front of the house, wholly or at least partially occupied by the dunghill. The usual tenure for farms is for thirty-one years, or three lives: some land in the hilly districts is held at will, but tenures of this description are decreasing; the inhabitants of these districts, who for the most part live in scattered villages and hold in partnership, usually obtaining a joint lease for years. There is not much land in mortmain: the see of Ossory, or rather the Ecclesiastical Commission, possesses about 9300 acres, besides the manors of Durrow and Freshford. The condition of the labouring poor is wretched in the extreme: it is only by slow degrees that they can procure articles of clothing; turf is their general fuel, in consequence of the high price of coal; and potatoes, with milk when it can be procured, are almost their only food: sometimes, but not always, salt is added, and occasionally a herring. The clothing is frieze and flannel; the women wear stuff petticoats; straw hats manufactured at home, and estimated at from sixpence to a shilling, are commonly worn by both sexes. The English language is very generally spoken.

At Ballyspellane, in Galmoy barony, is a mineral spa, celebrated both for the medicinal properties imputed to it, and by the lines written on it by the witty and eccentric Dr. Sheridan, the friend of Swift; the water is best drunk on the spot, as the carbonic acid gas contained in it, and to which its effects are chiefly attributable, soon evaporates on exposure to the air. Chalybeate spas, but not of much strength, exist near St. John's bridge on the Nore, near the marble hill on the same river, and at Jerpoint Abbey. In the Castlecomer collieries are also some weak chalybeates, and others are to be found dispersed through the county. Springs of very pure transparent water are numerous; most of them are named after some saint, and have a patron annually held near them.

Seal.

KILKENNY, a city, and, including Irishtown, a county of itself, the seat of the diocese of Ossory, and the head of a union, locally in the county of KILKENNY, of which it is the chief town, and in the province of LEINSTER, 24 miles (N. E. by N.) from Clonmel, and 57½ (S. W.) from Dublin; on the river Nore and the coach-road to Cork; containing within the parliamentary borough 23,625 inhabitants, of whom 19,071 are within the bounds of the county of the city. This place is supposed by some writers to have derived its name from *Coil* or *Kyle Ken-Ni*, "the wooded head, or hill, near the river;" and by others, with more probability, from the dedication of its church to St. Canice, or St. Kenny, on the removal of the ancient see of Ossory from Aghavoe to this place, about the year 1052. The see had been originally founded at Saiger, now *Seir-Keran*, about 402. Of the history of the town little is recorded previously to 1173, when Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, assembled his forces to dispossess the English invaders under Strongbow, who had established themselves and erected a fortress here soon after their landing in Ireland. On this occasion Strongbow retreated to Waterford, and abandoned the castle to the enemy, by whom, together with the town, it was demolished, and the surrounding country laid waste. In 1192, the English appear to have settled themselves firmly at this place; and in 1195, William Le Mareschal, who had succeeded to Strongbow's possessions, rebuilt the castle on a larger scale, and restored the town, which became one of the principal residences of his successors, and the head of the palatinate of Kilkenny. About this time arose that portion of the present town which is strictly called Kilkenny, and which was more immediately connected with the castle, in contradistinction to the original town, called Irishtown, on the opposite bank of a small river flowing into the Nore. Each had its separate and independent municipal government, the former under the lords of the castle, and the latter under the bishops of Ossory, who ceded a portion of Irishtown to William Le Mareschal, by whom the burgesses of Kilkenny were incorporated and endowed with many privileges, among which was exemption from toll in all his territories of Leinster. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, marrying a daughter of William Le Mareschal, obtained as her dower the county of Kilkenny, which subsequently passed by marriage to Hugh, grandfather of Thomas Le Spencer, from whom it was purchased by James Butler, third earl of Ormonde.

A great council of the barons of the English pale was held here in 1294. In 1309 a parliament assembled at this place, in which severe laws were enacted against such of the English settlers as should adopt the Irish customs; and anathemas against all who should infringe these laws, were denounced in the cathedral by the Archbishop of Cashel and other prelates who assisted on that occasion. In 1317, Lord Roger Mortimer, justiciary of Ireland, and the English nobles, held a council here to deliberate on the most effectual means of opposing the ravages of Edward Bruce; an army of 30,000 men was collected, and great numbers of families sought refuge in the town under the general alarm. Parliaments were held at Kilkenny in 1327 and 1330, when an army assembled here to drive Brien O'Brien from Urkuffs, near Cashel; in 1331 a parliament was adjourned to this place from Dublin; and in 1341 a grand meeting of the principal nobility took place, assisted by the chief officers of the king's cities, to petition for the better government of Ireland. Other parliaments were held in 1347, 1356, and 1367, at which last, presided over by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the celebrated statute of Kilkenny was enacted; and also in 1370 and 1374, in which latter parliament Sir William de Windsor was sworn into the office of lord-lieutenant. Letters-patent were granted in 1375 to the burgesses, and renewed in 1384, authorising them to appropriate certain customs for building and repairing the walls; and in 1399, Richard II., in his progress through the south of Ireland, arrived from Waterford at this place, where he was entertained for fourteen days by the Earl of Ormonde. Robert Talbot, a kinsman of the earl's, in 1400, encompassed the greater portion of the town with walls; and in 1419 the townsmen received a grant of tolls for murage. During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, Kilkenny was taken and plundered by the Earl of Desmond, who was an adherent of the latter; and in 1499 the burgesses, headed by their sovereign, marched out in aid of the Butlers against Tirlagh O'Brien, but were defeated. The last parliament held in the town was convened in 1536, and was adjourned to Cashel; but Kilkenny still continued to be the occasional residence of the lords-lieutenant, and the chief seat of their government, for which purpose Henry VIII. granted to the corporation the site and precincts of the Black friars' monastery, on condition of their furnishing certain accommodation free of expense to the chief governor of Ireland, when in Kilkenny; from which, however, they were subsequently released on payment of a fine of £70. Sir Peter Carew, in his progress to resist the aggressions of the Butlers and Desmonds, in 1568, took possession of the town, which was soon after invested by Fitz-Maurice, brother of Desmond; but the spirited conduct of the garrison compelled him to retire.

In the parliamentary war of 1641 this place was distinguished as the theatre of contention; it was seized by Lord Mountgarret, and in the following year a general synod of the Roman Catholic clergy was held

here, and a meeting of deputies from the confederate Catholics from all parts of the kingdom took place in the house of Mr. R. Shee, in the present coal market. The lords, prelates, and commons all sat in the same chamber; while the clergy who were not qualified to sit as barons assembled in convocation in another house; and a press was erected in the city, at which were printed all the decrees of the synod. On the arrival of Rinuncini, the pope's nuncio, the city and suburbs were placed under an interdict, for accepting the peace which had been concluded at this meeting; and in 1648 a scheme was detected for betraying the city and the supreme council into the hands of the nuncio and the party of O'Nial. Cromwell, relying on the promises of an officer of the garrison, advanced before the city though unprepared to besiege it, in the hope of obtaining it by treachery; but the plot was discovered and the agent executed. Having, however, received large reinforcements under Ireton, he again appeared before it on the 23rd of March, 1650, and commenced a regular siege; the garrison, originally consisting of 200 horse and 1000 foot, but reduced by the plague to 300, made a resolute defence under Sir Walter Butler, who had been appointed governor by Lord Castlehaven, but was at length compelled to surrender upon honourable terms.

The CITY, which occupies an area of nearly a square mile, is intersected from north to south by the river Nore, dividing it into two very unequal portions. The larger, containing the castle, is on the western bank; and near the northern extremity, on the same side of the river, is that part of the city called Irishtown, containing the cathedral, and separated from the rest by the small river Breagh, which here falls into the Nore. The streets are very irregular; but the city has an air of venerable magnificence, from its castle, cathedral, and the numerous and imposing remains of its ancient religious edifices, and is seen to great advantage from the high eastern bank of the river, and from the rising ground on the road to Clonmel. The houses in the principal streets are generally built of stone, and many of them are spacious and handsome, especially in that part properly called Kilkenny, in which the chief modern improvements have taken place; the total number of houses, in 1841, was 3357, since which time the number has increased. There are two elegant stone bridges over the Nore, erected after designs by Mr. G. Smith, to replace two which had been destroyed in 1763 by a great flood; St. John's bridge consists of three arches, and Green's bridge connects Irishtown with the opposite bank. In 1845 an act was passed for the construction of a railway to Waterford, with a branch to Kells, the length of the main line to be 31 miles, and of the branch 6¼ miles, British; the capital is £250,000, with a power of borrowing £83,000. The environs are in many parts extremely pleasing, and there is a fine promenade called the Mall, extending nearly a mile along the bank of a canal commenced many years since, but never completed, and also along the banks of the Nore and the base of the castle; it is beautifully planted with ornamental trees of fine growth. At a short distance from the city are infantry barracks for 15 officers and 558 non-commissioned officers and privates, a neat range of buildings of modern erection; there is also a temporary barrack for one squadron of horse. The Library, established in 1811 by a proprietary, and supported by subscription, contains more than 4000 volumes, and has a news-room attached to it; it is open to strangers introduced by a subscriber. The Mechanics'-Friend Society, established in 1835, for diffusing information among the working classes, and supported by subscription, has a library of 700 volumes, and a room in which lectures on the arts and sciences are gratuitously delivered. The Horticultural Society holds two meetings in the year; and races are held in September on a course at a short distance from the town, and are generally well attended. The Kilkenny Hunt has been long established, and is considered as the most celebrated in Ireland. The savings' bank, established in 1816, under the patronage of the Earl of Ormonde, had, in 1835, deposits to the amount of £23,784, and 801 depositors: in 1842 the number of depositors was 1276.

In the 16th century, Piers, Earl of Ormonde, with a view to benefit the town by the introduction of MANUFACTURES, brought over several artificers from Flanders and the neighbouring provinces, whom he employed in working tapestry, diapers, and carpets; but the manufactnre did not extend beyond the supply of the castle, and was soon discontinued. The manufacture of coarse frieze was extensively carried on here in the reign of Charles II., but was withdrawn to Carrick-on-Suir, and succeeded by the wool-combing and the worsted trade, which, about the middle of the last century, were superseded by the manufacture of blankets, which became the principal trade both of the city and the county. In 1821, from 3000 to 4000 persons were employed in this manufacture; but on the expiration of the protecting duties, the trade became depressed, and at present not more than 600 persons are employed in it, and even these at reduced prices; the blankets made here, however, are still in great repute, and are purchased for the supply of the army. There is also a small manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. But the principal trade is in corn; and in the immediate neighbourhood are several very extensive flour-mills, three large distilleries, four breweries, two tanneries, some extensive yards for curing bacon, some salt-works, and several considerable starch-manufactories. Coarse linens are woven by the country people for domestic wear, and there is a large bleach-green. About half a mile from the city are quarries of the well-known Kilkenny marble, which has a black ground with white veins interspersed with shells and marine exuviæ, and is susceptible of a very high polish. It is mostly worked into mantel-pieces of great beauty, and is cut and polished in a mill moved by water power, erected on the bank of the river, about two miles from the town, in the parish of Blackrath; great quantities of the marble are exported. Limestone is also quarried in various parts of the neighbourhood of the city. In the excise arrangements, Kilkenny gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the city of Kilkenny, and the towns of Castlecomer and Callan, in the county of Kilkenny; Tullow, Carlow, and Leighlin-Bridge, in the county of Carlow; and Mountmellick, Ballinakill, &c., in the Queen's county. The amount of duties paid in the district for the year 1835, was £70,665. 16.; and for the year 1843, £24,819. Branches of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, and the

National Bank, have been opened. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and are amply supplied with corn and provisions of every kind. Two great fairs are held on March 28th and Corpus-Christi day; they are great cattle and wool fairs, which regulate the prices of all the others, and are attended by graziers from all parts of Ireland: there are several other fairs, established by recent patents. An area in the lower part of the spacious old building called the Tholse, is appropriated as a market-house.

The charter granted to the burgesses by William Le Mareschal was confirmed, with all its privileges, by Edward III., in the 1st year of his reign; and in the 51st of the same reign, the sovereign, portreeve, and commonalty of Kilkenny were by a roll enjoined not to interfere with the freedom of the market of Irishtown; the inhabitants of which obtained from Edward IV. a confirmation of the grant of their market, and the privilege of choosing a portreeve annually, independently of Kilkenny. Edward VI. confirmed all the ancient privileges of the burgesses of Kilkenny, as enjoyed by them during the reign of Henry VIII., and granted them the dissolved priory of St. John, with all its possessions, at a fee-farm rent of £16. 6. 4. Elizabeth, in 1574, confirmed the several rights of both boroughs, but, to obviate the disputes that arose from there being two corporations in the same town, constituted them, in nearly every respect, one body corporate under the designation of "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Kilkenny." James I., in 1608, made the towns of Kilkenny and Irishtown, with the parishes of St. Mary, St. John, St. Canice, and St. Patrick, a free borough, and in the following year granted additional privileges; erected the borough into a city, under the designation of the "Mayor and Citizens of the City of Kilkenny;" and constituted the city and its liberties a distinct county, to be called the "County of the City of Kilkenny." Charles I., in 1639, granted to the mayor and citizens the monasteries of the Black and Grey friars, with several rectories and other possessions; and James II. gave the citizens a new charter, which however never came into operation, the city being governed until 1840 by the charter of James I. Under this charter the CORPORATION consisted of a mayor, two sheriffs, 18 aldermen, 36 common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, treasurer, two coroners, a town-clerk, four serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor, who was also custos rotulorum, escheator, clerk-of-the-market, and master of the assay, was chosen annually from the aldermen by the aldermen and councilmen, on the next Monday after the 24th of June, and had power to appoint a deputy, during illness or necessary absence, chosen from such of the aldermen as had served the office of mayor. The sheriffs were elected annually from the common-councilmen by the aldermen and councilmen, on the same day as the mayor. The aldermen were chosen for life from the common-councilmen by the mayor and aldermen; and the common-councilmen were chosen from the freemen by the aldermen and councilmen, who also appointed the recorder: the treasurer and town-clerk were appointed by the corporation. There was likewise a corporation of the staple. The freedom of the city was obtained by birth, marriage, servitude, and favour of the corporation. The burgesses of Irishtown still continued to elect their portreeve annually under the direction of the Bishop of Ossory; he was clerk-of-the-market, and presided in his court held weekly for the recovery of debts under 40s., but had no magisterial jurisdiction. At present the city forms one complete municipal borough, divided into two wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, elected under the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108. A sheriff is appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, and there are also a treasurer, town-clerk, clerk of the peace, and other officers. The total amount of grand jury presentments, in the year 1844, was £2451. 6. 4., of which £132. 10. 10. were for repairs of roads, bridges, &c.; £580. 10. for prison expenses, including salaries; £539. 9. 1. for the police establishment of the city; £504. 3. 6. for salaries of other officers; £215 for public charities; £202. 8. 5. in repayment of advances from government; and the remainder, £277. 4. 6., miscellaneous charges.

Each of the two old boroughs returned two members to the Irish parliament; Kilkenny for the first time in 1374, and Irishtown at a much earlier period: both continued to do so till the Union, when Irishtown was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded in compensation were paid to the Board of First Fruits, to be applied to the uses of that fund. Since that period the city has sent only one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously to the year 1832 in the freemen of the city and 40s. freeholders of the ancient county of the city, was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, vested in the resident freemen and £10 householders, and in £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the old 40s. freeholders retain the privilege only for life. The number of registered voters in 1841 was 580, of whom 46 were £20, one £10, and 55 40s., freeholders; 12 leaseholders; 345 householders; one rent-charger; and 120 freemen. No alteration has taken place in the boundary of the parliamentary borough, which is co-extensive with the ancient county of the city. The mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen who had served the office of mayor, were, under the old regime, justices of the peace, and under their charter held quarterly courts of session, with criminal jurisdiction within the county of the city; also a court of record, called the Tholsel, for the determination of actions to any amount exceeding £20, every Tuesday and Friday. Assizes for the county of the city, and for the county at large, are held here twice in the year; and quarter-sessions for the county of Kilkenny are held in rotation with other towns. The constabulary force stationed in the city comprises one head-constable, four constables, and 25 sub-constables; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, was £945. The court-house, called Grace's Old Castle, contains courts both for the city and for the county at large, and is a spacious and handsome modern building, occupying part of the site of the ancient castle of the family of Grace, of whom William Grace, or Le Gras, its first founder, was seneschal of Leinster and governor of Kilkenny. The city gaol is a badly constructed edifice, containing sixteen cells, not adapted to the classification of prisoners. The county gaol is a spacious modern building of stone, a little to the west of the city; it contains 48 cells, five day-rooms, six work-rooms, eight yards, an hospital, and a chapel, with a tread-mill.

Arms of the Bishopric.

The SEE of OSSORY, which, like that of Meath, takes its name from a district, was originally established at Saiger, now Seir-Kieran, in the territory of Ely O'Carrol, about the year 402, by *St. Kieran*, after his return from Rome, where he had remained 20 years in the study of the Christian faith, and had been consecrated a bishop. He was accompanied on his return by five other bishops, who founded sees in other parts of Ireland; and after presiding over this see for many years he is supposed to have died in Cornwall, as stated by the English martyrologists. Of his successors who were called *Episcopi Saigerenses*, but very imperfect accounts are preserved. *Carthag*, his disciple and immediate successor, died about the year 540, from which period till the removal of the see from Saiger to Aghavoe, about the year 1052, there appears to have been, with some few intervals, a regular succession of prelates. (The monastery of Aghavoe was founded by St. Canice; he was the first abbot, and died about the year 600.) After the removal of the see from Saiger, there is little mention of the bishops, in whose succession there is a chasm of 73 years till the time of *Donald O'Fogarty*, who was consecrated in 1152, and assisted at the synod of Kells held under Cardinal Paparo, as vicar-general and bishop of Ossory. *Felix O'Dullany*, who succeeded him in 1178, removed the see from Aghavoe to the city of Kilkenny, as a place of greater security, and laid the foundation of the cathedral church of St. Canice, which was continued at a great expense by *Hugh Mapelton*, and completed by *Geoffrey St. Leger*, about the year 1270. Bishop St. Leger gave to the vicars-choral his manse and lodgings, formerly the episcopal palace, previously to the erection of the palaces of Aghor and Dorogh; and *William Fitz-John*, who succeeded in 1302, appropriated the church of Claragh to the abbey of St. John the Evangelist, with a reservation of 20*s.* to the vicars-choral of St. Canice. *Richard Ledred*, who was consecrated in 1318, beautified the cathedral, and rebuilt and glazed all the windows, of which the great east window contained some exquisite specimens of scripture history in stained glass, for which Rinuncini, the pope's nuncio, in 1645, offered £700; the same prelate built the episcopal palace, near the cathedral. *Bishop Hacket*, who succeeded in 1460, built the arch of the tower of the cathedral, of hewn stone, and appropriated the parish church of Ballybur to the vicars-choral; *Oliver Cantwell*, who succeeded in 1488, repaired the episcopal palaces, rebuilt the bridge of Kilkenny (which had been destroyed by a flood), and gave the church of St. Mael to the vicars-choral of St. Canice. *Milo Baron*, who was consecrated in 1527, repaired the episcopal palace, and gave a silver staff to the cathedral; *Nicholas Walsh*, his successor, was the first who introduced types of the Irish character, in which he had prayer-books and a catechism printed. *Jonas Wheeler*, consecrated in 1613, recovered the lands of Tasscoffin, Grangecoolpobble, Freinston, and Sheskin Wood, which Bishop Thonory had alienated; and obtained a grant of the manor of Breghmoe, in King's county, which was confirmed to the see in 1619, by James I. *Griffith Williams*, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1641, laid out £1400 in repairing the cathedral, and £300 in beautifying the chancel; and gave to the see many of his lands in Caernarvonshire and other parts of Wales. *Bishop Parry*, in 1672, enriched the see by the recovery of alienated lands. *Thomas Otway*, who succeeded in 1679, founded the library of the cathedral in the churchyard, and assigned all his books for the use of the clergy of the diocese; he also embellished the cathedral, and gave to it a service of communion plate weighing 363 ounces. The see of Ossory continued to be a separate diocese till 1835, when, on the death of Dr. Elrington, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, both those dioceses were, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., annexed to it, and the temporalities of Ossory became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The diocese, which is one of the sixteen that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, comprehends the ancient county of the city of Kilkenny, the whole of the barony of Ossory, in Queen's county, the parish of Seir-Kyran, in King's county, and the greater part of the county of Kilkenny. It extends 60 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 346,000 acres, of which 60,000 are in Queen's county, 4100 in King's county, and 281,000 in the county and county of the city of Kilkenny. The lands belonging to the see of Ossory comprise 21,730 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was returned at £3859. In 1844 the income received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was £3565. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the seven prebendaries of Blackrath, Aghoure, Mayne, Killamery, Tascoffin, Kilmanagh, and Cloneamery. The vicars-choral, three in number, are a corporate body, endowed with various lands and tithes in the city and county of Kilkenny; the former comprising nearly 269 acres, and, together with the tithes, producing before the passing of the Rent-charge act a rental of £200. 1. 10. The economy fund, prior to that act, amounted to £444. 1., arising from houses and premises in the city, and from tithes in the county. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, three proctors, and two registrars, who are keepers of the records of the see, which are all modern documents, the earliest being wills dated 1634. The total number of parishes in the diocese of Ossory is 146, comprised in 62 benefices, of which 27 are unions of two or more parishes, and 35 single parishes; of these benefices 11 are in the gift of the Crown, 16 in lay and Corporation patronage, 5 in joint or alternate presentation, and the remainder in the patronage of the Bishop or incumbents. The total number of churches is 52, and there are six other places where divine service is performed; the number of glebe-houses is 36.

The CATHEDRAL church, dedicated to St. Canice, and situated on a gentle eminence at the western extremity of the city, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the early English style of architecture, with a low massy central tower supported on clustered columns of black marble, and lofty pointed arches, affording entrances from the nave into the choir and transepts. The exterior walls, with the exception only of the gables,

are embattled, and at the west end the pinnacles form two small spires. The whole length of the building is 226 feet, and the breadth along the transepts 123 feet. The interior is lofty, and of chaste design; the nave is separated from the aisles by an elegant range of five clustered columns of black marble on each side, with lofty and gracefully moulded arches, and is lighted by a large west window of elegant design, and a range of five clerestory windows. The aisles are lighted by four windows on each side. The choir, of similar character to the nave, has a beautifully groined ceiling, embellished with delicate tracery and numerous modillions, and with a central group of cherubs, festoons, and foliage of exquisite richness. At the end of the south transept, on the eastern side, is the consistory court, built by Bishop Pococke, and to the north of it is the chapter-house. On the eastern side of the north transept is a door leading through a dark passage into the chapel of St. Mary, where the parochial vicar of St. Canice formerly officiated; and adjacent to it, on the same side, is the present parish church, containing the tomb of Bishop Gafney, who died in 1576. In various parts of the cathedral are ancient monuments, of which the most remarkable is that of Bishop David, near the consistorial court, now much defaced; eight of the bishops of Ossory, and several of the noble proprietors of the castle, are interred here; and in the transept is a stone seat, called the Chair of St. Kieran. Within a short distance from the south transept are the remains of an ancient round tower, 108 feet high, 47 feet in circumference at the base, and crowned with a low battlement. The cemetery is finely planted, and is approached from the town by a flight of marble steps. Near the east end of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, a commodious and handsome residence; and on the south-eastern side is the *Deanery*, a good building. At the north-western end of the churchyard is the *Diocesan Library*, founded in 1692 by Bishop Otway, who left £5 per annum to the librarian, and £5 for coal; it was enlarged in 1756, by Bishop Maurice, who increased the stipend of the librarian by an annuity of £20, and contributed largely to the collection, which now contains 3000 volumes.

In the Roman Catholic divisions, this diocese, as originally constituted, is a separate bishopric, being one of the three suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin: it comprises 32 parochial benefices or unions, containing 94 chapels served by 88 clergymen, of whom 32, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 56 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of the bishop are the unions of St. Mary and St. John, Kilkenny, in the former of which are the Roman Catholic cathedral and the bishop's residence. The diocese is divided into three districts, called the northern division, or Conference of Ballyragget; the middle division, or Conference of Kilkenny; and the southern division, or Conference of Ballyhale; where chapters of the clergy are held.

The ancient county of the city, or parliamentary borough, comprehends the parishes of St. Mary, St. Patrick, St. John, and St. Canice, and comprises 17,012 statute acres: the present county of the city, or municipal borough, is not nearly so extensive, consisting of only 921 acres. The parish of *St. Mary* is entirely within the city: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1819, granted a loan of £1200, is an elegant cruciform structure, with a tower and spire, situated in the High-street. The glebe-house, for which the same Board gave £400 and lent £350, is a good residence; and there is a small glebe near the church. The parish of *St. Patrick* is about one mile and a half in length, and nearly the same in breadth: the living is a rectory and vicarage, united to the rectory of Aghaboe and the rectory and vicarage of Urlingford, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Ossory, in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £375, and of the whole union £882. 3. 4. The parish of *St. John* comprises 5532 statute acres: fairs, for which patents were recently obtained, are held here on Feb. 15th, May 6th, Sept. 23rd, and Nov. 10th. The living is a vicarage, united by act of council, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the vicarage of Clara, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £432. 1. 6., of which £279. 15. 4. are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the whole union, payable to the incumbent, is £219. 16. The church is part of the ancient monastery of St. John the Evangelist, restored agreeably to the character of the ancient building, which was of elegant design and elaborate execution; it contains the mutilated relics of sepulchral monuments to the Butler, Grace, and Purcel families. There is no glebe-house; the glebe is situated in the parish of Clara, and consists of 15 acres. The parish of *St. Canice* comprises 6915 statute acres: the living is a rectory and vicarage, united by act of council from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Ballybur and St. Martin, together forming the union of St. Canice, belonging to the vicars-choral, who receive the tithe rent-charge of the two first, amounting to £347. 10.; that of St. Martin is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish of St. Mary is the head of a union or district, comprising also a small portion of St. John's; the parish of St. Patrick is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Castleinch and Outrath, and part of St. Canice; the parish of St. John is the head of a union, comprising also Rathcoole, Kilderry, and Kilmadrum; and the parish of St. Canice is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of St. Maul, and part of Ballybur. There are four chapels in Kilkenny, one in each parish: that of St. Canice is a good modern edifice, in the later English style; the others are all plain buildings. Adjoining St. Mary's, which is the largest, are the residence of the bishop, and a Presentation convent, with a chapel attached to it: there are also a Capuchin friary, and a Dominican abbey, with chapels attached. A handsome Roman Catholic cathedral is in process of erection, built of the native black marble, which, when unpolished, has a beautiful light-grey colour.

The grammar-school, called the COLLEGE of Kilkenny, was originally founded by Piers Butler, Earl of Ormonde, and a new charter was granted to it by the Duke of Ormonde, in 1684; but it fell into disuse during the war of the Revolution, and James II. founded on its site a royal college, which continued only for a short time, when the original establishment was restored. The house, having gone to decay, was rebuilt in 1782, by

parliamentary grants amounting to £5064, and is adapted to the accommodation of 80 boarders. Provision is made for the education of scholars on the foundation, to be afterwards admitted into Trinity College, Dublin; and the children of freemen are entitled to instruction at half the usual terms. The school was endowed by the Duke of Ormonde with a house for the master in John-street, having eight acres of land attached to it, and with £140 per annum charged on the Ormonde estate, for the maintenance of a master and ushers, and the repair of the house; the salary of the master of the diocesan school, which has been discontinued, is also paid to the master of this school, who is appointed by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and is to teach the classics, poetry, and oratory. The Bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns, and the Provost of Trinity College, are visiters. Among many eminent men who have been educated in this establishment, were Stanihurst, the historian; Swift; Congreve; Farquhar; Harris, the continuator of Ware; Provost Baldwin; and Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. At *Birchfield*, near the city, is a Roman Catholic seminary for the education of students intended for the priesthood. Bishop Pococke bequeathed the whole of his property to the Incorporated Society of Dublin for promoting English Protestant schools, for the foundation of a school for Roman Catholic children from 12 to 16 years of age, to be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, and bred to the linen-weaving trade, for which purpose he appropriated his manufacturing house at *Lintown*, which is amply endowed. There are, at present, about 24 boys in the school, and as many looms in the factory; and the curate of the parish, with a salary of £10, is catechist to the school, which now occupies the building of the old charter-school. A parochial school for the city at large is supported by a bequest of £100 per annum from the late Mr. Evans, an annual donation from the bishop and dean, and by subscription; there are also an infants' school, and others. The ladies of the Presentation convent gratuitously instruct more than 300 female children. The city likewise contains an orphan-house for girls, under the patronage of the ladies of the convent; for the establishment of which a large sum was given by Mr. Murphy, of this city.

Adjoining the library in St. Canice's churchyard is an almshouse for eight poor women, founded by *Bishop Williams*, who endowed it with lands at Fermoy, which were sold by his executors; the inmates now receive only small annuities from different estates of the Waring family. In the coal-market was an hospital, founded by *Thomas, Earl of Ormonde*, who died in 1614; he endowed it with the impropriate tithes of Drominberran and Bewley, to which were added those of Inch and Drumboth by the great Duke of Ormonde, who obtained from Charles II. a charter incorporating the master, brethren, and sisters. The house having gone to decay, a smaller one was built in High-street by the present family, consisting of two stories, with four rooms on each floor, inhabited by eight poor widows, who receive small payments; it is called the Ormonde poor-house. In Rose-Inn-street is an hospital founded in 1581, by *Sir R. Shee, Knt.*, who endowed it with the tithes of Butler's-woods and Kilmocahill, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, for the support of twelve poor men and women; but the tithes have long been detained in lay hands. General St. Ruth, also, bequeathed some property, vested in the French funds; but the inmates, who are now all females, receive only small gratuities, from the family of Shee, by whom they are nominated, and alms collected at the chapel of St. Mary. In a pleasant situation is a range of almshouses, called *St. James' Asylum*, founded and endowed, in 1803, by James Switzer, Esq., for twenty poor widows, twelve Protestant and eight Roman Catholic, each of whom, in addition to residence, receives £20 per annum; in the area in front of the building is a statue of the founder, who was a native of the city.

The widow of *Edw. Cramer* bequeathed £7. 10. per annum (turnpike debentures) for supplying the poor of St. Mary's parish with bread, to be distributed at the church by the curate, who also has the distribution of another bequest to the poor of that parish by Mr. Nicholai. *Mr. Lewis Chapelier*, of John-street, bequeathed, in trust, the interest of £500 to be given every second year, in a sum of £50 late currency, as a marriage portion to the daughter of a reputable tradesman, who should marry a tradesman of the town, both being Protestants. *Sir William Fownes* bequeathed the rents of two tenements in Patrick-street to charitable purposes; £8 are accordingly given yearly to the county infirmary, and the rest in charitable pensions. A large house and garden in Patrick-street were bequeathed by *Gen. St. Ruth*, in trust, to pay £12 per annum to the poor; and a bequest for the same purpose by *Mr. John Cramer* was made about the same time; but neither gift has been carried into effect. The late Rev. William Lanigan, P. P. of St. Patrick's, bequeathed £1600, three per cent. consols, for the support of six widows, who receive the dividends; a house was lately built for their reception. *The Charitable Society*, formed in 1740, affords relief to sick tradesmen or their widows; the *Benevolent Society* was established in 1785, for the relief of bedridden poor. A charitable loan fund was instituted by act of parliament in 1792, for lending small sums to tradesmen, free of interest; and the Ormonde fund, for the same purpose, was established by the Ormonde family in 1834. *The County Infirmary* was opened in 1767: it contains two male and two female wards, in each of which are 10 beds; external patients receive advice and medicine two days in every week; the average annual income is about £660, and the number of in-patients about 500, and of out-patients about 1059. *The Fever Hospital* was built at an expense of £1100, a loan from government, subsequently repaid by grand jury assessments. *The Dispensary*, founded in 1819, is supported by presentments and subscription, and a bequest of £100 per annum by the late Mr. Evans, which, in common with other charitable bequests by that gentleman, has been for some time suspended, from the non-payment of interest on certain debts chargeable on estates, for the sale of which proceedings have been for some years pending in the court of chancery. Patients unable to attend are visited at their own houses. *The Union Workhouse*, opened on the 21st April, 1842, contains accommodation for 1300 paupers; the union comprises an area of 275,825 statute acres, and its population amounts to about 114,735.

The CASTLE, originally built by Strongbow, and rebuilt by William Le Mareschal and others, occupies a

commanding situation on an eminence overlooking the river Nore. It was formerly inclosed with a wall 40 feet high, and defended by bastions, curtains, and towers of great strength, with a keep on the summit; and contained in addition to accommodation for a large garrison, a splendid suite of apartments, the baronial residence of the earls of Ormonde. The edifice was for the greater part rebuilt by the second duke of Ormonde, but not completed, and occupies at present two sides of a quadrangle, containing three of the round towers of the ancient castle: several of the rooms are hung with tapestry from the manufacture introduced by the Ormonde family, and there is a fine collection of paintings, among which are numerous portraits of the time of Charles II. The castle is now being partly rebuilt on a splendid scale by the present marquess, after a design by Mr. Robertson, of Kilkenny, and when completed will occupy three sides of a quadrangle, preserving the ancient towers, with the character of which the additional buildings will carefully harmonise. It commands extensive and interesting views, and will be one of the most magnificent baronial residences in the country. The other principal seats in the immediate vicinity of the city are, Kilcreen, once the seat of Sir W. de Montmorency, Bart.; Castle Blunden (formerly Clonmoran), the residence of Sir J. Blunden, Bart.; Bonnetstown; Rose Hill; Orchardton, of the Dowager Countess of Carrick; and Danville.

The priory, or hospital, of *St. John the Evangelist*, founded by William Le Mareschal in 1220, notwithstanding its long alienation from ecclesiastical uses, was, in 1641, taken possession of by a fraternity of Jesuits, who commenced its restoration; a great part of it was afterwards demolished, and the east window of its church, enriched with delicate tracery, and part of the south side of the choir, formed a picturesque ruin till the year 1817, when it was restored, and became the parish church of St. John. The Annals of this house, called the *Codex Kilkenniensis*, were in high reputation, and formed part of the Chandos collection. The Dominican abbey, founded in Irishtown by William Le Mareschal the younger, in 1225, was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*; and chapters of the order were held in it in 1281, 1302, 1306, and 1316: part of it was, subsequently to the Reformation, made a shire-house, and in 1640 the whole was repaired. The remains of the abbey church are extensive and interesting: it was cruciform, with a central tower, which is still in good preservation, crowned with a graduated battlement having angular turrets; the windows and arches are of elegant design, and the nave and south transept are beautiful specimens of rich detail in the decorated English style: part has been restored for a Roman Catholic chapel. Among the eminent persons interred in this church were the founder and his brother. The *Franciscan* abbey was founded previously to the year 1230, and a provincial chapter was held in it in 1267; it extended from the city walls to the river, and of its extensive remains, part has been converted into a brewery. The body of the church is nearly entire, though without a roof, and is now used as a tennis-court; at the west end are the relics of a lofty window of seven lights, and from the centre of the building rises a tower of light and elegant proportions, resting on finely groined arches, and apparently of the date of the 14th century. Within the precincts is a well of pure water, formerly held in great veneration, and still in high repute. John Clyn, an annalist of some celebrity, was a friar of this house. All these three houses after the Reformation were granted to the corporation. Part of a building in the coal-market, now divided into five or six tenements, is said to have been the chamber in which the parliaments held at Kilkenny assembled: it consisted of a hall, 49 feet long and 47 feet wide, under which was a dungeon, 20 feet square; the windows are arched, narrow, and lofty, and are defended with iron bars. Among the eminent natives of this city were several bishops of various sees, of whom William Daniel, D.D., a man of great learning, translated the Book of Common Prayer from the English, and the New Testament from the Greek, into the Irish language, and was made archbishop of Tuam in 1609. John Banim, author of the *O'Hara Tales*, was also a native of this place. Kilkenny gave the title of Earl to the family of Butler; the last earl died in 1846.

KILKENNY-WEST, a parish, in the union of Athlone, barony of Kilkenny-West, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Athlone, on the road from that place to Ballymahon; containing 3489 inhabitants. An abbey anciently existed here, one of the abbots of which, St. Scannail, died in 773: it was, with its possessions, granted in 1569 to Robert Dillon, *in capite*, at the annual rent of £22. 0. 10. A priory, or hospital, of Crouched friars was erected at the beginning of the 13th century, by Friar Thomas, grandson of Sir Thomas Dillon, and some of its ruins still exist. In 1335, the grand priory of Kilmainham had an exempt hospital here; and there was a holy well, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At Bethlem, near Lough Ree, was formerly a nunnery, which was plundered and burnt in 1642, by some English soldiers, who were attacked the same night by the peasantry and 60 of them killed. Sir James Dillon encamped in the parish in that year, to blockade Athlone. The parish is bounded on the west for a considerable distance by Lough Ree, which contains several islets, the largest of them being Friars' Island. It comprises 10,048 statute acres, two-thirds arable and one-third pasture; there are about 640 acres of bog. Agriculture is improving, and here are good limestone-quarries. A considerable part is occupied by the fine demesne of Waterstown, which includes a beautiful lake and the ruins of an ancient castle: the other seats are Rossiana, East Hill, Annagh, Oatlands, Auburn, and Littleton. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda and R. Butler Bryan, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is £207. 13. 8. The church has been rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £481. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813; the glebe comprises 15 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Noughoval, and has a spacious chapel. Here are the remains of an old castle, formerly belonging to Lord Dillon, and which was destroyed by Cromwell. The father of Oliver Goldsmith was appointed to this rectory in 1730, and resided at Lissoy, where the poet was first sent to school: his brother, to whom he dedicated the poem of *The Traveller*, was curate here, and his sister and brother-in-

law, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, resided at Lissoy. Kilkenny-West gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Roscommon.—See AUBURN.

KILKERIL, or KILKEEL, a parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing about 150 inhabitants, and 589 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Knocktopher: the tithe rent-charge is £19. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyhale.

KILKERRANMORE, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, partly in the West division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of IBANE, and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Clonakilty, and on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 2996 inhabitants. It comprises 6127 statute acres, about four-fifths of which are under tillage; the remainder is rough pasture, with a small quantity of bog. The land is generally fertile, having a substratum of clay-slate: inferior slate and good manganese are found here, and it is supposed that copper exists. There are several excellent farm-houses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ross, united with that of Castleventry; the rectory is partly appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of Ross, and partly impropriate in Messrs. Foot and Roberts. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £439, of which £45. 19. 10. are payable to the economy estate, £196. 10. 1. to the impropriators, and an equal sum to the vicar; the entire tithes of the vicarial benefice amount to £294. The church, which is a large edifice with a square tower, was built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house, but the vicar has six acres of glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Rosscarbery, partly in Kilmeen, and partly in Rathbarry. Some ruins of the old church exist, in a burial-ground.

KILKERRIN, a parish, in the barony of TYAQUIN, union of CASTLEREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ballinamore, on the road from that place to Dunmore; containing 5466 inhabitants. The parish comprises 20,247 statute acres; it has some good limestone-quarries, and an abundance of bog. The seats are New Forest, Cappa, Fidane House, Fidane Lodge, and Wellfort. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarages of Boyannagh and Clonbern, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the vicarage is £243. 15., and of the whole union £502. 10. The church has been rebuilt at a cost of £605, of which £555 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1817, gave £400 and lent £370. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Clonbern, and containing three chapels, two at Kilkerrin and one at Clonbern. The parochial school is supported by a donation of £40 per annum from the rector, who has also given a house and two acres of land.

KILKEVAN, or LITTLE LIMERICK, a parish, partly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, but chiefly in that of GOREY, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Gorey, on the road from that place to Arklow; containing 2873 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9529 statute acres of fertile land, chiefly under tillage, and has no waste or bog: there are quarries of good building-stone on Tara Hill, the north side of which extends into Kilkevan. Ballynastragh, the seat of the ancient family of Esmonde, and now the property of Sir T. Esmonde, Bart., is a handsome modernised mansion, with a light Grecian portico; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with a sheet of water and rich woods. William Quinn, Esq., has also a finely wooded demesne here, on which he intends erecting a mansion. Fairs are held at Little Limerick on April 5th, Whit-Monday, Aug. 21st, and Nov. 12th. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Gorey and corps of the deanery of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6., and there is a glebe of 24*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilkevan forms part of the district of Gorey, and has a chapel at Killanearin, near Little Limerick, with a residence for the priest: contiguous to the chapel is a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and containing schoolrooms for both sexes, with apartments for the master and mistress. There are some remains of the castle of Little Limerick, which belonged to the Esmonde family; and of the old church.

KILKILLOGE, a village, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, union of SLIGO, barony of CARBURY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 188 inhabitants.

KILKILVERY, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Headford to Tuam; containing, with part of the post-town of Headford, 1470 inhabitants. It comprises 2735½ statute acres. The seats are Ross Lodge and Lysdonagh. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the rectories and vicarages of Killeny, Killursa, Kilcoona, Killower, Donaghpatrick, and Cargan or Carrigin, together forming the union of Headford, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £83. 3. 6., and of the whole union £820. 15. The church has been rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at a cost of £983. The glebe-house is a neat residence, built in 1818, at a cost exceeding £2000, partly defrayed by a loan of £1500 and a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Headford, comprising also the parishes of Killeny and Killursa, and containing a chapel here and another in Killeny.—See HEADFORD.

KILKINNIKIN, a village, in the parish of KILNAMANAGH, union of BANTRY, barony of BEAR or BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 169 inhabitants.

KILKISHEN, a village, in the parish of CLONLEA, barony of TULLA, union of LIMERICK, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road from that place to Tulla; containing 559 inhabitants. It consists of one street of 88 houses, and has a constabulary police station: fairs are held on March 19th, Aug. 31st, and Dec. 22nd. The church, the glebe-house, and the Roman Catholic chapel of the

parish, are here. Adjoining the village is Kilkishen, the seat of the Studderts, in whose demesne are the remains of Kilkishen Castle, consisting of a lofty square tower of great strength: the demesne is one of the finest in the county; the land is of superior quality, with a vast quantity of wood and water, the latter now divided into several lakes, with plantations between.—See CLONLEA.

KILKNEEDAN.—See KILCREDANE.

KILKYRAN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Kilkenny; containing 175 inhabitants. It comprises 1105⅝ statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rathcoole, with which the tithe rent-charge is returned: the living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, to whom the rectory is appropriate. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilkyran is part of the district of Muckalee.

KILL, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray; containing 1912 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2702 statute acres; much of the land is in pasture, and the system of agriculture is improving. The mountain and sea views are very fine, and there are numerous seats, among which are Newtown Park House, Belville, Killiney Castle, Carriglea, Stoneville, Somerton, Newpark, and Kill Abbey. This last seat was the country residence of the deans, or, as some state, the priors, of Christ Church, Dublin; it is part of the estate of Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen, and has been held by lease for above 130 years by the Espinasse family. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin, and is a curacy, forming part of the union of Monkstown; the rectory is part of the corps of the deanery of Christ Church, and the tithe rent-charge is £128. 16. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and one-third to the curate, who also receives £31. 12. as the tithe of Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kill forms part of the district of Kingstown and Cabinteely. There is a charity school near Cornel's Court; and C. Doyne, Esq., has erected and supports an infants' school near his seat. The village of Killiney is in this parish, and is delightfully situated. Near it, on the summit of one of the Killiney hills, is an obelisk, commanding extremely beautiful views; it was erected by John Malpas, Esq., in 1742, principally to employ the neighbouring poor in a season of distress. Not far from Kill Abbey are the ruins of the old church, in many places covered with ivy; in the cemetery are the remains of an ancient cross, and there are remains of another at the entrance of the road leading to the church. In the demesne of Carriglea is a rath.

KILL, a parish, in the union of NAAS, partly in the barony of SOUTH NAAS, but chiefly in that of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Naas, on the road from that place to Dublin; containing 1261 inhabitants, of whom 408 are in the village. A commandery for Knights Hospitallers was founded at Kilhill in the 13th century, by Maurice Fitzgerald, and chapters of the order were held here in 1326, 1332, 1333, and 1334; it existed till the Reformation, when it was granted to John Allen. The parish comprises 4850½ statute acres; the soil is of good quality, and principally under tillage. The village of Kill consists of 73 houses. Bishopscourt is the handsome residence of the Hon. F. Ponsonby, and here is also the seat of Mrs. Hendrick, in the demesne of which are the picturesque ruins of the old church at Kerdiffstown. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to the rectory of Lyons, and held with the impropriate parish of Whitechurch; the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Mayo and partly appropriate to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £522. 10., of which £228. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £351. 7. 6. The church is a very neat structure, with a square tower and lofty spire, built in 1822 by aid of a loan of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits, and recently repaired by a grant of £144 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it has an organ, which was given by the Earl of Mayo. The glebe-house was built in 1829, at a cost exceeding £1100, by the then incumbent: the glebe here consists of eight acres, and there are also seven acres in Whitechurch. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Newbridge, and partly the head of a union comprising the remainder of Kill and the entire parishes of Lyons, Bodenstown, and Furnace, and containing a chapel at Ardclough, in Lyons, and one at Kill, which is a remarkably neat building with a tower and spire, completed in 1826. In the village is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school-house, an ornamental building, is kept in repair by the Earl of Mayo. There are also national schools. Here is a large moat; and about a mile eastward is Heartwell, formerly a castellated mansion surrounded by a fosse. Numerous skeletons have been found in turning up the ground. Near Heartwell is a rivulet, on the bank of which are extensive depositions of calcareous tufa, which are hardened by exposure to the air, and, although very porous, are sometimes used in building. Extensive ramifications of stalactite are also found.

KILLACONNIGAN.—See KILLOGHCONNOGHAN.

KILLADERRY, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Tullamore; containing, with the post-town of Philipstown, 2647 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5554½ statute acres; it is intersected by the Grand Canal, and contains a considerable quantity of bog. Killaderry is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the rectory of Ballykeane, and in the patronage of the Gifford family, who are impropriators of the rectory of the parish; the tithe rent-charge is £135, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriators, and one-third to the vicar. The church is a substantial brick edifice, built in 1835 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £900. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Philipstown, comprising the parishes of Killaderry, Ballycommon, and Kilclonfert, and containing two chapels, one at Philipstown and the other at Kill. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At Philipstown is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, by whom the school-house was erected, at an expense of £250, on ground given by the Countess Fitz-

william; it is under the patronage of Lord Ponsonby. Some remains of an old castle yet exist.—See PHILIPSTOWN.

KILLADIERNAN.—See KILLODIERNAN.

KILLADOON, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Celbridge, on the road from that place to Clane; containing 288 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and east by the river Liffey, and comprises 1765½ statute acres, including the mansion and park of Killadoon, the handsome seat of the Earl of Leitrim. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Kildrought; the tithe rent-charge is £75. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killadoon forms part of the district of Celbridge.

KILLADOON, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Boyle, and on Lough Arrow; containing 1612 inhabitants. The family of Mac Donogh, lords of Corran and Tirerril, founded a convent here, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for nuns of the order of St. Dominick, in 1427; there are still some ruins, on the northern shore of Lough Arrow. The parish comprises 3879¾ statute acres, consisting principally of wet spongy land; there is a large quantity of bog, and limestone is quarried. Killadoon is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Kilmactraney; the rectory is impropriate in Colonel Perceval, and the tithe rent-charge is £29, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Geeragh, or Kilmactraney.

KILLADREENY, or KILLADREENAN, an ancient chapelry, forming part of the parish of NEWCASTLE, union of RATHDRUM, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford: the population is returned with the parish. It contains 547 statute acres, under an improving system of agriculture: the seats are Mount John and Killadreenan. The chapelry is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and is annexed to the rectory of Newcastle: the ruins of the ancient chapel stand in the centre of a burial-ground, which is inclosed and is still used as a place of interment for the Byrnes, Tooles, and other ancient Roman Catholic families. In the Roman Catholic divisions the chapelry forms part of the district of Kilquade.

KILLAG, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 11 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wexford; containing 356 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies a peninsular situation on the shores of the lough formed by the burrow of Ballyteigue, comprises 1953 statute acres, almost wholly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving, and sea-weed collected in the lough is used for manure. The small island of Inch, situated in the lough, belongs to this parish. Here is Richfield, the seat of Sir F. H. Loftus, Bart., and one of the original English settlements: it was long the property of the Devereux family, and appears to have been a place of some strength; the moat still remains tolerably perfect, and in the vicinity was a town called by the settlers Villa Magor, now corrupted into Ballymagor, the name of the entire townland. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Mulrankin; the tithe rent-charge is £94. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killag is part of the district of Rathaegan. The ruins of the old church are yet to be seen, but there exist no vestiges of the ancient town.

KILLAGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of UPPER DUNLUCE, but chiefly in that of KILCONWAY, union of BALLYMONEY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. E.) from Ballymoney, on the road to Belfast, and also on that from Ballymena to Ballycastle; containing 1404 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3838 statute acres, of which 1406 are in the barony of Upper Dunluce, and 2432 in that of Kilconway: it is in a good state of cultivation, considerable improvement having been made in the system of agriculture. A large expanse of water, called Mount-Hamilton Lough, is about to be drained, and the land brought into profitable cultivation. In the village of Clogh-Mills are some flax and corn mills, and the weaving of linen is carried on by many of the inhabitants of the parish in their own houses. Killagan is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Connor in the cathedral of St. Saviour; the tithe rent-charge is £86. 5. About 50 children are taught in a public school. On a gentle eminence, near the centre of the parish, are some remains of Mount Hamilton Castle, in front of which is the lake before mentioned. There is also a large circular earthwork, called Mount Hamilton Fort, in which Pictish coins, military weapons, arrow-heads of flint, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered; and in a bog was found, in 1831, a firkin of butter in a fossilised state.

KILLAGH, KILLAUGH, or KILLEAGH, also called MOYMENE, a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (W.) from Oldcastle; containing 2231 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Shillin, and comprises 8094¾ statute acres, chiefly land of light quality, and including about 160 acres of bog and 50 of plantations. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £152. 6. The church is a neat edifice, built by aid of a gift of £500 in 1800 from the late Board of First Fruits, which in 1814 gave £450, and lent £50, for the erection of the glebe-house; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Kilbride, and containing a chapel at Moat, in this parish, and one at Dalysbridge, in Kilbride.

KILLAGH, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of DELVIN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S.) from Castletown-Delvin, on the road from that place to Mullingar; containing 304 inhabitants. It comprises 2010½ statute acres, and is principally in tillage; there is plenty of limestone. Killagh is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilcumney; the tithe rent-charge is £30, and there is a glebe of 18 acres, valued at £20 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castletown-Delvin. Here are the ruins of a church.

KILLAGHIN, or KILLAHEN, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (N.) from Tralee,

and on the road from Abbeydorney to Cashen-ferry; containing 1876 inhabitants. It comprises 4545 statute acres, of which about one-fourth consists of mountain and bog, and the remainder of arable land of variable quality. The principal residence is Fort William, belonging to the representatives of the late W. Collis, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilflyn or Ballinacourty; the tithe rent-charge is £94. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killaghin forms part of the district of Abbeydorney. The ruins of the old church still remain; and about a mile to the west are those of Ballymaquin Castle.

KILLAGHTEE, a parish, in the barony of Bannagh, union and county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 3 miles (E.) from Killybegs, and on the north-west coast; containing, with the village of Dunkanely, 5805 inhabitants. It comprises, with a detached portion, 13,368 statute acres, about half of which is mountain land: there is a great quantity of bog; also much coarse limestone and freestone, used for building. Within the parish is St. John's Point, on which is a lighthouse, in lat. 54° 33′ 15″ and lon. 8° 26′, with a bright fixed light, 104 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and visible fourteen nautical miles. Inver bay commences at this point, and extends eastward to Devrin Point, while westward is Mac Swine's bay: many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and on the 12th of Feb., 1814, twenty fishing-boats and forty-three men were lost in a squall. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £195. The church is a neat building, erected in 1827, at a cost of £1000, being a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a neat glebe-house, with a glebe of 472 acres, which contains a strong sulphureous spa. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killybegs; a large chapel was lately built; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Dunkanely. One of several public schools is aided by donations from Robertson's fund.—See Dunkanely.

KILLAGHTON, or Killalaghton, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonmacnoon, but chiefly in that of Kilconnell, union of Ballinasloe, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Ballinasloe, near the road from that place to Loughrea; containing 2757 inhabitants. This parish comprises 11,779¼ statute acres, about one-third of which is arable. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Aughrim: the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and partly to the vicarage, and the tithe rent-charge is £138. 15., of which £26. 5. are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilrickill, and has a chapel.

KILLAGHY, a parish, in the barony of Cranagh, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S. W.) from Freshford; containing 353 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1584½ statute acres: it is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely impropriate in J. Butler Stopford, Esq.; and the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15. An abbey is supposed to have been founded here in 548; and near the old church are some remains of the house or castle of Killaghy, belonging to a branch of the Grace family.

KILLAGHY, King's county.—See Killaughey.

KILLAHA, a parish, in the union of Killarney, barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Killarney, on the road from that place to Macroom; containing 2660 inhabitants. It comprises 35,260 statute acres, and is situated on the river Flesk; a wild glen here, called Glenflesk, is richly wooded, with large rocks projecting from its sides, and is much visited by lovers of romantic scenery. Filadowne, the most picturesque part of the glen, is said to have been the retreat of a celebrated outlaw named Owen, and a table rock which is situated midway on the declivity, and inaccessible without a ladder, is still called *Labig Owen*, or "Owen's Bed." The retired lake called Lough Guttane or Kittane, nearly six miles in circumference, lies in a hollow formed by the rocky and precipitous sides of the mountains of Mangerton and Crohane, between which also extends the rugged glen of Kippoch; the lake discharges its superfluous waters by a small river which runs into the Flesk, and affords great attraction to anglers by the excellence and abundance of its trout. Slate-quarries are worked at Filadowne and Annamore. There is a constabulary police station. The chief seats are Killaha, Brewsterfield, and Corriglass. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilgarvan: the tithe rent-charge is £165, of which £67. 10. are payable to the Earl of Donoughmore, £7. 10. to H. A. Herbert, Esq., and £90 to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killaha forms part of the union or district of Glenflesk, which also includes that part of Aghadoe eastward from Killarney, and has a chapel at Rusheen and another at Barraduff. Near the upper entrance to the glen, standing conspicuously on an eminence, are the ruins of Killaha Castle, formerly the residence of the O'Donoghues of the Glens; and at a short distance are the ivy-clad remains of the old church.

KILLAHINNY.—See Killeheny.

KILLAHURLER, or Kilmain, a parish, in the union of Rathdrum, barony of Arklow, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 4¼ miles (W.) from Arklow; containing 705 inhabitants. It comprises 3735¾ statute acres; and within its limits is the greater part of the district from which gold was obtained at the end of the last century, and which is described in the article on Arklow. The parish is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Arklow; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £62. 6., of which £41. 10. 8. are payable to the dean, and £20. 15. 4. to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions also Killahurler forms part of the union or district of Arklow. Here is an old burial-ground.

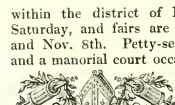
KILLAHY, a parish, in the union of Waterford, barony of Knocktopher, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Waterford to Kilkenny; contain-

ing 792 inhabitants, and comprising 2803½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kilbeacon, or Rosinan; the rectory is impropriate in the family of Fitzpatrick, and the tithe rent-charge is £128. 5., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Mullinavat.

KILLAHY, near Freshford.—See Killaghy.

KILLALA, a sea-port, market, and post town, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of Ballina, barony of Tyrawley, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 22 miles (N.) from Castlebar, and 131½ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Ballina to Ballycastle; containing 3253 inhabitants, of whom 1446 are in the town. During the disturbances of 1798, General Humbert, with two frigates of 44 and one of 38 guns, having on board 70 officers and 1030 men, sailed from Rochelle on the 4th of August, to make a descent on the county of Donegal; but being frustrated in that attempt by contrary winds, landed his forces in Kilcummin bay on the 22nd of the same month. The garrison, at that time consisting of only 50 men, fled, after a vain attempt to oppose the entrance of the French vanguard, and several of them were taken prisoners. The French forces were joined by many of the peasantry, and after they had taken Ballina greater numbers flocked to their standard, to receive the arms and uniforms which had been sent from France for their equipment.

The town is situated on the bay of the same name, and on the west bank of the river Moy; it contains 287 houses, of which those in the principal street are well built. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on to a small extent, but the principal trade is the exportation of grain, of which the annual average from 1810 to 1820 was 5000 tons, chiefly oats and barley; the value of the imports, consisting of planks, iron, tar, slates, flax-seed, herrings, and sugar, was about £5000. The trade was on the increase from 1820 till 1825; but, from the improvements of the port of Ballina, what formerly came into this port for the supply of that town is conveyed thither direct by the river Moy; and from 1830 to 1835 the average exports from Killala did not exceed 3500 tons, nor the value of the imports £4000 per annum. A considerable fishery is carried on, in which more than 300 persons are occasionally engaged, and for which this is a very good station; large quantities of sea-manure, also, are landed: the pier is very old, but has been recently repaired. The entrance to the bay is between Kilcummin Head and Kennisharrock Point. On the western side of the bay, off the point of Ross, are the Carrigphadric rocks, between which and the main land is a shoal dry at low water; and on the eastern side, about two miles from Kennisharrock Point, is a creek called Pullogheeny, where small vessels load kelp and other commodities during the summer. The harbour affords good and safe anchorage for vessels drawing eight or nine feet of water, and vessels drawing 12 feet may get to the anchorage about high water. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and it is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Dunkeehan, Port Terlin, Belderig, Ballycastle, Lacken, Kilcummin, and Ross. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Foxford. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on May 6th, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 8th. Petty-sessions are held every Friday, and a manorial court occasionally.



Arms of the late Bishopric.

The See of Killala appears to have been founded between the years 434 and 441, by *St. Patrick*; who, during that period, was propagating the faith of Christianity in the province of Connaught, and built a church at this place, called Kill-Aladh, over which he placed one of his disciples, *St. Muredach*, as bishop. Of Muredach's successors, who by early writers are called bishops of Tiramalgaid (from the surrounding territory, now the barony of Tyrawley), and also bishops of O-Fiacra-Mui (from a district of that name extending along the river Moy), very little is recorded till after the arrival of the English in Ireland; among the few names that occur within that period is that of *Kellach*, the son of Doghan, or, according to some writers, of Owen Beol, King of Connaught. At the instance of *Donat O'Beoda*, who was bishop in 1198, Pope Innocent III. confirmed all the ancient possessions of the see; and in 1255 a bishop of Killala, whose name is not given, accompanied the archbishop of Tuam into England, to petition the king for the redress of certain grievances to which the clergy were then exposed. *Robert of Waterford*, who succeeded in 1350, was fined 100 marks for neglecting to attend a parliament assembled at Castledermot, in 1377, to which he had been summoned. *Owen O'Connor*, Dean of Achonry, was advanced to the see by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, and was allowed to hold his deanery with the bishopric; his successor, *Miler Magragh*, was permitted to hold also the see of Achonry *in commendam*. *Archibald Hamilton*, who succeeded in 1623, obtained from James I. a commendatory grant of the see of Achonry; and his successor, *Archibald Adair*, was, in 1630, consecrated bishop of Killala and Achonry, which two sees appear from that time to have been united. *Thomas Otway*, who succeeded to the united sees in 1670, rebuilt the cathedral from the foundation. The sees continued to be held together till the death of the last bishop, *Dr. James Verschoyle*, in 1833, when, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., they became annexed to the see of Tuam.

The diocese of Killala is one of the sixteen that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and comprehends part of the county of Sligo, and a very considerable portion of that of Mayo; it is 45 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, comprising an estimated superficies of 314,300 acres, of which 43,100 are in Sligo, and 271,200 in Mayo. The lands belonging to the see comprise 33,668½ statute acres, of which 10,176½ are profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £2600. 11.: this income, together with the revenue of the see of Achonry, since the death of the last bishop, is, by the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act, vested in the Ecclesiastical Com-

missioners. In 1844 the commissioners received £5641 as the revenue of Killala and Achonry. The chapter of Killala consists of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and the five prebendaries of Killanly, Errew, Ardagh, Lackan, and Rosserkbeg: there are neither minor canons nor vicars-choral belonging to the cathedral, nor is there any economy fund. The number of parishes in the diocese is 27, comprised in 13 benefices, of which seven are unions of two or more parishes, and six single parishes; with the exception of the deanery, which is in the gift of the Crown, all are in the patronage of the Bishop. The number of churches is 13, and there are two other places where divine service is performed; the number of glebe-houses is 11. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is an ancient structure with a spire; it was repaired in 1817, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £1061. 10. 9.; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £600 for its further repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is a separate bishopric, and one of the six suffragan to Tuam; it comprises 23 parochial benefices or unions, containing 30 chapels, which are served by 33 clergymen, 23 of whom are parish priests and 10 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Killala; the cathedral is at Ardnaree, near Ballina, and contiguous to it is the bishop's residence.

The PARISH includes the island of Bartra, or Bartrach, and is generally in a good state of cultivation; the soil is very fertile, and the lands are divided in nearly equal portions between pasture and tillage, except the waste land and a large tract of bog. The total area is 5634 statute acres. The surrounding country is rather bleak, especially towards the north, but the scenery is enlivened by several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which are the Castle, formerly the episcopal palace; the Lodge; Ross; Castlerea; Farm Hill; and Summer Hill. The living is a rectory and vicarage, constituting the corps of the deanery of Killala, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £116. The lands belonging to the deanery adjoin the town, and comprise 108 acres; and the dean, in right of his dignity, has the rectorial tithe of the parishes of Ballysakeery, Rafran, Dunfeeny, Kilbreedy, Lacken, Kilcummin, and Templemurry: the entire revenue of the deanery, including the lands, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £772. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Templemurry; the chapel is a neat slated edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, who allow the master £30 per annum, with a house and one acre of land rent-free. In the town is a dispensary for the poor of the neighbourhood.

On an eminence in Killala is an ancient round tower, about 83 feet high, the walls of which are of great strength and nearly perfect. About a mile to the south-east of the town, at the mouth of the river Moy, are the remains of a friary of Franciscans of the Strict Observance, founded in 1460 by Mac William Bourke, or, according to some writers, by Thomas Oge Bourke. Several provincial chapters of the order were held here, and the establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, after which it was granted to Edmund Barrett. The remains consist of the church, and some extensive portions of the conventual buildings: the church is a cruciform structure, 135 feet in length, and from the centre rises a lofty tower, supported on four noble arches leading from the nave into the choir and transepts. At Castlereagh, on the banks of the river Rathfran, about two miles from the sea, are the vestiges of a castle of great strength, which has been levelled with the ground: about a mile to the west is Carrickanass Castle, 35 feet square, and 45 feet high, built by the family of Bourke, and surrounded with a low strong bawn; and there are also several forts in the parish.

KILLALAGHTON.—See KILLAGHTON.

KILLALDRIFF, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Cahir, on the road from that place to Tipperary; containing, with the chapelry of Clonfinglass, 2182 inhabitants. It comprises 5624 statute acres, and there are 650 acres in Clonfinglass: about 1500 are mountain land, and a considerable quantity bog; the land is, however, generally good and well cultivated, and there is plenty of limestone and building-stone. The rivers Arra and Aherlow run through the parish; the latter joins the Suir at Ballydruid. Killaldriff is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming the corps of the prebend of Killaldry, or Killaldriff, in the cathedral of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £202. 10., and there is a glebe of 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Galbally, and has a neat chapel. There are some remains of castles at Cappagh and Kilmoylermore; the ruin of a small church or chapel at Clonfinglass; and the remains of the old church of Killaldriff.

KILLALIATHAN, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of GLENQUIN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Newcastle, on the road from that place to Charleville; containing 1903 inhabitants. It comprises 4847 statute acres. The lower part of the parish is tolerably fertile; about 2000 acres are under tillage, about 800 in meadow and pasture, and the remainder is bog and mountain land. The mountains contain coal, which is worked at Banmore; and limestone, of which an excellent quarry is worked near Broadford: ironstone is also abundant. The principal seats are Banmore and Springfield Castle: this castle, with the surrounding manor, formerly belonged to the Fitzgeralds, lords of Glenlis, and, on its forfeiture in the Desmond rebellion, was, in 1591, granted to Sir W. Courtney. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of Lord Muskerry; the rectory is impropriate in the Sullivan family: the tithe rent-charge is £90, two-thirds of which are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar, whose income is increased by an augmentation from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, erected in 1812 by aid of a grant of £700 from the Board of First Fruits, was lately rebuilt by aid of a grant of £493. 16. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Dromcolloher, and has a

K I L—L A

chapel at Broadford. Near Banmore are the remains of an ancient church; and the ruins of Gurtnetubber Castle, which was strongly garrisoned for James II., and afterwards dismantled, are situated not very far from Springfield.

KILLALLON, a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Crossakeel, and on the road from Oldcastle to Athboy; containing 1853 inhabitants. It comprises 7614 statute acres, about two-thirds of which are in tillage; the land is light, but all of it can be cultivated. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united in 1782 to the vicarage of Killua, and in the patronage of the Bishop and the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithe rent-charge of Killallon is £242. 6., and of the whole benefice £275. 16. The church of the union is at Clonmellon, in Killua; it was built about 60 years since, Sir B. Chapman, Bart., contributing largely. The glebe-house is in this parish, and was built in 1812, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 36 acres, valued at £54 per annum, but subject to a rent of £11, payable to the Earl of Fingall. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonmellon, and has a plain chapel.

KILLALOAN.—See KILLOLOAN, in the counties of WATERFORD and TIPPERARY.

KILLALOE, a post-town and parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of TULLA LOWER, union of SCARIFF, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Ennis, and 87 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Scariff to Nenagh; containing 4957 inhabitants, of whom 2009 are in the town. This place, anciently called *Laonia*, derived its present name, supposed to be a corruption of *Kil-da-Lua*, from the foundation of an abbey in the 6th century by St. Lua or Molua, grandson of Eocha Baildearg, King of Munster, which abbey became the head of a diocese. Turlogh O'Brien, in 1054, built a bridge across the Shannon at this place, which had grown into some importance, though little of its previous history is related; and, in 1061, Hugh O'Connor destroyed the castle that had been erected here, and burned the town, which was again reduced to ashes in 1080 and 1084, by the people of Connacne. In 1177, Raymond le Gros, after his triumphant entry into Limerick, came to this place, where he received the hostages of Roderic, King of Connaught, and O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who took the oath of fealty to the King of England. On Richard de Clare's procuring a grant of certain lands in the county of Clare, this town, as containing the only ford over the Shannon, obtained for some time the appellation of Claresford. In 1367, after the recall to England of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, chief governor of Ireland, who had acquired considerable tracts of territory around the town, Murrogh-na-Ranagh, one of the O'Briens, made himself master of all the country beyond the Shannon, and destroyed this town and several others belonging to the English. General Sarsfield, in 1681, posted a strong party at this place, to defend the passage of the river; but the party having abandoned their post, the English advanced into the western provinces. In 1691 the same general, at the head of a select body of cavalry, passed the river, and destroyed a convoy of ammunition on its way to William III., then at Limerick.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the western bank of the Shannon, near the noted falls of Killaloe, and about a mile from Lough Derg; and is connected with the county of Tipperary by an ancient bridge of nineteen arches. It consists of one square, with a principal and several smaller streets, and contains about 300 houses. There is a small infantry barrack. A flourishing trade in stuffs, camlets, and serges was formerly carried on, and two well-supplied markets were held weekly; but both the manufacture and the markets have been discontinued. Above and below the bridge are numerous eel-weirs, which produce a strong current in the river; and there is also a salmon-fishery. In the vicinity are some very extensive slate-quarries, from which, on an average, about 8000 tons are annually raised for the supply of the surrounding country to a great distance. A mill, with machinery driven by water, has been erected at an expense of £6000, for cutting and polishing stone and marble, and working them into mantel-pieces, flags, slabs, and other articles, in which about 100 men are employed, for whose residence near the works there are some handsome slated cottages. A spirit of cheerful industry and of enterprise seems to promise much for the increasing prosperity of the town. Close to the mill is a yard for boat-building, belonging to the Shannon Steam-Navigation Company, whose head-quarters are at this place and who have established a regular communication by steam-packets, for goods and passengers, up the Shannon, through Lough Derg to Portumna, Athlone, and Banagher, and from Banagher by canal-boats to Dublin. The company afford employment to a great number of persons in the construction and repair of docks and warehouses. About a quarter of a mile from the village of O'Brien's-Bridge is the pier-head, where the steam-boats transfer their cargoes and passengers to a packet-boat, which is towed at a rapid rate to Limerick, between which place and Dublin boats ply daily; the trip to Portumna and Williamstown is beautifully picturesque. Below the bridge the navigation of the Shannon is interrupted by a ridge of rocks, over which the water rushes with great noise; and the appearance of the town at this place, with the waters of Lough Derg in the distance, and the venerable cathedral rising above the bridge and backed by a fine mountain range, is strikingly romantic. To remedy this obstruction of the navigation, the Board of Inland Navigation constructed a canal through the bishop's demesne, avoiding the rocks, and joining the river beyond the falls; it also erected an hotel, called the Ponsonby Arms, for the accommodation of families visiting Lough Derg and its neighbourhood. The lake is about thirty miles in length, and abounds with beautiful and interesting scenery, more especially in that part which is near the town; the shores are embellished with several handsome mansions, embosomed in luxuriant woods and plantations, and with several ancient and venerable castles. Pike, perch, trout, and various other fish are taken in abundance; among them is found the Gallaroo trout. Fairs are held on April 5th, May 24th, Sept. 3rd, and Oct. 20th; and petty-sessions once a fortnight. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The SEE of KILLALOE was originally founded about 639, by Pope John IV., who consecrated St. Flannan, successor to St. Lua, first bishop: Theodorick, King of Munster and father of St. Flannan, endowed the see with many estates, and was interred in the abbey. Moriertach, King of Ireland, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, were also benefactors; and the former was interred here with great pomp in 1120. The church early became a favourite place of resort for pilgrims, and among numerous others was Connor Mac Dermod O'Brien, King of Thomond and Desmond, who died here on a pilgrimage in 1142. The cathedral was erected by Donald, King of Limerick, in 1160. About the close of the twelfth century the ancient bishopric of Roscrea was permanently united to this see, with a portion of that of Iniscathay: in 1752 the see of Kilfenora, which had been founded by St. Fachnan, was also united to it; and the dioceses have, since that period, been always held together.

Arms of the Bishopric.

Killaloe is one of the sixteen dioceses that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and comprehends parts of the Queen's county, Limerick, Galway, and King's county, with a large portion of the county of Tipperary, and the greater part of Clare. It extends about 100 miles in length, varying from 9 to 32 in breadth; and comprises an estimated superficies of 628,500 acres, of which 3200 are in Queen's county, 5300 in Limerick, 8800 in Galway, 50,000 in King's county, 134,500 in Tipperary, and 426,700 in Clare. The lands belonging to the see comprise 7528 statute acres, of which 6795 are profitable land; and the gross revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £4532. 9. Since that time the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, having become vacant, have been, under the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd of William IV., united to the see of Killaloe, and their temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapter of Killaloe consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon; there are also seven prebendaries, who have no voice in the chapter, viz., those of Tomgranna, Lackeen, Clondegad, Dysert, Tulla, Inniscattery, and Rath. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, registrar, and proctor; the registrar is keeper of the records, the earliest of which are only of the date 1668, the old registry having been burnt during the parliamentary war. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 108, of which 89 are comprised in 41 unions, and 19 are single benefices; one benefice is in the patronage of the crown, 11 in lay patronage, and 38 in that of the bishop. The number of churches is 56, and there are five other places in which divine service is performed; the number of glebe-houses is 39. The cathedral, which also serves for the parish church, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square central tower; it is about 200 feet in length, with a fine east window, and the west front has an imposing appearance; the prevailing character is the Norman style. Near the cathedral is a building called the Oratory of St. Molua, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in the country, being apparently of the 7th century; it was roofed with stone, but is now in ruins. The economy fund of the cathedral, in 1837, amounted to £602. 10. 5. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese of Kilfenora is held with Kilmacduagh; the diocese of Killaloe is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is an independent bishopric. The number of benefices, or unions, in Killaloe, is 49, and of chapels 111, which are served by 123 clergymen, of whom 49 are parish priests, and 74 coadjutors or curates.

The PARISH comprises 10,707½ statute acres, and is generally under profitable cultivation; the surrounding scenery, as already observed, is beautifully diversified, and in many parts truly picturesque. Near the town, on the west bank of the Shannon, is Clarrisford House, the episcopal palace, finely situated in a highly improved demesne, near the only ford across the river into this county from that of Tipperary; the mansion is handsome and of modern appearance, and, though small, forms a pleasant residence. There are several other gentlemen's seats, most of which command views of the lake and the beautiful scenery along its shores: the principal are, Ballyvalley, from which is a fine view of the town and bridge, with the falls on the river; Tinerana; Ryhinch; Derry Castle; Castle Lough; Youghall; and Ogonilloe. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6., of which £221. 10. are payable to the economy fund, and the remainder to the bishop, as mensal tithes; the stipend of the curate is £60 per annum, paid out of the economy fund. The glebe-house was erected in 1824, by aid of £500 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are four chapels, also a place of worship for Presbyterians. Near the town is a rath, where was formerly the castle or palace of Brien Boroihme, monarch of all Ireland: this fort, called *Ceanchora* or *Kinkora*, was destroyed by Domohall Mac Adgail, Prince of Tyrconnell, during the absence of Murtogh, grandson of Brien; the site has been levelled and planted, and few vestiges of the original building can be traced.

KILLALOE, or GRANGOOLY, a parish, partly in the barony of CALLAN, partly in that of CRANAGH, but chiefly in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, union of CALLAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Callan, and on the road from Kilkenny to Ballingarry; containing 1424 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5434 statute acres, and contains the seat of Rossmore. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Callan: the tithe rent-charge is £280. 17. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballycallan. About 160 children are educated in a public school, to which the Countess of Desart and the Rev. Mr. Morris contribute £15 annually; there is also a Sunday school; and a fever hospital is supported by the earl, for the benefit of his tenants.

KILLALTON.—See TELTOWN.

KILLAMERY, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of

Leinster, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Callan, on the road from that place to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1965 inhabitants. It comprises 6525 statute acres. At Garryricken, which is the property of the Marquess of Ormonde, are some very fine plantations. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming the corps of the prebend of Killamery, in the gift of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £210. The church is a plain structure, erected in 1815, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, and recently repaired by a grant of £125 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £300, and a loan of £900, from the late Board, in 1818; the glebe comprises 3½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Tullohaught, and containing a chapel at Windgap. A parochial school is aided by the rector; and at Garryricken is a public school, the house for which was built by the late Marquess of Ormonde: in these schools are about 70 children, and about 100 children are taught in a private school. A monastery of 1000 monks is said to have anciently existed here. At Rossamery are the ruins of a small church.

KILLAN, or Killanne, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Enniscorthy, and on the high road from New Ross to Newtownbarry; containing 3193 inhabitants. This parish comprises 11,424 statute acres; the lands are principally under tillage, the soil is light, and the system of agriculture improving. There is no waste land, except on the higher part of the mountain of Blackstairs, which bounds the parish on the west, separating the counties of Wexford and Carlow, and is cultivated to a considerable height from its base. Some commons extending over the higher parts of Blackstairs and White Mountain, in this parish and that of Templeudigan, were for a series of years considered to belong to the tenantry of the adjoining lands; but about 1833, Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris, disputing their right, inclosed a great portion of the district, and built substantial houses in it: this led to a protracted lawsuit, which was finally terminated at the assizes of Wexford in July, 1844, by a verdict against Mr. Kavanagh, establishing the right of the tenantry to the commonage: the inclosures and buildings have since been thrown down. At Woodbrook is a slate-quarry, which has been worked occasionally for private purposes. Lime for manure is drawn from kilns at Gore's-bridge, in the county of Kilkenny, a distance of 13 Irish miles; also from kilns at Ballyane, near New Ross, distant nine miles. The principal seats are the Grange and Woodbrook. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £357. 18. The church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, with some later details, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1270, towards which a loan of £1200 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £116 for its repair. The late Board also gave £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house, an elegant modern villa, pleasantly situated in a plantation of beech and fir, and commanding a fine view of the White and Blackstairs mountains: the glebe comprises 37 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Templeudigan, or Killeguey; the chapel, at Grange, is a plain edifice. About 120 children are taught in the parochial schools, which are supported by subscription; the school-house and an acre of land were given by the late Mr. Blacker. Near the village of Killan is a holy well, dedicated to St. Anne, from whom the parish takes its name. There are several Danish raths.

KILLAN.—See Shercock.

KILLANCOOLY, a parish, in the union of Gorey, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 10½ miles (S. by E.) from Gorey, and on the old road through Oulart to Wexford; containing 1293 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the south-eastern coast, comprises about 4430 statute acres; by far the greater part is under tillage, and the remainder consists of fine grazing tracts. The soil is in general loamy; the system of agriculture is improved, and butter and cheese are made in large quantities. A herring-fishery is carried on at Tinabearny, where about seven boats and 50 men from this and the adjoining parish of Kilmuckridge are engaged. Wells House, the property of R. Doyne, Esq., was, for nearly three years after the disturbances of 1798, occupied as a barrack by the king's troops; it has just been rebuilt in the Elizabethan style by the proprietor, as a residence, and will in future be called Wells Abbey. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns: it is an impropriate curacy, partly forming a portion of the union of Donaghmore, and partly annexed to the living of Kilnemanagh, by the act of the 4th of George IV.; the rectory is impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. Killancooly is intersected by the parish of Kilmuckridge; the portion adjoining Kilnemanagh is annexed to that parish for the performance of the clerical duties, and the remainder to Donaghmore. The tithe rent-charge is £142. 10., payable to the impropriator. There are some remains of the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Litter.

KILLANE, or Killiane, also called Killoebhain, a parish, in the union of Ballinasloe, partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in the barony of Kilconnell, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Ballinasloe, and on the road from Kilconnell to Ballymacward; containing 1318 inhabitants. It comprises 7866 statute acres, and contains Woodlawn, the seat of J. Trench, Esq., where a mausoleum was erected by the late F. Trench, Esq., for his 21 children, for each of whom there is a separate vault. Killane is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kilconnell; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the sacristan of Clonfert, the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge is £112. 11., of which £51. 5. are payable to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killane is the head of a district, called New Inn, which includes this parish and Bullane; in each is a chapel. About 150 children are educated in a public school, to which Lord Ashtown contributes £26 per annum.

KILLANEAR, or Kilnanare, a parish, in the union of Killarney, barony of Magonihy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Milltown; on the river Maine, and on the old post-road from Tralee to Killarney; containing 1745 inhabit-

ants. It comprises 5138 statute acres: the land is in general good, and chiefly in tillage; limestone is used for manure, and the state of agriculture is improving: there are only a few patches of bog. At Clonmellane is a station of the constabulary police. The living, lately suppressed, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the deanery. The tithe rent-charge is £138. 10., payable in equal portions to the dean and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Fieries. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground; some ruins of Clonmellane Castle stand near the river Maine.

KILLANEY, or Killeney, a parish, in the poor-law union of Lisburn, barony of Upper Castlereagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Saintfield, on the road from that place to Ballinahinch; containing 1236 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 2859 statute acres, of which 68¼ are water; the land is good, and under an excellent system of cultivation, producing abundant crops, but not of wheat. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Downshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church was greatly injured in 1641, and is now in ruins, but divine service is regularly performed in the parochial schoolhouse: the late marquess, about four years since, offered £150 and a plot of ground towards building a new church. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house. The parochial school is supported by the vicar and other subscribers; the school-house was erected principally by the late marquess and the vicar. A Sunday school is also maintained in the parish.

KILLANEY, a parish, in the union of Dundalk, partly in the barony of Ardee, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Farney, county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Carrickmacross, on the road from Carrick to Dundalk; containing 4896 inhabitants, of whom 1384 are in Louth. The rivers Glyde and Ballymackney flow through this parish; and the Earl of Essex had an interview, in 1599, at Essexford, near one of those streams, with O'Nial, Earl of Tyrone. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including 167¾ acres in the detached townland of Essexford, and 106¼ under water), 7127¼ statute acres, of which 1939¼ are in Louth, and 5188 in Monaghan; 5870 acres are applotted under the Tithe act, and chiefly in tillage, and 500 acres consist of bog. The principal seats are Moynalty and Ballymackney House. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £346. 3. The church is a small ancient structure. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 104 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the district of Carrickmacross, and partly the head of a district comprising also three or four townlands in the parish of Louth; it contains two chapels, one at Corcreagh, belonging to the Carrickmacross district, and the other in the village of Killaney. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, and of a fortification on a conical hill called Mount Killaney.

KILLANIN, a parish, in the barony of Moycullen, union and county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 11 miles (W.) from Galway; containing 11,278 inhabitants. This is a very extensive parish, but as it contains large tracts of bog and mountain, only 6841 statute acres are rated in the county books; the total area is 71,463 acres, including 4307 covered by water. It is situated at the entrance to the bay of Galway, extending to Lough Corrib, and comprehends the islands of Garomna and Littermore, and the bays of Casleh, Scalp, and Bunahown. Killanin is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Ballynakill; the rectory is impropriate in T. Martin, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge payable to him is £33. 15. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel; divine service is also performed in private houses at Rossmuck and Littermore. Here was formerly the castle of Bunown, a principal seat of the O'Flahertys.

KILLANULLY, or Killingley, a parish, in the union of Cork, partly in the barony of Kerrycurrihy, county of Cork, and partly in the ancient county of the city of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S.) from Cork, on the road from Carrigaline to Ballyhassig; containing 577 inhabitants. This parish, which is entirely surrounded by Carrigaline, comprises 2056 statute acres: the soil is good and chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving; there is plenty of good limestone. Here are the Kilnahow flour-mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Cork, forming the corps of the prebend of Killanully in Cork cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £127. 10. The church is in ruins, but divine service is performed in a schoolroom licensed by the bishop. The glebe comprises 5 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballygarvan. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, built by Lord Mount-Sandford and W. H. W. Newenham, Esq., and entirely supported by the latter; about 50 children are educated in it, and there is also a Sunday school. In the cemetery of the church is the grave of Father Florence M'Carthy, who died about 1814; it is much visited by pilgrims: near the churchyard is a holy well.

KILLARAGHT, a parish, in the union of Boyle, barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 4 miles (S. W.) from Boyle, on the road from that place to Frenchpark; containing 2229 inhabitants. This place is said to derive its name from a nunnery founded here by St. Patrick for St. Athracta, sister of St. Coeman, who received the veil from him in 470. It is situated on the southern shore of Lough Gara, and consists chiefly of pasture land; the total area is 9332 statute acres. Killaraght is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, episcopally united to those of Kilfree and Kilshalvee; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., of which £42. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of 3½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Gurteen, and has a chapel at Cloonlagh. At Templeoran are the ruins of a church, with a burial-place attached.

KILLARARAN, or Kilronan, a parish, in the union of Ballinasloe, barony of Killian, county of

GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Ballinamore, on the road from that place to Roscommon; containing 5162 inhabitants, and 12,595 statute acres. The river Shiven runs through part of this parish, which contains a large quantity of bog. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays at Ballygar. The principal seats are Ballinamore House, Ballinglass, Castle Kelly, and Riversdale. Killararan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killian; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Kingsland, and the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £111, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Killian, and has a chapel at Ballygar.

KILLARD, a parish, in the union of KILRUSH, barony of IBRICKANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N. W.) from Kilrush, and on the road from Kilkee to Miltown-Malbay; containing 6941 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the western coast, and includes the cliff of Baltard, comprises 17,022 statute acres: there is a large quantity of reclaimable bog and rocky land; but the system of agriculture is improving. Slate and flag quarries exist here. Very fine salmon is caught in the Dunbeg river; and the banks of Baltard, about three leagues from the shore, afford turbot, cod, haddock, dorée, mackerel, whiting, and other fish, in great abundance and perfection. The coast being precipitous and the surf considerable, the fishermen use canoes of wicker-work covered with pitched canvas. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and in R. Stackpoole, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £156. 15., of which £64. 5. 8. are payable to the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, £9. 18. 6. to Mr. Stackpoole, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, near Dunbeg, was erected in 1833, by aid of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kilkee, and has a chapel at Dunbeg. A parochial school has been established under the patronage of the incumbent and Mr. Straight, the latter of whom gave the school-house and a piece of ground rent-free; there is also a school partly supported by the parish priest. On the summit of Baltard cliff are the ruins of a signal tower; on the south-western side of Dunbeg bay are the ruins of Dunmore Castle; and there are some remains of the old parish church.—See DUNBEG.

KILLARE, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Mullingar to Athlone; containing, with part of the post-town of Ballymore, 3990 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden to have been the *Laberus* of Ptolemy; and is distinguished by a lofty and isolated hill, which bounds it on the north-west, called *Knock-Usneach*, and said to have been celebrated for the ancient provincial assemblies of the native Irish. A religious house was founded here at a very early period, and subsequently became the head of a small see, of which St. Aid is thought to have been bishop in 588; of this establishment, and also of a castle founded by the family of the Geoghegans, there are still some slight remains. The parish comprises 11,382 statute acres: the land is principally under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a small portion of bog. The principal seat is Mosstown, a handsome residence. Fairs and petty-sessions are held at Ballymore. Killare is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Meath, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Ballymore, or St. Owen's of Loughseudy: the rectory is impropriate in Mrs. F. C. Reade; the tithe rent-charge is £195. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also part of the union or district of Ballymore. In the village, which consists only of a few cabins, are the ruins of the old parish church, with a burial-ground; and opposite to it is a remarkably high mound, at the base of which is another ruin of very great antiquity, with a well dedicated to St. Bridget. In the centre of the parish is Clare Hill, on the summit of which are the remains of a castle and fortifications, said to have belonged to the family of De Lacy. Near Mosstown are the remains of the castle of Killenbrack; and within that demesne, on a small mound, is a burial-place of the Judge family, of King's county.

KILLARGY, a parish, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of DROMAHAIR, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Manor-Hamilton, on the road to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 4873 inhabitants, of whom about 110 are in the village. This parish, including a portion of Lough Clean, or Belhovel lake, comprises 14,893 statute acres, of which 10,912 are applotted under the Tithe act. The land is generally good, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved; there is no waste land, except what affords either turbary or indifferent grazing, but there is a large portion of bog. Some quarries of limestone are worked, both for building and for agricultural uses. Fairs for live stock are held at Belhovel on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, Whit-Monday, Aug. 15th, Sept. 8th, and Dec. 26th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £45, of which £30 are payable to the bishop and £15 to the vicar. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, is a neat edifice, built in 1830. The glebe-house, towards which the same Board, in 1815, gave £100 and lent £600, is a good residence; and the glebe comprises 350 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising also part of the parish of Clonlogher; the chapel is situated in the village. Several schools are supported in the parish.

KILLARNEY, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a poor-law union, in the barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 16 miles (S. E.) from Tralee and 167 (S. W.) from Dublin; on the road from Tralee to Kenmare, and on the present mail-coach road to Cork; containing 10,476 inhabitants, of whom 5964 are in the town. This town, a portion of which, containing 1163 inhabitants, extends into the parish of Aghadoe, derived its origin from the iron smelting-works in the neighbourhood (for which its ample forests afforded abundant fuel), and from the copper-mines of Ross and Muckross; and is chiefly indebted for its present prosperity to its vicinity to the celebrated lakes to which it gives name. It consists principally of two streets, from which branch several

KIL—LA

smaller; the former have been well paved and flagged, at the expense of the Earl of Kenmare, proprietor of Killarney, whose seat and extensive demesne immediately adjoin the town. The total number of houses is 931, for the most part neatly built; the total population is 7127. At the south end of the town is Kenmare-place, a handsome range of dwellings: and in the principal street are two commodious and spacious inns, for the reception of the numerous visiters to the lakes, for whose accommodation also several lodging-houses have been erected. There are two subscription reading-rooms, to one of which is attached a billiard-room. Races, which had been formerly held here, were lately revived; a regatta on the lake has been established; and a stag-hunt occasionally takes place in the mountains of Glenà, which abound with the native red-deer. On the east bank of the Dinagh is the Mall, a favourite promenade of considerable extent: near it is a mineral spring, and at Tullig, two miles north-east of the town, is another. The approach to the town from the Kenmare road is through an avenue of stately lime-trees, forming a delightful promenade, from which branches off the road to Ross, commanding a magnificent view of mountain scenery. The projected railroad from Dublin to Valencia, if carried into effect, will pass to the north-east of the town.

Tanning, for which the oak woods in the immediate vicinity are favourable, is still carried on, but not to its former extent. Bandle linen, made in the neighbourhood, is brought into the market for sale; and on the river Flesk is a bleach-green with a fulling-mill. A variety of useful and ornamental articles are made from the arbutus-tree, and sold to strangers visiting the lakes; there are two breweries, two small snuff and tobacco manufactories, and some extensive flour-mills, of which those belonging to Messrs. Galway and Leahy are worked by the Dinagh, a stream that flows through the West demesne into the Lower Lake. The market, which is on Saturday, is supplied with an abundance of cheap and excellent provisions of every description; and fairs are held on July 4th, Aug. 8th, Oct. 7th, Nov. 11th and 28th, and Dec. 28th, on Fair Hill, at the eastern extremity of the town. A chief constabulary police force is stationed at Killarney; and there is also a station at Derricunnihy, near the Upper Lake, the barrack for which, recently erected, is a neat square building, with an octagonal turret at each of the two opposite angles, forming an ornamental feature among the beautiful scenery around it. The quarter-sessions of the peace for the county are held at Killarney, by adjournment from Tralee, four times in the year; petty-sessions are also held, every Tuesday; and a court is held monthly by the seneschal of the manor of Ross, at which small debts are recoverable. The present court-house is a handsome building of hewn stone; and connected with it is the bridewell, containing two day-rooms, two airing-yards, and six cells, with every requisite appendage. The old court-house has been converted into a theatre, which is occasionally opened by the Cork company. The market-house is an old building, the upper part occasionally used as a ball-room, and the lower part, formerly the meat-market, now chiefly appropriated to the sale of bandle linen. Shambles for butchers' meat and fish have been erected at the back of High-street.

The PARISH comprises 38,151 statute acres, a very considerable portion of which is in demesne and occupied by plantations. The soil is generally fertile, except in those parts which consist of rocky mountain, and even these are in many places embellished with trees of various kinds that have taken root in the fissures of the rock. There are some large tracts of bog, affording an abundant supply of fuel. Quarries of limestone and slate are worked to a considerable extent; the former for building and agricultural purposes, and the latter for roofing and for various other uses. The ancient iron-works have been long since discontinued, but some vestiges of their existence may still be traced, and the extent to which they were carried on is evident from the vast consumption of timber in the neighbourhood. Lead and copper ores have been obtained in abundance, and the mines appear to have been worked at a very early period. Some of the rude implements used in breaking the ore, and called by the country people "Danes' hammers," are still occasionally found; they consist of smooth oval stones much chipped at the edges, with grooves in the centre by which they were fastened to the handles. A very valuable copper-mine was for several years worked on Ross Island; and both copper and cobalt were formerly obtained at Muckross: the works on Ross Island have been discontinued, and the ground has been planted and highly embellished, under the directions of the Countess of Kenmare. The river Laune, the only outlet from the lakes, is susceptible of great improvement, and at a moderate expense might be rendered navigable from the Lower Lake to the harbour of Castlemaine.

Kenmare House, the residence of the Earl of Kenmare, is a spacious mansion, externally plain, but containing several noble apartments elegantly fitted up, with a ball-room of large dimensions, an excellent library, and a domestic chapel. The demesne, which is very extensive, has been greatly improved, and commands from the rear of the house a beautiful though distant view of the Lower Lake and the mountains on its shores. In the deer-park, to the north-east of the town, is a romantic glen, where the Dinagh takes its course and is crossed by a rustic foot-bridge. *Muckross*, or Muckruss, the seat of H. A. Herbert, Esq., is situated in a demesne of enchanting beauty. The old mansion has been taken down, and rebuilt in a style according more with the beauty of the grounds, and the numerous interesting objects in the immediate vicinity: the road, also, through the peninsula of Muckross and across Brickeen bridge to the island of that name, has been so improved as to form a delightful drive through the whole of this romantic demesne. *Tore Cottage*, the seat of Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, at the south-eastern extremity of the lake of that name, is a handsome building in the early English style, commanding, from its peculiar situation, some grand and majestic mountain scenery, the beauty of which is heightened by reflection from the smooth surface of the lake, of which it has an uninterrupted view; the pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and kept in excellent order. *The Park*, the seat of D. Cronin, Esq., is also a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and commanding a distant view of the Lower Lake. *Flesk Castle*, the seat of the family of Coltsman, a spacious modern castellated mansion, com-

bining various styles, occupies the summit of Droumhumper Hill, an eminence rising gently from the river Flesk, which encircles its base, and richly clothed with plantations and shrubs; the whole presenting a remarkably picturesque object as seen from the Cork road. From the castle terraee is an extensive panoramic view of the Middle and Lower Lakes, with the surrounding scenery; and at a moderate elevation above the river is a beautiful round tower with projecting battlements, resembling an ancient water tower, which forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the demesne. *Cahirnane*, the seat of H. Herbert, Esq., is situated in a richly wooded demesne, much admired for its noble avenue of trees. *Castle Lough*, formerly a strong fortress in connexion with the abbey of Muckross, was besieged by the parliamentarian army under Ludlow, and finally demolished; it became the site of a residence of a younger branch of the family of Mac Carthy More, by patent of James II. in 1683, and is now an inconsiderable ruin in the demesne of the present proprietor, and nearly adjoining the present mansion. The buildings are situated on a rocky promontory in the bay of the same name in the Lower Lake, and the grounds command some of the finest scenery on its shores. *Flesk Priory*, the seat of the family of Coxon, is an elegant modern residence in the cottage style, in tastefully disposed grounds, and embracing some pleasing views. *Danesfort*, the seat of Captain Coulthurst, takes its name from an ancient fort near the house; it is situated on a gentle eminence, commanding some interesting views of the Middle and Lower Lakes. In the parish are also Woodlawn, Flesk Cottage, South Hill, Courtayne Castle, and Gheramine. Other seats in the vicinity are described in the parishes of Aghadoe and Knockane, in which they are situated.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Kilcummin, and in the patronage of the Crown, owing to the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The tithe rent-charge is £356. 5., of which £176. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; five townlands pay tithe, amounting to £48. 16., to the archdeacon of Aghadoe. The tithe of the whole vicarial union is £346. 3. The church, to the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a loan of £700, was built in 1812, and has been repaired by a grant of £282 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: it is a neat but irregular structure, with a tower surmounted by a slated spire, and contains several mural tablets, among which are two to the earls of Kenmare, whose family vault is beneath; the east window is embellished with a painting of Christ and the Two Disciples at Emmaus, in stained glass. Near the church is the glebe-house, a large and substantial building, on a small glebe; and there is a glebe of 42 acres in the parish of Kilcummin. Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, has had it in contemplation to build a church near Cloghereen, in this parish, and endow it with £100 per annum for the support of a curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Glenflesk, but chiefly forms the head of a district comprising also the greater portion of Aghadoe: the principal chapel, a spacious edifice of plain exterior but handsomely fitted up, is in the town, and the chapel belonging to a nunnery is open to the public on Sunday mornings; there is a chapel of ease at Fossa, in the parish of Aghadoe. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists has been erected in the town. About 50 children are taught in the parochial school, which was built and is supported by subscription; 400 boys in a school under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, for which a spacious building was erected at an expense of £400, by the late Dr. Sughrue, Roman Catholic bishop; and more than 300 girls in the school annexed to the nunnery. The two last are liberally aided by the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, by whom also the children are partially clothed and apprenticed. The college school, founded by Dr. Sughrue for the education of young men for the Roman Catholic priesthood, is now a private classical school; and the rent, £50 per annum, is appropriated to charitable purposes: there is another private school of about 50 children in the parish. A fever hospital and a dispensary are supported for the relief of the poor, the former adapted to the reception of 50 patients, and having a ward attached to it for surgical cases; an almshouse for aged women has been established, and is supported, by the Countess of Kenmare. The union workhouse, occupying a site of eight acres, was erected at a cost of £7825, and contains accommodation for 800 paupers.

At Lissavigeen, two miles and a half east of the town, is an ancient fort, or rath, called the Druids' Circle, consisting of a circular embankment 35 feet in diameter, within which is a circle of seven upright stones, four feet high; and at about the distance of 36 feet from the embankment are two upright stones of much larger dimensions seven feet apart. A very curious relic of antiquity, in form resembling a kettle-drum, was found some years since in a bog near Muckross; it is of bronze, about two feet in diameter, and on being struck emits a deep-toned, hollow sound, resembling that of the Indian gong; it is deposited in the library of Charlemont House, Dublin. A smaller one, which was found near it, was broken in attempting to raise it. The wild, romantic, and rocky mountain pass called the Gap of Dunloe, together with the castle of that name, is described in the article on Knockane; and the ruins of the cathedral, the ancient round tower, and the Bishop's chair, are noticed in the article on Aghadoe. Several of the O'Donoghues, Irish chieftains or princes, were interred in Muckross Abbey; the most powerful were the O'Donoghues of Ross, and the O'Donoghues of the Glens.

Of the numerous LAKES in the county of Kerry, the largest as well as the most interesting are those of KILLARNEY, situated about a mile and a half from the town, on the confines of a chain of lofty mountains, between which and the Atlantic are others of still greater magnitude and elevation; among the latter is the majestic Curran Tual, rising to the height of 3404 feet above the level of the sea, and forming the principal of the range called Mac Gillycuddy's Reeks, and the most elevated point in Ireland. The Lakes of Killarney may be regarded as an immense reservoir for the waters of the surrounding country, descending from the mountain lakes by tributary rivers; and their surplus waters are conveyed through the harbour of Castlemaine into the Atlantic by the river Laune, which is the only

outlet. They consist of the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lakes: the two former, which are nearly on the same level, are bounded on one side only by mountains, and on the other are open to a richly cultivated country, whose surface is diversified with hills; the latter is surrounded by mountains on every side, and has a higher elevation than the others.

The Lower Lake is about six miles in length and three miles in breadth. It is bounded on the west by the mountain of Glenà, rising abruptly from the water at that part called Glenà bay; and farther to the north by the Tomies mountain, which is of more gradual elevation, and has at its base a considerable tract of fertile and richly cultivated land, sloping to the margin of the lake. Of the numerous islands in this lake, the largest is that called *Ross Island*, containing about 80 plantation acres, and which, being separated from the main land only by an artificial channel crossed by a bridge, forms a peninsula projecting considerably into the lake. Here are the picturesque ruins of Ross Castle, founded by the O'Donoghues; it was defended by Lord Muskerry against the parliamentarians in 1652, and surrendered to Ludlow. This fortress gives the inferior titles of Viscount and Baron of Castlerosse to the Earl of Kenmare. The shores of Ross are deeply indented, and the rocks along its borders worn into every variety of fanciful forms; it is ornamented with thriving plantations, and the arbutus and other evergreens here flourish in the richest luxuriance. Near the castle is a small pier, this being the general point of embarkation for visiters to the lakes. At a short distance from the pier, the sound of a bugle is returned, successively from the castle, the ruined church of Aghadoe, and Mangerton; and afterwards innumerable reverberations are heard, becoming gradually fainter till they are lost in the distance. To the north is *O'Donoghue's Prison*, a rock rising about thirty feet above the surface of the lake; from the fissures of which on the summit grow the arbutus, ash, and holly, in the greatest luxuriance; and which, according to tradition, was used by a chieftain of that name, of prodigious strength, as a place of confinement. To the north of it are *Heron* and *Lamb* Islands; and to the west, *Brown* and *Rabbit* Islands, the last remarkable for its quarries of limestone, which is burnt for manure. Westward of Ross Island is that of *Innisfallen*, the most beautiful and interesting of all in the Lower Lake: it is extremely fertile, and richly clothed with wood to the water's edge; among various trees of stately growth is a holly, the stem of which is fourteen feet in girth. Its name, originally Inuis-Nessan, from the father of the founder of its venerable abbey, was subsequently changed to Innisfallen, as more descriptive of its natural beauty: it forms the subject of Moore's melody commencing—"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well!" The abbey was founded by St. Finian Lobhar, or the Leper, at the close of the 6th century; and by some of the brethren were compiled the celebrated "Annals of Innisfallen," an ancient manuscript, containing a general history of the world from the creation to the year 430 of the Christian era, but thenceforward confined to the history of Ireland. The ruins are inconsiderable and of rude character. On a projecting cliff near the abbey is an ancient oratory, with a richly embellished Norman doorway; it was till lately used as a place of refreshment, but a banqueting-house has been erected for the use of visiters in another part of the island.

Between the mountains of Glenà and Tomies, on the western shore of the Lower Lake, is *O'Sullivan's Cascade*, consisting of three falls in a descent of about 70 feet, the noise of which is heard at a great distance: beneath a projecting rock overhanging the lowest fall is a grotto; and beneath the base of the mount, and where the torrent enters the lake, is a small bay, in which a quay of rude workmanship has been constructed. At this place is the greatest and most uninterrupted expanse of the lake, the navigation of which, from the extreme precariousness of the weather, is frequently attended with inconvenience from want of immediate shelter. *The Bay of Glenà* presents a combination of sublime and beautiful scenery. Glenà mountain, which forms its boundary, though bare on the summit, is towards the base clothed with a rich unbroken series of woods, sloping down to the water's edge; in this bay, also, a remarkably fine echo is produced by a bugle. On a gently swelling lawn, near the shore, is the elegant cottage ornée of Lady Kenmare, at a short distance from which a banqueting-house, for the accommodation of visiters, has been erected by Lord Kenmare, From a small mount furnished with rustic seats is obtained a fine view of the bay, the southern shore of Ross, and the island of Innisfallen. The northern shore of the peninsula of *Muckross* is bold and rocky, and fretted by the action of the waves into a variety of caves and fantastic forms: between this and the southern shore of Ross, the lake is studded with numerous islands, to the east of which it expands into *Castle-Lough Bay*.

The Middle, or Torc, Lake, so called from the mountain which bounds it on the south, is separated from the Lower Lake by the islands of Dinis and Brickeen, and the peninsula of Muckross, the two latter connected by an antique bridge of one pointed arch, built by the late Colonel Herbert; and is generally entered on the Glenà side of Dinis Island, through a passage of great natural beauty, both banks of the inlet being clothed with luxuriant groves to the margin of the water. The island of *Dinis* is richly wooded, and contains a cottage for the refreshment of visiters, looking towards Torc Cottage, the elegant residence of Sir Thomas Herbert, and the mountain of Mangerton; the banqueting-room commands a fine view of the lake from one extremity to the other. This lake is about two English miles in length, and about one in breadth. On the north side are "*Devil's Island*" and "*Boy*;" the former a rock of considerable elevation, with some shrubs on its summit, appears to have been thrown off from the main land by some convulsion of nature. The peninsula of *Muckross*, which forms the northern boundary of the lake, is occupied by the demesne of H. A. Herbert, Esq., and has here but little elevation above the water; it is thickly covered with wood, and forms a striking contrast with the southern shore, the lofty and magnificent features of which are deeply reflected from the surface of the lake, which is not, like that of the Lower Lake, interrupted by islands. On the south side, *Torc Mountain*, the precipitous front of which is wooded to a considerable height, rises in majestic grandeur, its apparent elevation being undiminished by that of Mangerton, which recedes from the view; and a picturesque cascade, chiefly supplied from a lake near the

summit of Mangerton, called the "*Devil's Punch-Bowl*," has a strikingly beautiful effect. The latter lake, which is remarkable for its great depth, the coldness of its water, and a peculiarly tremulous echo produced from its shores, is situated at an elevation of nearly 1700 feet above the level of the sea, *Mangerton* itself rising to the height of 2754. The mountain is barren, and of great extent; but from its summit, which is easily ascended, is obtained a magnificent and extensive prospect, embracing the whole of the lakes and the surrounding mountains. On its eastern side is *Glaun-na-coppul*, the "Glen of the Horse," inclosed on every side by rugged and precipitous rocks.

The picturesque and interesting ruins of *Muckross Abbey* are situated on a gentle acclivity at the eastern extremity of the peninsula. This abbey, formerly called Irrelagh, was founded by Donald, son of Thady M'Carthy, in 1440, and has since continued to be the favourite place of sepulture of that family; it was rebuilt in 1626, but was soon afterwards suffered to fall into decay: the edifice consisted of a nave, choir, transept, and cloisters, which last are still nearly entire. The entrance is through a pointed doorway, the arch of which is deeply moulded; and a narrow pointed archway leads into the choir, in which are the tombs of the M'Carthy Mores and the O'Donoghues of the Glens: there is also a large mural monument to the wife of Christopher Gallwey, Esq., beautifully executed in Italian marble.

The UPPER LAKE is about three miles to the east of Torc, or the Middle, Lake, with which it communicates by a circuitous channel of difficult navigation; the current is in many parts very rapid, and the passage against the stream laborious and difficult. Not far from the old weir-bridge is an eddy, called *O'Sullivan's Punchbowl*, where the visiters are obliged to disembark, while the boat is drawn through one of the arches of the bridge. Pursuing the winding course of the stream, various interesting objects successively present themselves: among these are several islands and rocks, of which latter, one, from its resemblance to a ship, is called "*The Man-of-War*;" on its summit is a very large yew-tree, whose stem and branches are supposed to aid the similitude. *The Eagles' Nest* is a lofty rock of pyramidal form, rising abruptly from the river, which makes a sudden sweep round its base, and from which it has a very picturesque appearance, though in a distant view it is lost in the superior height of the adjacent mountains; the base is covered with wood, and the face of the rock to its summit is interspersed with shrubs. The nest of the eagle is distinguished by a black mark near the vertex, and that bird is frequently seen soaring at a considerable elevation above the river. From a hillock, on the opposite side of the stream, usually called the "*Station for Audience*," an echo is produced by a single bugle equal in effect to a full band of instruments; the discharge of a cannon produces a crash as if the rocks were rent asunder, and the succeeding echoes resemble the reverberations of thunder. In the passage to the Upper Lake many superb mountain views and much sublime scenery are exhibited: the view is bounded on the north-west by Glenà and the Long Range mountains; on the south-east, by Cromiglaun, and the base of Torc. The entrance is contracted into a very narrow passage, usually called *Coleman's Leap*, from a tradition that a person of that name leaped across the chasm.

This Upper Lake is about two miles and a half in length, and, from its numerous indentations, of very irregular breadth; it is thickly studded with islands, and from its being almost entirely surrounded by mountains, the scenery differs greatly from that of the two other lakes. To the south, the *Cromiglaun* mountain rises from its very margin; and immediately behind is the *Esknamucky*, from which a considerable stream, falling into the lake, forms a picturesque cascade. West of Cromiglaun is *Derrycunnihy*, from which, also, falls the beautiful cascade of that name; and in a small glen, between it and the lake, is the pretty cottage of the late Rev. Mr. Hyde, occupying a highly romantic and secluded situation, and commanding a view of Derrycunnihy cascade, and its rocky and richly wooded glen. To the west of Derrycunnihy, and separated by the river Kavoge, is *Derrydimnagh* mountain, covered on one of its sides by a dense wood; and in the distance, towards the south-west, are seen the Coombui mountains, and those of Barnasna more to the west, and to the north-west Bawn and Mac Gillycuddy's Reeks. The nearest of the last to the lake is Gheramine, at the base of which is the entrance to the sequestered valley of *Cameduff*, watered by a river navigable to the late Lord Brandon's boat-house, whence a pathway leads to *Gheramine Cottage*, embosomed in woods. On an eminence in the grounds is a tower, 40 feet high, erected by his lordship in imitation of the ancient round towers of Ireland, and from whose summit, ascended by a ladder in the interior, an extensive view is commanded of the valley and lakes of Cameduff, the mountains that inclose them, the islands of the Upper Lake, and Torc mountain in the distance. To the north of the lake is the *Purple Mountain*, so called from the colour of the strata of shivered slate on its surface; and to the north-east is the "*Long Range*," backed by the mountains of Glenà and Tomies. The most prominent of the islands in this lake is *Rossburkie*, or Oak Island, rising from a rocky bass and crowned with wood; from its shores is a splendid view of the mountains, finely grouped. The others are, *Eagles'* Island, *Ronayne's* Island, *M'Carthy's Duck*, and *Arbutus* Islands, the channels between which open to new and varied scenery, combining panoramic views of rocks, woods, and mountains, with picturesque cascades, and forming an assemblage of the sublimest and most romantic features of nature. The northern shore of the lake commands prospects of equal magnificence. The rocks and islands of the Upper Lake, the resort of numerous birds of prey, are of a dark-green colour, harmonising finely with the sombre sublimity of the surrounding mountains, which tower in wild and varied magnificence; while those of the two lower lakes are chiefly of limestone, washed by the waves into a variety of fantastic forms.

The Upper and Middle Lakes, previously visited almost exclusively by aquatic parties, have been thrown into a perfectly new and highly interesting point of view by the construction of the road to Kenmare, which passes between Torc mountain and the southern shore of the Middle Lake, and, continuing its course to the south-west, commands some fine reaches of the river, from the old weir-bridge to Coleman's Leap, and winds round the eastern and southern shores of the Upper Lake.

About five miles from Killarney the road is conducted through a tunnel, called "*The Heading*," 45 feet in length, cut through the solid rock. From this point the Upper Lake is seen in beautiful perspective, with its widest expanse of water, its wood-crowned islands and picturesque bays, in some parts fringed with foliage of every shade, and in others marked with features of sublime and rugged grandeur, till it is lost in the distance between the majestic mountains that form its remoter boundaries. On the approach from Kenmare the lakes, with their winding river, appear in a great vista between mountains wild and rocky towards their summit, but clothed at their base with luxuriant foliage to the water's edge. Here the Upper Lake displays its chief beauties, presenting at a single glance one of the grandest combinations of the sublime and beautiful in the works of nature. About halfway between Killarney and Kenmare the road descends towards the former between the base of the mountains and the southern shore of the lake, through the thick woods with which the mountains are clothed; the arbutus and the "London pride" flourish here in the greatest luxuriance. In its progress towards Killarney, the road affords some fine views of the Middle Lake and the interesting scenery in the neighbourhood of Muckross. Of the three lakes, the scenery of the Lower is considered the most beautiful, that of Torc the most picturesque, and that of the Upper Lake the most sublime; taken altogether they are perhaps unrivalled by any of equal extent in Europe.

KILLARNEY, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Gowran; containing 75 inhabitants, and 155 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the tithe rent-charge is £16. 1. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Thomastown, and contains a chapel. Here are the ruins of a castle said to have been formerly occupied by the Grace family.

KILLASCOBE, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of TYAQUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (W.) from Castle-Blakeney, on the road to Galway; containing 2446 inhabitants. It comprises a considerable quantity of bog, and about 500 acres of waste land; the total area is 8208 statute acres. Killascobe is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Annaghdown; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £236. 5., of which two-thirds are payable to the vicars-choral and one-third to the vicar, who has a glebe of four acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aghiart, or Mount Bellew, and has a chapel at Skianagh and Minla. At Garbally is a chalybeate well; and within the limits of the parish are the ruins of Cloonkurrin and Garbally Castles, which were partially destroyed by Cromwell. A portion of land on Mr. French's estate sank about two years since, and the cavity still remains filled with water; it is 100 feet deep.

KILLASHEE, KILDARE.—See KILLISHY.

KILLASHEE, a parish, in the union, and partly in the barony, of LONGFORD, but chiefly in the barony of MOYDOW, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Lanesborough, and on the road from Longford to Roscommon; containing, with the parish of Clonodonnell, 4491 inhabitants, of whom 359 are in the village. It comprises 4615 statute acres of profitable land, besides about 9605 of bog and waste land; the total area is 14,427 statute acres, including 207 under water. Agriculture is in a backward state; there is an abundance of limestone, which is used for manure and for building. The village comprises 61 houses; it is a constabulary police station, and has petty-sessions on alternate Mondays, and fairs on the second Monday in March, May 26th, Sept. 29th, and the first Wednesday in December. The Shannon and the Royal Canal pass in the vicinity. Killashee is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by act of council in 1781 to the rectory and vicarage of Clonodonnell, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the bishopric and partly to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £137. 11., of which £26. 3. 5. are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £149. 15. 7. The church has been rebuilt, partly by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house has two glebes, comprising 167 acres, besides a glebe of 19 acres in Clonodonnell. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a union or district corresponding with that of the Established Church, and having a chapel at Killashee and one at Clondra. There is also a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The parochial school is on Erasmus Smith's foundation, the trustees of which contributed to the expense of building the school-house; about 100 children are educated. Lady Hutchinson bequeathed £5 annually for the repair of Sir James Hutchinson's tomb, the surplus of which is distributed among the poor. Here are a subterraneous stream, and a large cave; and at Ballynakill are the ruins of a church, with a burying-ground attached.

KILLASNET, a parish, in the poor-law union of MANOR-HAMILTON, half-barony of ROSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo; containing, with part of the post-town of Manor-Hamilton, 6286 inhabitants. It comprises 26,918 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of bog: copper, iron, and coal are supposed to exist in Benbulben mountain; and French chalk, gypsum, limestone, and coloured clays are found here. Fairs are held at Lurganboy on May 15th, and on the 21st of every other month. The principal seats are Screeny, Rockwood, and Glenade. The parish is in the diocese of Kilmore: the rectory is appropriate to the see; the vicarage forms part of the union of Manor-Hamilton; and there is a perpetual curacy, called Glencar, or Glenlough, which was formed in 1810, by separating 28 townlands from Killasnet, and is in the patronage of the Vicar, who pays part of the curate's stipend. The tithe rent-charge is £153. 15., two-thirds payable to the bishop, and one-third to the vicar. The church, which is at Glencar, is a neat plain building. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel at Mullys, built in 1834, at an expense of £250; and another at Glencar. Of five schools, four are supported by John Wynne, Esq., of Hazlewood, and the vicar. There are some remains of the old parish church; also several

chalybeate springs in the mountains; and near Glencar is a cascade, 200 feet high, near which are some fine views.

KILLASOLAN.—See CASTLE-BLAKENEY.

KILLASPICBROWN, or KILLASPECKBRONE, a parish, in the Upper half-barony of CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (W.) from Sligo, and on the bay of Sligo, containing, with Coney and Oyster Islands, 2265 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5624 statute acres; the land is principally in tillage, and there is some limestone, but no bog. It comprehends the glen of Knocknarea, which is about a mile in length and beautifully planted, with several cascades in the centre, and stupendous rocks on each side; at the western extremity is a fine view of the Ballysadere channel. At Cullinamore are some good beds of oysters. Killaspicbrown is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of St. John's, Sligo: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 16. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of St. John's, Sligo, and has a good slated chapel at the base of Knocknarea Hill. At Primrose Grange is a school for boarding, instructing, clothing, and apprenticing 110 boys, endowed by the late Edward Nicholson, Esq., of Sligo, with £130 per annum, and 20 acres of mountain land. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, said to have been founded by a bishop named Brone or Brown, from whom the parish derives its name; but they are now nearly buried by the drifting sands, which have also covered about 400 acres of good land. There are numerous raths, especially near Rathcarrick.

KILLASPIGMULLANE, or KILMULLANE, but generally known as BALLYVINNY, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Rathcormac, and on the road from Cork to Dublin; containing 569 inhabitants. It comprises 1852 statute acres; there is no waste land, and the soil, though shallow, is fertile. The parish is a prebend in St. Finbarr's cathedral, Cork, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Kilquane, Cannaway, Templeusque, and Ballydelohar, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Killaspigmullane is £276. 18. 6., and of the whole union £920. 16. The church was lately built, at a cost of £700. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Watergrass Hill.

KILLASPUGLENANE, a parish, in the barony of CORCOMROE, union of ENNISTYMON, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N. W.) from Ennistymon, and on the western coast; containing 1824 inhabitants. It comprises 3548 statute acres, consisting chiefly of coarse mountain pasture. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilmanaheen; the rectory forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Kilfenora, and the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15., of which £56. 5. are payable to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of two acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Liscanor, and has a plain chapel at Cahirgal. Some remains of the church still exist.

KILLASSER, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Foxford; on the river Moy and the road to Swinford; containing 6962 inhabitants. This parish was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the native septs of the Jordans and the Rowans, at a spot since called *Lugnafulla*, or "the valley of blood." It comprises 19,677 statute acres, of which about 6000 are arable, and the remainder principally bog and mountain: the land is of indifferent quality, and in many places covered with rocks of great size; some of the eastern portion is more productive, but agriculture is in a very backward state; there is a large tract of irreclaimable bog. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Templemore; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the late Roger Palmer, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £384, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killasser forms a separate benefice; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Calla and Boullabee, both well built, and roofed with slate. Several Danish forts are to be seen in the western portion of the parish; at Calla is a small lake, in which is an island presenting appearances of fortifications and said to have been inhabitated by the sept of the Rowans; at Erbull are the ruins of an old castle; and there are ancient burial-places at Killasser, Blackpatch, and Calla.

KILLATHY, or KILLATTY, a parish, in the barony and union of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Fermoy, on the road from that place to Mallow, and on the river Blackwater; containing 1547 inhabitants. It comprises 3217 statute acres; the land to the north of the Blackwater is of good quality and chiefly in tillage, but that to the south consists chiefly of mountain pasture. Limestone is found on the northern, and brownstone on the southern, side of the river; and on the latter side are also indications of iron, which is supposed to have been formerly worked. The residence of Gurteen is situated on the south bank of the Blackwater, the scenery of which is here extremely interesting. Killathy is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Ballyhooly and corps of the prebend of Aghultie in the cathedral of Cloyne; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £225, which is equally divided between the vicars-choral and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Castletown-Roche. There are several ancient raths, or forts.

KILLAUGH.—See KILLAGH, county of MEATH.

KILLAUGHEY, or KILLAGHY, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of BALLYBOY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (E.) from Ballyboy, and on the road from Tullamore to Roscrea; containing 4421 inhabitants. It comprises 18,132 statute acres, including nearly 1000 acres of bog and waste: of the cultivated land, about one-third is arable and two-thirds pasture. Here are two large flour-mills; and limestone is procured, chiefly for burning. The principal seats are, Annaghmore, Pallis Park, and Mount Pleasant; the two latter are beautifully situated on the banks of Lake Pallis. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united from time immemorial to the vicarages of Ballyboy, Rahan, Lynally, Eglish, and Drumcullen, forming the union of Fircal, in the patronage of Sir C. Coote, Bart.: the rectory is impropriate in the

Marquess of Downshire. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £139. 17., of which £90 are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar; the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £2182. 9. 7. per annum. The church was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe of Killaughey comprises 659*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*, valued at £637. 12. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Frankford, and has a chapel at Mount Bolus.

KILLAVALLY, a village, in the parish of NEWTOWN, poor-law union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing 121 inhabitants.—See KILLEVALLY.

KILLAVENOGH, or CLONMORE, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Templemore, on the road from that place to Rathdowney; containing 3557 inhabitants. It comprises 8160 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of bog; and contains the residence of Dromard. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Templemore: the tithe rent-charge is £277. 18. 6., and there is a glebe of 36 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Templemore, and contains a chapel.

KILLAVONEY.—See KILROAN.

KILLAWILLIN, a village, in the parish of MONANIMY, poor-law union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 394 inhabitants.

KILLEA, a parish, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Londonderry, on the road from that place to Lifford, and on the railway to Enniskillen; containing 959 inhabitants. According to the Orduance survey, it comprises 1869 statute acres, of which 1792 are applotted under the Tithe act; 80 acres are bog. Carrigans is a constabulary police station, and has a post under Londonderry. Dunmore House is the seat of R. M'Clintock, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £127. 10. The church is a small plain building, erected in 1765 by subscription and parochial assessment, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £273. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 26 acres; it was built in 1818, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £350 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lagan.

KILLEA, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Templemore, on the road to Dunkerrin; containing 1526 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4773 statute acres, and is principally in pasture; it contains limestone and granite. Here is a constabulary police station. Killea is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Templemore: the tithe rent-charge is £166. 3., and the glebe comprises 8½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Templemore, and has a chapel at Killea. About 110 children are educated in a school under the National Board, and a second school has been opened by the incumbent with the aid of the Church Education Society. Here are some remains of the church, to which a burial-ground is attached.

KILLEA, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the sea-port and post-town of Dunmore, 2068 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3953 statute acres, and near its southern extremity is the fishing-village of Portala. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, episcopally united, in 1815, to that of Rathmoylan, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in J. Kearney, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £202. 10., of which £110. 15. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £163. 5. 6. The church was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe of the union comprises 6*a.* 27*p.*, and consists of a small plot in each parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killea is part of the district of Passage, and contains a chapel.—See DUNMORE.

KILLEAD, or KILLAGH, a parish, in the barony of LOWER MASSEREENE, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Antrim, on the road to Lurgan; containing 6725 inhabitants. This extensive parish is for a distance of eight miles bounded on the west by Lough Neagh, and is divided into the districts of Upper and Lower Kilmakevit, and Upper and Lower Killelough; it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 42,836½ statute acres, including 789¼ in the Grange of Carmavy, and 19,794½ in Lough Neagh. The land is mostly in a high state of cultivation, and there is neither bog nor waste; the whole surface is drained, fenced, and managed on the Scottish system: the principal crop is wheat, for which the soil is peculiarly adapted, and which was cultivated here with great success when scarcely known in any other part of the country. The farmhouses are large and well-built; they have excellent farmyards and homesteads attached to them, and, with the comfortable cottages of the peasantry, and the numerous orchards, gardens, plantations, and hedgerows, give to this district a rich and cheerful appearance. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Langford Lodge, the handsome mansion of Sir Hercules Pakenham; Glendarragh; Benneagh; Glenoak; and Tully House. The weaving of linen is carried on to some extent in various parts of the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Earl of Massareene; the rectory is impropriate in J. Whitla, Esq., and nine others. The rectorial tithe rent-charge is £623. 9., and the vicarial £525. The church is a plain structure, nearly in the centre of the parish, erected about a century ago. The glebe-house is an elegant residence, erected in 1817 by the incumbent, at an expense of £1500, of which £100 were a gift and £1000 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises about ten acres. At Gortree, formerly a separate parish, but since the Reformation included in this parish, of which it is the principal burial-place, a very handsome church was erected in 1831, under the auspices of Sir H. Pakenham, aided by a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £315 for its repair. At the entrance to the churchyard is a trium-

phal arch, erected in 1832, at the expense of the parishioners, in honour of Captain Armstrong, to whose memory it bears a long inscription. The church is endowed with £100 per annum by Sir H. Pakenham, the patron, who has built a residence for the chaplain; and serves as a chapel of ease to the parochial church. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Glenavy; the chapel, a small neat building, was erected in 1824. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly: to one of them, situated at Tully, is attached a very extensive burial-ground, in which is a costly monument, in the Grecian style, to the memory of S. Cunningham, Esq., of the island of St. Vincent's, a native of this parish. Of the numerous public schools, one at Ballyhill was built in 1809, by Mr. Johnson, by whom it is partly supported; one in the churchyard, built in 1802, is supported by the vicar; and one built by Sir H. Pakenham is supported by him and his lady, at whose expense, also, many of the children of both sexes are entirely clothed. Lady Massareene bequeathed £100, and Mr. Cunningham £200, to purchase land and divide the rents among the poor; a small farm in Ballygenniff was accordingly purchased, and is let for £16 per annum. There are numerous mounds and forts, some defended by a single and others by a double fosse; two of them have arched excavations. There are also several ruins of churches, and many relics of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Clotworthy, Earl of Massareene, was interred in the parish church.

KILLEAGH, a post-town and parish, in the union of Midleton, barony of Imokilly, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 7 miles (W.) from Youghal, and 114 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Youghal; containing 2815 inhabitants, of whom 789 are in the town. A nunnery is said to have been founded in the 7th century, by St. Abban, near the spot now occupied by the parish church. The town consists of one regular street, comprising 125 houses, and is neatly built; it is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post office to Cork, Youghal, and Castlemartyr. Fairs are held on Jan. 18th, June 13th, Aug. 11th, and Nov. 12th; a great quantity of live stock is sold. A court is held for the manor of Inchiquin, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of Killeagh, Ardagh, Dangandonovan, and Clonpriest. The water of the small river Dissour, which passes by the town, is in high repute for its bleaching properties; and near a bridge that crosses the stream is a boulting-mill.

The parish comprises 5854 statute acres, of which a small quantity is bog, about 400 acres woodland, and the remainder arable or pasture land of good quality and well cultivated. Sea-sand and sea-weed are used as manure, and there is abundance of limestone, brownstone, and inferior slate. The principal seat is *Ahadoe House*, the residence of Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart., not more remarkable for its natural beauties than for its having remained in the same family more than 600 years, while nearly all the other estates in the south of Ireland have been confiscated. It was granted in 1172 to Philip de Capell, lineal ancestor of the present baronet, and is called by the peasantry "the Maiden Estate," to distinguish it from the numerous forfeited properties in its vicinity. From its elevated situation, the house commands views of the distant ocean; while the deep wood of Glenbower, one of the few remnants of the ancient forests, lies stretched below. This romantic glen, which is thought to be equal in beauty to the celebrated Wicklow Dargle, commences above the town of Killeagh, and winds upwards for some miles till it is lost in the mountains. Its precipitous sides are richly wooded; and the Dissour, which runs through it and forms a lovely lake, in winter dashes with the fury of a mountain torrent, fully justifying the name of *Glaunbour*, or "the Deafening Valley." The present house is about to be replaced by a castellated mansion, for which a site has been selected with great taste; and a fine new road, nearly a mile in length, through Glenbower, has been opened by the present baronet. This road, which passes over a deep ravine by means of a neat iron bridge, commands some delightful views, among which are the magnificent prospects from the Warren Hill, the Bathing-house Glen, the Foxes' Rock, and the Upper Cascade. In the grounds is a *nux vesicaria*, or bladder-nut tree; also an ancient sycamore of very large size. *Drumdiah House*, the seat of Roger Green Davis, Esq., consists of a centre and two wings, ornamented with Doric columns, and with a portico at the eastern end. This handsome mansion, which was completed in 1833, is near the summit of an eminence, from which a splendid prospect is obtained of the country extending to Youghal, with its fine bay, and of Capell Island. Here is also *Mount Uniacke*, the seat of Norman Uniacke, Esq., an ancient family mansion, situated among mountains which have been brought into cultivation; it is surrounded by a grove of trees, and commands extensive views of the sea and the vale of Imokilly.

The living is a rectory entire, within the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £730. 18. The church is a plain building with a square tower, at the extremity of the town; for the erection of which, a loan of £375 was granted by the Board of First Fruits in 1811. There is a spacious glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board, in 1809, gave £100 and lent £1000; the remainder of the cost of £1940 being supplied by the rector: the glebe comprises 16 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Dangandonovan and Ardagh, and part of Clonpriest; and containing two chapels, one at Killeagh, and the other at Inch, in Ardagh. There are two public schools, in which about 80 children are taught, and for one of which Sir A. de Capell Brooke erected a handsome school-house; also a Sunday school, and a dispensary. A castle, said to have been built by the Carews, formerly existed here, and was charged, in 1364, with an annuity to William Skiddy, mayor of Cork. Within the parish is a rock of red-clay formation, rising like a pyramid, and nearly covered with moss and plants; and some extraordinary caverns were explored in 1826 by Sir A. de Capell Brooke.

KILLEAGH, county of Meath.—See Killagh.

KILLEANY, county of Clare.—See Kilheny.

KILLEANY, or Killaney, a village, in the parish of Arranmore, barony of Arran, union and county of Galway, and province of Connaught, on the north-east side of the island of Arranmore; containing 604 inhabitants. It is a coast-guard station in the Galway district, and also a station for pilots. The inhabitants

are generally fishermen, and have 39 hookers for fishing and carrying kelp to Galway: there is a small pier at the upper end of the bay.—See ARRAN ISLANDS.

KILLEANY, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY. —See KILLENY.

KILLEANY, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Stradbally, on the road from that place to Portarlington; containing 154 inhabitants, and comprising 946 statute acres. Petty-sessions for the district are held here irregularly. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £37. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stradbally.

KILLEARY, a parish, in the union of ARDEE, barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Nobber, and on the road from Navan to Ardee; containing 2552 inhabitants. It comprises 6206 statute acres; and includes Parsonstown, the property of the Brinkley family. The living is partly a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Syddan; the rectory is in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge amounts to £242. 4. 2., of which £159. 2. 8. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar, who has a glebe of 3*a*. 2*r*. 16*p*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Lobinstown, comprising also the parishes of Syddan, Innismoth, and Mitchellstown, and containing chapels at Lobinstown and Heronstown.

KILLEBAN, or KILLABIN, a parish, partly in the barony of BALLYADAMS, but chiefly in that of SLIEUMARGUE, union of ATHY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Athy, on the road from that place to Castlecomer; containing 12,939 inhabitants. It includes the villages of Arles, Ballylinan, and Ballickmoyler, which are separately described; and comprises 25,995 statute acres, generally fertile, and chiefly in pasture, with some bog and mountain. Limestone, flagstone, and sandstone are quarried, and at Newtown are extensive collieries: there are also collieries at the Rushes, Moudebeg, Towlerton, Cogeo, Hunt's Park, and other places. At Clonbrook is a large grist-mill. Fairs are held at Mayo on June 29th and Oct. 18th; also fairs at Ballickmoyler and Ballylinan. A manorial court is held at Newtown, once in two months; and petty-sessions at Ballickmoyler every Wednesday, and at Ballylinan on alternate Thursdays. There are police stations at Ballickmoyler, Ballylinan, Newtown, and Maidenhead; and dispensaries at Ballickmoyler and Newtown. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £969. 4. 8. Here are two churches, one at Castletown and the other at Mayo, for the erection of which latter the Board of First Fruits, in 1813, gave £800; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £108 for the repairs of that at Castletown, and £172 for that at Mayo. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the districts of Killeban, Doonane, and Ballyadams; there are chapels at Ballylinan, Arles, Killeen, Mayo, and Doonane. The district of Killeban comprises a great part of the parishes of Killeban, Shrnel, and Grange; a new chapel was lately opened at Killeen, for which A. F. St. George, Esq., gave an acre of ground. About 400 children are educated in public schools, to which the rector subscribes; there are also six Sunday schools. St. Abban, in 650, founded a monastery here, in which he is said to have been interred; some remains exist of its church, and within the parish are also remains of the monastery of Clona, and of Kilgory and Ballylinan churches.

KILLEDAN, or KILLEDIN, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Swinford, on the road from that place to Ballagh; containing 6410 inhabitants. Some of the land is very good and well cultivated, but there are large tracts of bog; the total area is 14,515 statute acres. A market on Thursday has been established at the village of Cultymough, or Newtown-Brown. The principal seats are Ballinamore, Killedan, Anna Hill, and Oxford. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Straid, or Templemore; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of R. Palmer, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £308. 13. 6., which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar. The church is a neat building, erected at Ballinamore by the Ormsby family, in 1780. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel. Here was a friary of conventual Franciscans.

KILLEDMUND, a village, in the parish of KILTENNEL, barony of IBRONE EAST, union of ENNISCORTHY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Bagnalstown to Enniscorthy; containing 154 inhabitants. This place being situated at the western foot of Mount Leinster, includes within its scenery the Blackstairs mountains and Scullogh Gap: during the disturbances of 1798 it was burnt by the insurgents. It contains the parish church and school; and has fairs on March 12th and July 15th.

KILLEEDY, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of GLENQUIN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Newcastle, on the road from that place to Newmarket; containing 6341 inhabitants. The castle of Glenqnin here, which gives name to the barony, was built by an Irish chieftain of the O'Hallinans, in 1462, but was soon afterwards seized by the O'Briens, who retained possession for some years, when it was seized by the O'Hanlons, who in their turn were expelled by the Geraldines, by whom it was forfeited in the Desmond rebellion; it was ultimately dismantled by Captain Raleigh. This castle was granted to Sir W. Courtney in 1591, together with the castle of Killeedy, which had been erected by the Knights Templars and had afterwards belonged to the earls of Desmond. At Strand, near Glenquin, the Knights Templars erected Temple-Stran, in 1291; and the castle of Cleanlis, or Castle English, a strong fortress, the owner of which enjoyed peculiar privileges, was also in this parish. It comprises 25,456 statute acres, of which 9059 are applotted under the Tithe act, and the remainder is mountain and bog: the mountains contain coal, ironstone, and limestone. At Hernsbrook is a very neat residence. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of Killeedy in the cathedral of Limerick, and is in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £361. 19. The church and glebe-house were destroyed by the Rock-

ites in 1822, and have not been rebuilt: the glebe comprises 27 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killeeny is the head of a district, called Ashford, comprising also a small part of Monegay; the chapel is a large plain building, at Ashford.

KILLEEK, or KILLAUGH, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Swords, and on the road from Dublin to the Naul; containing 185 inhabitants, and 807 statute acres. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Swords. The rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; the tithe rent-charge is £126. 2. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Finglas and St. Margaret's. Near New Place are the extensive ruins of a magnificent mansion; and there are some remains of the church.

KILLEELY.—See KILLILY and KILLELY.

KILLEEN, or NEW ARRAN, a village, in the parish of DROMACOO, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Kinvarra, on the road from that place to Galway; containing, in 1831, 360, and in 1836, 600 inhabitants. It is on the bay of Galway, and has a pier.

KILLEEN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Dublin to Athboy; containing 580 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 16th century, by St. Endeus; and also a nunnery, of which his sister St. Fanchea was abbess. The barony came into the family of Plunkett by the marriage of Sir Christopher Plunkett, in 1403, with the only daughter and heiress of Sir Lucas Cusac; and Lucas, the tenth lord, was created Earl of Fingall by James I., in 1628. The parish comprises 3346½ statute acres: about one-third is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture of excellent quality; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Here are several quarries of black limestone. Killeen Castle, the seat of the Earl of Fingall, was originally a stately structure, erected by Hugh de Lacy, in 1180, and has been enlarged and improved after a design by Johnston, in which the style of its ancient architecture has been retained with fine effect; the demesne comprises more than 840 statute acres, and is tastefully laid out and embellished. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in P. P. Metge, of Athlumney, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Taragh; the tithe rent-charge is £153, two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. The church, near the castle, is a very interesting structure, erected by Sir Christopher Plunkett, who died in 1445; the east window is of lofty dimensions, and of very elegant design. Among the ancient monuments are those of the founder and his wife; of Robert Cusac, who died in 1620; and of John Quartermas (who roofed the church) and his wife, dated 1507. The church formerly contained a chantry and a guild of the Blessed Virgin. The glebe comprises 57 acres of good land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Dunsany, or Kilmessan.

KILLEEN, a parish, in the union of DURROW, barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Durrow, on the road from that place to Kilkenny; containing about 632 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Aughamacart, with which parish the tithes are returned: the rectory is impropriate in the family of Fitzpatrick. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Durrow. Here are the ruins of Ballykaly Castle.

KILLEENADEEMA, or KILNADEEMA, a parish, in the union and barony of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Loughrea; containing 3754 inhabitants. This parish comprises a considerable portion of the Derrybrian mountains, and contains 24,504 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, with the greater portion of the rectory united, together forming part of the union of Loughrea; the remainder of the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Clonfert: the tithe rent-charge is £115. 8., of which £9. 14. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilteskill, and containing chapels at Kildeema, Derrybrian, and Ayle.

KILLEENASLEENA, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 220 inhabitants, and comprising 730 statute acres. It is wholly impropriate, and a stipend is paid to a neighbouring clergyman for the performance of the occasional duties. The tithe rent-charge is £26. 5.

KILLEENAVARRA.—See KILLUNAVARRA.

KILLEENEY, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Gort, near the road from that place to Kinvarra; containing 1165 inhabitants, and 6117 statute acres. The land is very coarse and rocky, and the only seat is Normangrove. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the deanery, and the vicarage of Ardrahan. The tithe rent-charge is £73. 10. 4., of which £15. 15. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £5. 10. 3. to the dean, £31. 10. to the incumbent of Ardrahan, and the remainder to the vicar. There are some remains of the church, with a small burial-ground attached. About a mile from Kinvarra is a hole in the rock, called the Pigeon Hole, which leads to a natural cavern, three or four hundred feet in extent. In the parish are also the remains of the castle of Cahir Irlane, said to have belonged to the Killikellys.

KILLEENOUGH.—See KILLENORTY.

KILLEEVAN, a parish, in the union of CLONES, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, on the river Fin, and on the road from Clones to Dublin; containing, with the post-town of Newbliss, 8417 inhabitants, of whom about 87 are in the village. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 11,571¾ statute acres, of which 11,314¾ are in Dartry (including a detached portion of 127½ acres, and 55¾ under water) and 257 in the barony of Monaghan: of the whole, 9329 are applotted under the Tithe act. The land is principally under tillage, the soil fertile, and the system of agriculture improved: there are several detached portions of bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patron-

age of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £389. 4. 6. The church is a neat plain structure, built in 1794, and enlarged in 1812 by a gift of £100 and a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £142 for repairs. The glebe-house was erected in 1812, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the late Board; the glebe comprises 64 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Aughabog, and containing two chapels; the chapel of this parish, on the townland of Killafuddy, is a neat edifice, erected in 1817.—See Newbliss.

KILLEGLAND, or Killeylan, also called Kilmeglan, a parish, in the union of Dunshaughlin, barony of Ratoath, county of Meath, and province of Leinster; containing 411 inhabitants, who are nearly all in the post-town of Ashbourne. The parish consists of 716 statute acres; and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ratoath: the tithe rent-charge is £40. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ratoath, and has a chapel at Ashbourne.

KILLEGNEY, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S. W.) from Enniscorthy; on the river Boro, and near the high road to New Ross; containing 1763 inhabitants. It comprises 6686 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is mostly light and poor, but the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and drill husbandry is in general use. Castle Boro, the spacious modern mansion of Lord Carew, is built on the site of an ancient castle belonging to that family, of whom the present lord was created a peer of Ireland in 1834, and of the United Kingdom in 1838. The house is beautifully situated on the bank of the picturesque river Boro, which, after winding through the richly wooded demesne, discharges itself into the Slaney about two miles below Enniscorthy; and the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, comprehend some beautiful scenery, in which the spire of the church, rising above the neighbouring groves, forms a pleasing feature. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1798, to the impropriate curacy of Chapple, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £228. 9. 3. The church, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £900, in 1827, is a neat edifice, and an elegant spire was added to it some years ago at the expense of the present Lord Carew; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £106 for its repair. The glebe-house is a neat residence, in Chapple parish, erected in 1831, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £200 from the late Board; the glebe comprises 16 acres, subject to a rent of £13. 16. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Templeudigan; the chapel is at Poolpeasty. The Rev. James Gordon, author of an Abridgment of Irish History, the History of the Rebellion in 1798, and various other works, was for many years rector.

KILLEHENY, or Killahinny, a parish, in the union of Listowel, barony of Iraghticonnor, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 11 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarbert, and on the south-eastern shore of the estuary of the Shannon; containing 3050 inhabitants. It comprises 4654 statute acres, about one-third of which is arable land of good quality; the remainder is coarse mountain pasture, with a great quantity of bog. Agriculture is improving; sea-weed and sea-sand are used as manures, and limestone is abundant. Fine salmon and trout are taken in the river Cashen. There is a telegraph on Knockanore mountain. Spraymount is the residence of Captain W. Raymond, and the other seats are those of Captain Hewson, and C. Julian, Esq.: in the grounds of the latter, some skeletons in stone graves were discovered in 1829. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Aghavallin; the rectory is impropriate in A. Stoughton, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £93. 9., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lisseltin, and has a chapel at Ballybunnian. Here are the celebrated caverns of Ballybunnian, which are described under the head of that place.

KILLEIGH, a village and chapelry, and formerly a post-town, in that part of the parish of Geashill which is in the barony of Geashill, union of Tullamore, King's county, and province of Leinster, 9¾ miles (N. W.) from Portarlington, and on the road from Dublin to Birr; containing 262 inhabitants. An abbey was founded here in the 6th century, which existed till the Dissolution, and in 1578 was granted, with its possessions, to Gerald, Earl of Kildare. A nunnery was founded by the Warren family in the 12th century, for nuns of the order of St. Augustine; and a monastery for Grey friars was established here in the reign of Edward I., which was granted to John Allee, at the Reformation. The village contains 52 houses and a brewery and malting-house, and is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on July 1st and Oct. 17th. Killeigh is a chapelry in the diocese of Kildare, annexed to the benefice of Geashill, and has a large ancient chapel, partly rebuilt in 1830, at a cost of £600, raised by parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is in the district of Ballycane, or Geashill, and has a spacious chapel. Some remains exist of one of the religious houses, close to which is the entrance to a cave; and there are also some remains of a rath that formerly surrounded the village.—See Geashill.

KILLEIGHY.—See Ballykeane.

KILLEILAGH, a parish, in the barony of Corcomroe, union of Limerick, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 6¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ennistymon, and on the road from Ballyvaughan to Ballyaline; containing 3904 inhabitants. This parish comprises 12,357 statute acres, a large part of which consists of mountain pasture and bog: slate of inferior quality is found at Donagore. Ballyaline bay is well situated for fishing, and has a coast-guard station, included in the Miltown-Malbay district; there is a constabulary police station at Knockfin. Off the coast is Innishere, one of the Arran Isles, between which and the main land is the South sound, or entrance to Galway bay. The principal seats are, Doolen; Arranview, commanding, as its name implies, a fine view of the Arran Isles and the coast of Galway; and Ballyaline; besides which there are several other respectable residences. Killeilagh is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilmanaheen; the rectory is united to those of Kilmoon and Carrune.

The tithe rent-charge is £166. 3., two-thirds payable to the rector, and one-third to the vicar. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Arranview, or Tuoclea, and has a chapel at Knockfin. At Glassie, and Donagore, are the ruins of the castles respectively so called, the latter being a circular tower on a square base; and at Ballynalacken, on a rocky eminence near the sea, stands the castle of that name, which has been repaired by J. O'Brien, Esq., its proprietor. Boetius Clancy, a celebrated chieftain, formerly resided at St. Catherine's, and a mound of earth is still shewn as the spot where his castle once stood.

KILLEINY, or KILLINEY, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12½ miles (W. by S.) from Tralee; containing 3481 inhabitants, of whom 197 are in the village. It includes the low sandy peninsula of Magharee, which separates the bay of Tralee from that of Brandon; and off the northern extremity of the peninsula are the small isles called the Magharees, or "Seven Hogs," which abound with limestone, and where kelp is still made, but not to its former extent. To the west of Castle-Gregory is a small lake, which might be easily drained; and an embankment or pier would be of great benefit. The parish comprises 14,956 statute acres, including a considerable tract of mountain and bog: the arable land, which is generally manured with sea-weed, is extremely fertile, and particularly noted for producing wheat of a superior quality. Stone for building abounds, and limestone is found near the glebe. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £324. 14. The church is a small plain structure, for the building of which the Board of First Fruits gave £800, in 1812, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £159 for its repair. There is no glebe-house: the glebe is merged in the bishop's farm of Killeiny, but the tenant pays £16 per annum to the rector. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Castle-Gregory, which comprises the parishes of Killeiny, North Cloghane, Stradbally, and Ballyduff, and has chapels at Castle Gregory and North Cloghane. The ruins of the old church adjoin the present edifice; and at Killeton are vestiges of an ancient burial-ground.—See CASTLE-GREGORY.

KILLELAGH, or KILLELA, a parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Maghera; containing 3258 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 10,270 statute acres, of which more than half is good mountain pasture and the remainder under tillage: the substratum is basalt, and the soil generally thin and cold, but the lands have been lately improved by a judicious use of lime; there is a sufficient tract of turbary for fuel, but no waste land. On the eastern boundary is Carntogher mountain, rising 1521 feet above the level of the sea. In the mountain district the inhabitants are principally native Irish, and in the plains, of Scottish extraction. Five townlands are in the manor of Maghera, and belong to the see of Derry; three, in the manor of Kilrea, belong to the Mercers' Company; and four, in the manor of Bellaghy, to the Vintners' Company, of London. The parish was formerly united to Maghera, but in 1794 was separated from it, and now forms a distinct benefice. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £148. 8. 4. The church is a small plain edifice without tower or spire, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £500 in 1808, and in 1810 £100 were given towards the erection of the glebe-house; the glebe comprises 27·2 acres, constituting part of the townland of Gortinure, and of which 12·0 acres are under cultivation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Maghera; the chapel is a spacious and handsome building with a tower, lately erected. In the townland of Tirnony is a cromlech, and near it are the ruins of a very ancient church, which was destroyed in the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, and subsequently rebuilt.

KILLELAN, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Castledermot, and on the confines of the county of Wicklow and Dublin; containing 1764 inhabitants. It comprises 7378¾ statute acres: the greater portion of the land is good, and the system of agriculture improved; a considerable tract of bog has been brought into cultivation by R. Archbold, Esq.; and there is little waste or unprofitable land. The surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts picturesque. Davidstown, in the parish, is a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and finely planted demesne, above which rises Hughstown hill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, consisting of the seven denominations of Bolton, Simonstown, Newtown, Commonstown, Collin, Colerake, and Hughstown, and formerly constituting part of the union of Timolin, from which it has been separated and formed into a distinct benefice, in the patronage of Sir R. Steele, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £247. 10., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castledermot. There are some slight remains of the old church, and also of an hospital formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, consisting of a square tower.

KILLELONEHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of COSHMA, but chiefly in that of PUBBLEBRIEN, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Limerick to Croom; containing, with part of the town of Patrick's-Well, 982 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2069 statute acres; the land is in general of good quality, resting on a substratum of limestone, and the system of agriculture is much improved. The surrounding scenery is enlivened by several good houses and well-planted demesnes: the principal are Fort Etna and Attyflin. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and forms part of the corps of the prebend of St. Munchin in the cathedral of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 9. 3. The church was destroyed in the war of 1641, and is now in ruins; the members of the Establishment attend that of Kilpeacon. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 5½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Loughmore. Here are

some remains of a castle built by Dermot O'Hurley, in the 15th century.

KILLELY, Killeely, or Killegally, a parish, in the poor-law union of Limerick, partly in the barony of Pubblebrien, county of Limerick, partly within the north liberties of the city of Limerick, but chiefly in the barony of Lower Bunratty, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Limerick; on the mail-road to Ennis, and on the river Shannon; containing 5065 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Meelick, comprises 6607 statute acres; almost equally divided between tillage and pasture. It extends nearly to the old Thomond-bridge, at Limerick; and includes the extensive distillery of Messrs. Brown, Stein, and Co. Limestone abounds and is used for manure, and there is some bog near the Shannon. There are stations of the constabulary police at Cratloe, Meelick, and Thomond-gate. Cratloe Woods, a highly improved and beautiful seat, is the residence of Augustus Stafford O'Brien, Esq.; the demesne and wood are chiefly in this parish, but extend into the adjoining parish of Kilfentinan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent charge is £210. 16. 6. The church, a small plain structure, picturesquely situated at Meelick, was built in 1735, by Mr. Burton, ancestor of the Marquess of Conyngham, and subsequently made parochial; it has undergone a thorough repair, a grant of £220 having been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that purpose. The communion-plate was presented by the Conyngham family. The glebe-house, built in 1779 by the then incumbent, an excellent mansion commanding a beautiful view of the Shannon, stands on a glebe of 12 acres; it has been much improved by the present rector, who has made new approaches to it. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the district of Meelick, and partly in that of Thomond-gate, or St. Lelia. Of five schools, one, at Cratloe, is supported by Mr. O'Brien; and about one mile south-east from Cratloe Cross is the Cratloe and Meelick public dispensary.

KILLELY, Killeely, or Killila, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Oulart, and on the coast-road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 770 inhabitants. It comprises $1810\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, and contains two quarries of good building-stone of a slaty kind; also limestone-gravel and marl. A fair is held at Croshue on January 1st, and fairs at Blackwater on March 25th, Corpus-Christi, 10th August, and 11th November. Castle Talbot, the seat of the ancient family of Talbot, is now occupied by a tenant of William Talbot, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an impropriate curacy, forming part of the union of Castle-Ellis; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth: the tithe rent-charge is £63. 18. 6., of which £34. 3. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killely forms part of the liberty of Blackwater, which includes this parish and Ballyvalloo, and has a chapel there. Some remains exist of the church, and of a Danish rath.—See the article upon Blackwater.

KILLEMLAGH, or Killemilagh, a parish, in the union of Cahirciveen, barony of Iveragh, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 8 miles (S. W.) from Cahirciveen; containing 2728 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 11,857 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of mountain and bog, is situated on the western coast, and on the south-eastern side of the harbour of Valentia. Its southern extremity forms Bolus Head, which is on the north-west side of the entrance to the bay of Ballinaskelligs. Puffin Island, so called from its being much frequented by puffins, and which also abounds with rabbits, is steep and craggy, with a remarkable gap in its highest part: the Skellig Islands also lie off this parish, and are separately described. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, and in the collection of sea-weed for manure. At Portmagee is a coast guard station, in the district of Valencia, and petty-sessions are held there once in three weeks. The principal seats are Belville, Waterview, Kilkevaragh, and Ahadda. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the corps of the treasurership of Ardfert: the tithe rent-charge is £76. 3., and there is a glebe at Kerl. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Prior, and has a chapel at Portmagee and Kerl. The ruins of the church, which was dedicated to St. Finian, are at the bottom of the bay of Ballinaskelligs, which is so much exposed to a heavy sea that the only landing-place is in a small creek to the north. Here are some chalybeate springs.

KILLENAGH, a parish, in the union of Gorey, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Gorey; containing 736 inhabitants. This parish is on the eastern coast, and comprises $3232\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, which are almost exclusively under tillage. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Ardamine: the rectory is impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., who receives the whole of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £108. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of River-chapel or Ballygarret. A dispensary was established in 1829.

KILLENAULE, a small market and post town, and a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Slievardagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Fethard, and 84 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cashel to Callan; containing 3755 inhabitants, of whom 1786 are in the town. The parish comprises 7711 statute acres, and furnishes limestone, flagstone, potters'-clay, iron-ore, and slate fit for making pencils: its large collieries are described in the article on the county, *which see*. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, where there is a weekly market; and fairs are held on the first Thursday (O. S.) in May and October, Jan. 1st, March 25th, June 24th, and Aug. 14th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Cooleagh, Magowry, Drangan, Isertkeran, and Barrettsgrange, and the rectory of St. Johnstown, forming the union of Killenaule, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is appropriate to the chancellorship of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, two-thirds payable to the chancellor, and one-third to the vicar; the entire tithe

of the benefice of the incumbent is £711. 15. The church is a small building, erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at an expense of £689. The glebe-house, in Cooleagh parish, was built in 1773, by the then incumbent, at a cost of £500; the five glebes in the union consist of 44 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, and has a chapel. Here are the remains of Gralla and Graystone Castles.

KILLENCARE, or KILLENKERE, a parish, in the union of BAILIEBOROUGH, partly in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, but chiefly in that of CASTLERAGHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Bailieborough, on the road to Virginia; containing 8126 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Killinskere, comprises 15,962¼ statute acres; 131¼ are water, and there is some bog. The lands are principally arable, and in a tolerable state of cultivation, producing abundant crops. Slate is found here, but of very inferior quality, and the quarries formerly worked have in consequence been discontinued: an ore supposed to be zinc has been discovered on the townland of Durryham, but it has not been yet worked. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Richard, Earl of Westmeath: the vicarial tithe rentcharge is £360. The church, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted £900 as a gift, and £1200 as a loan, in 1817, is a very neat structure. The same Board, in 1816, gave £325 and lent £1050 towards the erection of the glebe-house, which is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 331 acres of profitable land, with about 47 acres of bog. The perpetual cure of Mullough, or Mullagh, forms part of this parish, and the incumbent is allowed £55 per annum by the vicar; part, also, of Killencare has lately been added to the district of Billeses, to the incumbent of which curacy the vicar pays £45 per annum: the patronage of the former is in the vicar of Killencare, who is, with the vicars of Lavay and Lurgan, likewise patron of Billeses. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel here is a plain building, and there is also one at Clanaphillip. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, in connexion with the General Assembly. Of two schools, one is supported by Lord Farnham. Here are numerous mineral springs, some of which are used medicinally.

KILLENELLICK.—See GALBALLY, in the county of LIMERICK.

KILLENEMOR, a parish, in the union and barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Mitchelstown; containing 211 inhabitants. This small parish consists of only one townland, comprising 414 statute acres, and for all civil purposes has merged into the parish of Glanworth. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms the corps of the prebend of Killenemor in the cathedral of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rentcharge is £30, and forms part of the economy fund of the cathedral. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Glenworth.

KILLENNY.—See KILLEANY.

KILLENORTY, or KILLENOUGHT, a parish, partly in the barony of COSHMA, but chiefly in the barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Patrick's-Well, and on the road from Croom to Limerick; containing 420 inhabitants. The parish comprises 858 statute acres; the soil is generally good, and is based on limestone. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the bishop's mensal. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Loughmore.

KILLENTIERNA, a parish, in the union of KILLARNEY, partly in the barony of MAGONIHY, but chiefly in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Castleisland, on the road to Killarney; containing 3106 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Brown Flesk, comprises 10,231 statute acres. The soil is light and gravelly; limestone, which abounds, is used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving: there are several patches of bog. Dicksgrove, the finely wooded demesne of the Meredith family, is in this parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united to that of Dysert, together constituting the union of Killentierna, in the patronage of the Proprietors of the Seigniory of Castleisland: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £212. 10. 6., and of the whole union £342. 15.; there is a glebe of 35 acres, subject to a rent of £50 late currency. The church is a small plain building with a square tower, erected in 1814, by a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. An excellent glebe-house was built by the incumbent in 1840. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Currens, or Killentierna: the chapel is near the latter village. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILLENUMERY, a parish, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Dromahaire, on the road from that place to Sligo; containing 4605 inhabitants. It comprises 14,086½ statute acres, principally under tillage, with a considerable quantity of mountain land and bog. Coal and iron ore exist here, but have not been worked, and limestone is plentiful; crystal-spar, or Irish diamond, is found at Cashel. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, episcopally united to the vicarage of Killery, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in R. Baker, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £165, of which £52. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross value of the vicarial union, including tithe and glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £578. 9. 2. The church is a neat building, erected in 1822 by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits; there is a chapel of ease at Killery. The same Board, in 1812, gave £350 and lent £450 for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe comprises 521 acres, a part of which is mountain land and bog. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Killery, and has a chapel at Ballinagar. The abbey of Creevlea, described in the article on Dromohaire, is in this parish.

KILLENVOY, a parish, in the barony of ATHLONE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CON-

NAUGHT, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Athlone, on the road from that place to Roscommon; containing 2388 inhabitants. It comprises 6554½ statute acres, and contains a small quantity of bog; there is an abundance of excellent limestone. The principal seats are Scregg, Kellybrook, Churchboro, Bondville, and Mount-Plunket, the last a handsome building situated on Lough Ree. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilmean, Portcrin, Ivernoon or St. John's, and Raharrow, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £97. 10., which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar; and the tithe rent-charge of the whole vicarial benefice is £170. 7. The church, a neat edifice, was built by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1822; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £133 for its repair. The glebe-house was built in 1825, by a gift and loan, each of £400, from the Board: the glebe consists of 28*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, paying 18*s.* 4*d.* per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of St. John's, and contains a chapel at Culleen. About 100 children are educated in a school under the Church Education Society, and 100 more in two other schools. Numerous skeletons have been dug up.

KILLENY, or KILLEANY, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S.) from Headford, on the road to Lough Corrib; containing 1772 inhabitants. It comprises 5711½ statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Headford: the tithe rent-charge is £111. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the pârish is part of the district of Headford; the chapel is a small thatched edifice.

KILLERERAN, a parish, in the union of TUAM, partly in the baronies of BALLYMOE, and DUNMORE and TYAQUIN, but chiefly in that of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Dangan, 4782 inhabitants. It comprises 14,535 statute acres, and includes about 800 acres of waste and a tract of bog, both reclaimable. The principal seats are Brook Lodge, Hillsbrook, and Castle Moyle. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of council, in 1792, to the rectory and vicarage of Knockmoy, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £256. 2. 6., and of the whole union £421. 2. 6. The church is a plain neat structure, erected in 1823, by aid of a gift of £500 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1800, at a cost exceeding £700, chiefly paid by the then incumbent; the glebe consists of 40 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel. There are two schools; one in connexion with the National Board, and the other with the Church Education Society. The ruins of the castle of Barna and several raths are here.

KILLERICK, or KILLERRIG, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Carlow, and on the river Slaney; containing, with part of the suburbs of the post-town of Tallow, 860 inhabitants. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the reign of King John, by Gilbert de Bocard, which, at the suppression of that order, was granted to the Knights Hospitallers, and, at the general dissolution, to Sir Gerard Aylmer. In 1331, the Irish burnt the church, with the priest and eighty persons who had assembled in it; the Pope ordered the Archbishop of Dublin to excommunicate all the persons engaged in the perpetration of this atrocious act, and to lay their lands under an interdict. The parish comprises 5318¾ statute acres, which, with the exception of about 100 acres, are good arable and pasture land: the principal seats are Duckett's Grove and Russell's-town Park. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Urglin: the rectory is impropriate in Messrs. Humphreys and Bunbury, who receive the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £270, out of which £15. 15. are paid to the curate. At Friarstown are the ruins of a castle and of a religious establishment.

KILLERMOGH, or KILDERMOY, a parish, in the union of ABBEYLEIX, barony of CLARMALLAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1¾ mile (N. by W.) from Durrow, on the road from that place to Roscrea; containing 1114 inhabitants. It comprises 2765 statute acres, of which about 250 are waste and bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land. Limestone is obtained for building and burning. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the family of Fitzpatrick: the tithe rent-charge is £105. 16. The church, a neat building, but not in good repair, was erected in 1809, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, which also contributed, in 1829, to the building of the glebe-house: the glebe comprises 306*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Aghavoe. St. Columb is said to have founded an abbey here in 558.

KILLERORAN.—See KILLARARAN.

KILLERSHERDINY, or KILDRUMSHERDAN, a parish, in the union of COOTEHILL, barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Cootehill, on the road to Cavan; containing 10,208 inhabitants. It is also called Kilsherdany, and comprises 16,618½ statute acres, of which about 4860 are arable, 8940 are meadow and pasture, 320 woodland, 107½ water, and the remainder bog; the system of agriculture is improved. There are quarries of common whinstone, which is raised for building, and for repairing the roads: a lead-mine was formerly worked by the Irish Mining Company, but, being found unprofitable, has been discontinued. A remnant of the linen manufacture is still carried on in the parish, and there are several corn-mills. Charters are extant for four annual fairs, but one only is held, in the village of Tullyvin, on the 4th of May, for cattle: in that village is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Cootehill and Stradone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Richard, Earl of Westmeath: the tithe rent-charge is £360, of which £172. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church was built in 1795, by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; it has been in a dilapidated state for some years, and has been condemned. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by a gift from the same Board of £100,

and a loan of £1125; the glebe comprises 285 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel was built in 1825, at an expense of £700. Nearly 500 children are taught in four public schools: the parochial schools are supported by the vicar; and one at Tullyvin is endowed with £50 per annum late currency, and a house for the master. There are several forts in the parish, supposed by some to be Danish, but by others to have been raised by the native Irish as a defence against those invaders; and on the several hills on which they are situated, ancient coins have been found. In the demesne of Tullyvin is a vault, in which are 23 coffins, containing the remains of deceased members of the families of Moore and Boyle; on the townland of Curravilla is a chalybeate spring, now in disuse.

KILLERY, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. W.) from Dromahaire, on the road from that place to Collooney, and on Lough Gill; containing 3298 inhabitants. It comprises 9094½ statute acres; the land is of good quality, principally under tillage, and there is some bog and excellent limestone. Fairs are held at Ballintogher on Jan. 22nd, June 8th, July 28th, Oct. 17th, and Dec. 8th; and a manorial court is held there occasionally. Oldcastle, the seat of the Neynoe family, was erected on the site of the old castle of Kingsfort; near it is a strong chalybeate spa. Killery is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united to that of Killenumery; the rectory is impropriate in M. Baker, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £72. 14., one-third payable to the impropriator, and two-thirds to the vicar. The church is a plain building, erected in 1715. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killenumery, and has a chapel at Ballintobber. There are some remains of the old church of Killery, with a large burial-ground; and of an ancient castle at Drumcondra.

KILLESANDRA, a market and post town, and a parish, in the barony of TULLOGHONOHO, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (W.) from Cavan, and 64 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Ballinamore; containing, with the district parish of Arvagh, 12,552 inhabitants, of whom 1085 are in the town. This town, which is situated near the river Croghan and contains 207 houses, is neatly built, and has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The linen manufacture, which is carried on extensively in the neighbourhood, has contributed greatly to its prosperity; and, upon an average, coarse linens are sold in its market to the amount of £1500 weekly. The market is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions; fairs are held on Jan. 28th, March 28th, May 9th, June 22nd, July 15th, the second Wednesday in August (O. S.), Sept. 28th, and Nov. 8th. The market-house is a very neat and well-arranged building. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; a manorial court is held occasionally, and petty-sessions every alternate Thursday. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Drogheda.

The parish comprises 22,241 statute acres; 500 are woodland, and 1212 water, of which latter 74 are in Lough Oughtee. The surface is boldly undulating, and, in the southern part, rises into mountainous elevations, above which Bruce Hill is pre-eminent; not far from the town is the steep mountain of Corhill. The lands are chiefly under tillage, and the soil is tolerably fertile, but the system of agriculture is very indifferent; there is a large extent of bog. Freestone is quarried for building; and in several parts are indications of coal, but no attempt has been yet made to work it. The river Croghan, in the lower part of the parish, winds through a delightful tract of country into the magnificent lakes of Killesandra. Adjoining the town is Castle-Hamilton, a spacious mansion surrounded by an extensive and highly embellished demesne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £495. The parochial church, a very ancient structure, in a state of dilapidation, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1853, of which £1568 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The glebe-house has a glebe of 537 acres attached to it, but situated in another part of the parish. There is a chapel of ease at Derrylane, built in 1833, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, and £100 from Lord Farnham. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with the ancient parish of Killesandra: there are two chapels, situated in the town and at Corronee; also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists in the town. Mrs. Jackson bequeathed £10 per annum to be divided by the rector among ten poor housekeepers. There are numerous raths in the parish. Dr. Hales, author of a work on chronology, and other scientific works, was rector of this parish.

KILLESHER, a parish, in the union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of GLENAWLEY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing 5225 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises, with certain islands in Lower Lough M'Nean, 24,936¼ statute acres, of which 24½ are in Lough Erne and small loughs, and 642½ are in Lower Lough M'Nean: there is a considerable quantity of bog and mountain land. Fairs are held at Whitehill on May 13th, July 13th, Sept. 11th, and Nov. 11th. Florence Court, the beautiful mansion of the Earl of Enniskillen, stands in a large and finely planted demesne: near it is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Enniskillen. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £150. The church is a tolerably large building, repaired in 1819, by aid of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house: the glebe comprises 1300 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Whitehill, and one at the Crossroads: there are also two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 460 children are educated in six schools, of which three are supported by the Earl of Enniskillen, who also aids a fourth; and there are two Sunday schools. Here are some mineral springs and remarkable caves; also the ruins of the old church.

KILLESHILL, or KILLESHAL, a parish, in the union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Dungannon, on the road from that place to Ballygawley; containing 4985 inhabitants. This parish was formed by order of council in 1732, by separating 27 townlands from the parish of Carrenteel, and Archbishop Robinson endowed the living with the townland of Glencal for a

glebe, which was eventually exchanged for the present glebe adjoining the church. The parish comprises 9839½ statute acres. About half the land is arable, one-fourth pasture, and the remainder bog and waste; limestone is abundant, and is burnt for manure. The soil is cold and thin, but is well cultivated: the inhabitants combine weaving with their agricultural pursuits. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the gift of the Lord Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £325. The church is a small neat edifice, built in 1768 by aid of a gift of £481 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected in 1806, at an expense exceeding £1700, by the then incumbent: the glebe comprises 514*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Donaghmore; it has no chapel, but an altar in the open air. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial school is on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and is aided by the rector; the late Rev. D. Kelly contributed £50 towards the erection of the school-house: there are other public schools, two of which are aided by a donation of £7 per annum from Colonel Sir W. Verner, and two by £8 per annum from J. Gough, Esq.

KILLESHIN, a parish, in the union of Carlow, barony of Slieumargue, Queen's county, and province of Leinster; containing, with a part of the suburbs of Carlow, called Graigue, 5278 inhabitants. It comprises 10,905¼ statute acres, and, with the exception of about 40 acres of woodland and 200 of bog, consists of arable and pasture land: the agriculture is good; and the mountains, which rise 1000 feet above the river Barrow, are cultivated to their summits. Sandstone and limestone are found here, and extensive collieries are worked: there were formerly smelting-furnaces, which were discontinued for want of fuel. The chief seats are Springhill, Ardcleagh, Barno, Everton, and Old Derig. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is in the patronage of the Crown, and the vicarage in that of the Bishop, but they are held by one incumbent: the net income amounts to £332. The church has been rebuilt, and is a very handsome edifice in the early English style; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £800 towards defraying the expense, and private subscriptions were added to a large amount: it has a neat organ, and an excellent choir. From the churchyard, which has been tastefully laid out, and planted with flowers, shrubs, and forest-trees, is a fine prospect of Carlow and its environs; and the view from the old church is also beautiful. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Slatey, and has chapels at Graigue and Killeshin, the latter of which stands on an artificial mound and has octagon towers at the corners. Here is a very strong chalybeate spring, which was formerly in high repute. The ruins of the old parish church have an ornamented entrance, encircled with an illegible inscription in Irish characters; and near it is the site of an ancient round tower; also the remarkable "Cut of Killeshin," which is a pass on the road from Carlow to the collieries, carried through a lofty hill for more than half a mile, and from 10 to 40 feet deep and 21 wide. Within the parish are some ruins which seem to be the foundations of the public buildings of an ancient town. At Old Derig was the residence of Dr. James Doyle, Roman Catholic bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, whose letters signed J. K. L. were written there.—See Graigue.

KILLESK, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (S.) from Oulart, on the road from that place to Wexford; containing 1266 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4037½ statute acres, and contains abundance of limestone-gravel and marl; the system of agriculture is improving. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Castle-Ellis; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £123. 1. 8., of which £65. 17. 8. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killesk forms part of the liberties of Oulart and Castlebridge. Elks' horns of very large dimensions have been found.

KILLESK, a parish, in the barony of Shelburne, union of New Ross, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (S. E.) from New Ross; containing 1067 inhabitants, and 2820 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and patronage of Lord Templemore, granted in 1702, in augmentation of the impropriate curacies of Dunbrody, St. James, and Rathroe: the tithe rent-charge is £234. 5. 6., and there is a glebe of about two acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Suttons. Here are some remains of a castle said to have been built by Hervey de Montemarisco.

KILLESKEY, or Killiskey, a parish, in the union of Rathdrum, barony of Newcastle, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Ashford; on the river Vartrey, and the coach-road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 2211 inhabitants, of whom 157 are in the village. This parish, which in its civil relations is also a constablewick, comprises 9231¼ statute acres. A large portion of the land in the occupation of resident proprietors is in the highest state of cultivation, and the system of agriculture is generally improved; there is neither bog nor waste land, except some tracts of mountain, which may be easily reclaimed. The surrounding country is remarkable for the boldness and impressive magnificence of its features; and within the limits of the parish are several gentlemen's seats. *Glenmore*, the splendid residence of the Synge family, is a handsome and spacious castellated mansion, with embattled parapets, above which rises a lofty round tower, flanking the principal façade, in the centre of which is a square gateway tower forming the chief entrance; it was erected by the late F. Synge, Esq., and occupies an eminence sloping gently towards the sea, near the opening of the Devil's Glen, and surrounded by a richly planted demesne, commanding a fine view of St. George's Channel, and the castle, town, and lighthouses of Wicklow, with the intervening country thickly studded with gentlemen's seats; and in the foreground, the church rising in the midst of flourishing plantations. *Ballycurry*, a highly cultivated demesne, extends along one side of the Devil's Glen, opposite to the demesne of Glenmore. *Inchinappa*, a modernised house, is decorated with a portico of the Tuscan order, and is pleasingly situated in grounds tastefully laid out. *Dunran* commands a view of the sea and of the picturesque glen of that name. The other residences are, *Kiltimon*, finely situated on an

eminence commanding a good sea view, including the lighthouses and Head of Wicklow; *Ballyhenry House*, a handsome building, from which is an interesting prospect over the Devil's Glen and Ballycurry demesne; *Killoughter*, a pleasing villa finely situated; and *Broomfield*, commanding a view of the town and Head of Wicklow, and the demesne of Rosanna.

The parish is in the diocese of Dublin. The rectory forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Wicklow in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin; and there is also a chapelry, in the patronage of the Prebendary, who receives the entire tithe rent-charge, amounting to £283. 15., and pays the curate's stipend. The church, a remarkably neat structure in the later English style, was erected (at Nun's Cross) in 1818, by the late F. Synge, Esq., assisted by a gift of £800 and a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, and by subscriptions of the resident gentry; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £456 for its enlargement. All the sittings, with the exception of eight pews for the principal families, are free; a monument to the memory of the founder has been placed in the chancel. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Wicklow; the chapel is a neat building, at Ballinahinch. The late C. Tottenham, Esq., bequeathed for the use of the poor, £10 per annum charged on his estate of Ballycurry. On the lands of Dunran are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the O'Byrnes; and during the disturbances of 1798, the insurgents, after their defeat at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, took refuge here, but were soon after driven out with great loss.

The neighbourhood is chiefly celebrated for the variety and beauty of its SCENERY; it lies on the east side of that vast extent of mountain which forms the centre of the county of Wicklow, and is interspersed with numerous deep glens and mountain hollows, which, accordingly as they have been improved by art, or left in a state of nature, either excite emotions of pleasure and surprise, or of awe and apprehension. Of these, *Dunran* is particularly celebrated as combining both characters, in an eminent degree: it is a very deep glen, from one side of which, barren and rugged rocks project in every variety of fantastic form, while vast heaps of massive fragments are spread beneath. Among these rocks is one of immense bulk, which appears to threaten all below it, and which, from its striking resemblance in form to a mitre, is called the Bishop's Rock. The opposite side of the glen is richly clothed with wood, having been planted in almost every part of it by the late Lord Rossmore with forest-trees of every kind. Farther along the base of the mountain, the glen expands to the left; and to the right is another glen, similarly dividing the mountain, and having in its recesses a beautiful winding lake. Near the entrance of the latter is a pathway leading by a gradual ascent to an elevated lawn, on which is a cottage for the refreshment of visiters, beyond which the path is continued to the View, or Spy Rock, commanding a fine view over a foreground of vast extent and diversified beauty, terminated in the distance by the sea, and the mountains of North Wales, which may be distinctly seen in clear weather. The view from the summit of Dunran is still more splendid, comprehending, in addition to the former, the picturesque mountains on the northern coast, with those of Dublin, Bray Head, and the long wild range of mountains to the west. *The Devil's Glen*, a deep rocky chasm inclosed on both sides by lofty and precipitous cliffs, among which, wherever they could take root, have been planted firs of all kinds, beech, oak, sycamore, and other forest-trees, presents an assemblage of features highly picturesque. The various hues of the foliage contrast powerfully with intervening masses of bare rock; and the river Vartrey, a mountain torrent, on its entering the glen, descends from a height of nearly 100 feet, forming several beautiful falls before it reaches its narrow rocky bed. Through the upper vista above these falls are seen the distant mountains; and from a walk which has been formed by the proprietor of Glenmore at a considerable height above the bed of the river, a comprehensive view of the whole glen is obtained, and some of the finest sweeps are seen to great advantage. Another walk was made by the same gentleman, in 1835, leading to many parts of the glen, and commanding some of its most interesting features. Near the village of Ashford, about a mile from the glen, is a small but comfortable hotel and posting-house. There are several other glens in this very wild and romantic part of the county, all strongly marked with features of interest and beauty. Of these, *Ballyrolan* has been but recently planted: there are two singular caverns in this glen, called the "Robbers' Caves;" and on a farm at its southern extremity are some small remains of Ballyvolan Fort, said to have been the asylum of James II. on his flight from the battle of the Boyne, previously to his reaching Shelton Abbey. Coins, swords, spurs, arrow-heads, stone balls covered with lead, and various other relics have been found near this spot; and in a contiguous field are the ruins of the ancient chapel of Kilmartin. In this field were found, in 1835, several skeletons, and portions of burnt wood; and in a marl-pit, on the same townland, a horn of very large size was found about twenty-seven years since, filled with silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth. There are remains of old churches at Killeskey, Kilfea, Killoughter, and Trinity, near which last is a holy well.

KILLESTER, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Dublin; containing 456 inhabitants, and comprising 279¼ statute acres. This parish commands fine views of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and the bay of Dublin; and contains several seats. The principal are, Killester House, in which are incorporated the remains of an old abbey, and in the demesne of which is a fine grove of lime-trees; Maryville; Woodville; Hollybrook House; Hollybrook Park; Killester Lodge; Clontarf Strand; and Oatley. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, appropriate to the economy estate of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £15. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Clontarf. There are some remains of the church, which, from its circular arches, appears to be very ancient.

KILLEVALLY, a village, in the parish of NEWTOWN, union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, ½ a mile (W.) from Tyrrel's-Pass, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 23 houses, and 121 in-

habitants. It has a small linen manufacture; and fairs are held on June 12th and Oct. 23rd.

KILLEVEY, or KILSLEVE, a parish, in the union of NEWRY, partly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in that of UPPER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Newry; containing 17,789 inhabitants. It comprises 28,174 statute acres, of which about 21,440 are arable and pasture, 190 water, and 6300 mountain and bog: the mountain of Slieve Gullion separates this parish from Forkhill, and rises to the height of 1893 feet above the level of the sea. The system of agriculture has been much improved recently. Whinstone and grey granite are extensively worked for building, and porphyry is also found. There is a communication with Lough Neagh by the Newry canal and the river Bann. The principal seats are, Drumbanagher Castle, a handsome residence erected in the Italian style, from a design by W. H. Playfair, Esq., of Scotch freestone, and situated in an extensive and richly planted demesne; and Killevey Castle, built in the Gothic style. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the precentorship of Armagh cathedral, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithe rent-charge, including that of the perpetual curacies of Camlough and Meigh, is £1063. 4. 8. The parish includes the districts of Camlough and Meigh, and has four churches, situated at Cloughinny, Camlough, Meigh, and Drumbanagher. The church at Drumbanagher was used as the parochial church till 1832, when one was built at Cloughinny, by a loan of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits; the latter is a spacious cruciform structure, in the later English style. The glebe comprises 1050 statute acres, mostly unimprovable mountain land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Forkhill, but chiefly in that of Camlough, and has a chapel at Lissummon.

Not far from Drumbanagher Castle are the remains of a very extensive camp, which was the principal rendezvous of the Earl of Tyrone's army in the reign of Elizabeth; and near it is Tuscan's Pass, a most important station in early times, connecting the country of the O'Hanlons with that of the Maginnises. On the summit of Slieve Gullion is a large cairn, which on recent examination was found to be one of the sepulchral monuments of the ancient Irish, and is supposed to have contained the remains of Cualgne, son of Breogan, a Milesian chieftain, who fell in battle on the plain beneath, and from whom the mountain and the surrounding district most probably derived their name. Near the cairn, and also on the summit of Slieve Gullion, is a pool called the Loch, about 60 yards in diameter, which, together with the cairn, forms the subject of a poem ascribed to Ossian, in which "Fionn-Mac-Cumhall," or Fingal, and his heroes, make a conspicuous figure; the poem is called *Laoi-na-Sealga*, or "the Chace," and is among the translations of Irish poems by Miss Brooke.

KILLEVOLANE.—See KILVOLANE.

KILLEYMUR, or KILLIMER, a parish, in the union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Kilrush, and on the river Shannon; containing 3241 inhabitants. It comprises 6303 statute acres, principally under tillage: the land is generally good, and there is a small quantity of bog; sea-weed is used as manure. At Money-Point is a quarry which produces 16 000 yards of flagging annually, valued at £2250; the material is a fine hard, close-grained, gritty substance, varying from 1½ to 4 inches in thickness, and of from 10 to 20 superficial feet. The principal seats are, Burrane House, Donogrogue Castle, Caradole, and Besborough. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw; the rectory is partly impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and partly forms a portion of the rectorial union of Kilrush. The tithe rent-carge is £152. 6., of which £41. 10. 9. are payable to the rector of Kilrush, £48. 9. 3. to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of one acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killeymur forms part of the district of Kilrush, and contains a chapel. The ruins of the parish church, and of another small church or chapel, still exist.

KILLIAN, or KILLYAN, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Caltra, and on the road from Roscommon to Mount-Bellew; containing 5671 inhabitants. It comprises 13,565 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of bog, which, when reclaimed, forms moderately good land. The principal seats are Killyan, Kentstown, Riversdale, Ballybane, and St. Brendan's, which takes its name from a well dedicated to that saint. The village of Ballinamore, on the river Shiven, in this parish, has a daily post to Ahascragh, and a fair on the 21st of August. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united, in 1811, to the vicarage of Killararan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £129, which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar; and the entire rent-charge of the vicarial benefice is £120. There is no church; divine service is performed once on Sundays in the police barrack of Ballinamore. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of Kilronan, and containing a chapel in each: there is a small Carmelite friary at Togherger.

KILLIANE, county of GALWAY.—See KILLANE.

KILLIANE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Wexford, on the road from that place to Rosslare; containing 280 inhabitants. It comprises 1074 statute acres, which are partly under tillage, but chiefly in pasture: the soil is good, and well cultivated, and there is abundance of limestone and marl. Killiane Castle is on the shore of Wexford haven, of which it commands a pleasing view. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an impropriate curacy, forming part of the union of Killinick; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the tithe rent-charge is £51. 8. 6., of which £13. 2. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Piercestown. The church is in ruins; and there are also the remains of a chapel, with a small burial-ground attached, near Killiane Castle, supposed to have been the cemetery of the ancient proprietors.

KILLILAGH.—See KILLELAGH.

KILLILANE, or ST. HELEN'S, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S. E.) from Wexford, and near the southern extremity of the bay of Rosslare; containing 222 inhabitants. This parish, which for civil purposes forms part of Kilrane, comprises 670¾ statute acres, and is chiefly in tillage; sea-weed is used as manure. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Tacumshane and the corps of the chancellorship: the tithe rent-charge is £36. 18. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Tagat, or Kilrane.

KILLILEAGH.—See KILLYLEAGH, ARMAGH.

KILLILOGUE, commonly called KERLOGUE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Wexford, on the road from that place to Killinick; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises 269 statute acres, principally under tillage; and is watered by a small stream that falls into Wexford harbour, near which a thin vein of copper-ore was found about 30 years since. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1722, to St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithe rent-charge is £9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Wexford.

KILLILY, or KILLEELY, a parish, in the barony of DUNKELLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S.) from Oranmore, on the road from that place to Ardrahan; containing 1740 inhabitants, and 6232½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan; the rectory is appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh, the prebend of Kinvarra in the cathedral of that see, and the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £94. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Kinvarra, and contains a chapel.

KILLIMER.—See KILLEYMER.

KILLIMORE-BOLLOGE, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road from that place to Loughrea; containing 4140 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9220 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of bog. There is a constabulary police station; also a receiving-house for letters, in connexion with Eyrecourt; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, March 17th, June 29th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 22nd. The principal seats are Heathlawn, Hearnesbrooke, and Rathmore. The parish is a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Dononaughta; the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £145. 10., of which £62. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is the head of a district, comprising also Tyrenascragh, and containing a chapel in each parish.

KILLIMORE-DALY, a parish, in the union of LOUGHREA, partly in the barony of ATHENRY, partly in that of TYAQUIN, but chiefly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (E.) from Athenry, on the road from that place to Kilconnell; containing 2029 inhabitants, and 10,212½ statute acres. The principal seats are, Killimor Castle, the seat of the Daly family, now vested in the Rev. N. Devereux, grandson of the late Hyacinth Daly, Esq.; Cloncah; and Anne Ville. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Aughrim; the rectory is appropriate to the see and deanery of Clonfert, and to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge is £81. 13. 10., of which £15. 4. 8. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £11. 1. 6. to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kiltullagh, and has a chapel.

KILLINAGH, a parish, in the union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Manor-Hamilton, and on Lough Macnean; containing 6512 inhabitants. It comprises 24,783⅔ statute acres, including 982⅔ under water, of which 42¾ are in Lower and 806½ in Upper Lough Macnean. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Major Saunders, and the tithe rent-charge is £197, of which £97 are payable to the vicar. The church was erected in 1786, by aid of a gift of £390 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £163 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Killinagh, and one at Doobally. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A number of schools are under either the National Board or the Church Education Society; and there are two Sunday schools.

KILLINANE, a parish, partly in the barony of IDRONE EAST, but chiefly in that of IDRONE WEST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Bagnalstown, and on the road from Gowran to Carlow; containing 818 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2264¼ statute acres. Malcolmville, a seat here, is situated on rising ground above the Barrow, and commands extensive views. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming the corps of the chancellorship, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £202. 10. This parish is annexed, under the provisions of the act of the 4th of George IV., c. 86, to the parish of Wells, and the inhabitants enjoy all the rights of its church, as if they were parishioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killinane forms part of the district of Old Leighlin.

KILLINANE, a parish, in the union of GORT, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Gort; containing 1033 inhabitants. It comprises 5760½ statute acres, including about 200 acres of bog. Here are the seats of Roxboro' and Castleboy, near each of which are the ruins of an old castle. Killinane is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, consolidated by act of council, in 1726, with the vicarages of Kilthomas, Kilchrist, Iserkelly, Killogilleen, and Killora, and in the alternate patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde and the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £84. 7. 6., of which £18. 7. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder

to the vicar. The church of the union, situated in the demesne of Castleboy, and erected by subscription and assessment in 1797, is a small building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £285. The glebe-house, in Kilchrist, was erected by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500, in 1816, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises about 19 acres.

KILLINANE, a parish, in the union of CAHIRCIVEEN, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Cahirciveen, on the road to Milltown; containing 3569 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern shore of Dingle bay, and at the inner extremity of the harbour of Valencia: it comprises 26,868 statute acres, of which 5030 consist of arable land, 7580 of mountain pasture, and the remainder (with the exception of about 40 acres of woodland) of rocky mountain, waste, and bog. Towards the sea are mountains of great elevation, affording pasture during the summer months; the intervening valleys are coarse and rocky, with only a small proportion of tillage. On one of the mountains is a remarkable prominence called "The Hag's Tooth," on the north side of which are some small romantic lakes. The sea on the north-east forms several creeks; that of Kells affords shelter to small vessels, and near it is a coast-guard station, being one of the four included in the district of Valencia. The river Fahrta, which rises near the south-east end of the parish, is navigable for boats a considerable way up from the harbour of Valencia, affording great facility for the conveyance of sea-weed and sand; the latter, which is brought from Begnis Island, is of superior quality, and constitutes a valuable manure. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Cahir: the tithe rent-charge is £120. 12s., and there is a glebe of 61½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killinane is part of the district of Cahirciveen: there is a chapel at Tielmore. At Dcelis is a school-house with apartments for the master, built in 1833, at the expense of Mrs. Raymond, for the education of the male children of her tenantry, and endowed by her with £20 per annum. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground at Seugrany.

KILLINARDRISH, a hamlet, in the parish of CANNAWAY, union of MACROOM, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Macroom; containing about 65 inhabitants. This village is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river Lee, and is connected with Carrigadrohid by an ancient bridge. It consists of a few neat cottages with gardens, and was formed by R. B. Crooke, Esq. It is a constabulary police station, and near it is a sub-post office to Cork and Macroom: fairs have been long established.

KILLINCARRIG, a village, in the parish of DELGANY, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, ½ a mile (E. N. E.) from Delgany, and on the road from Bray to Wicklow; containing 31 houses, and 179 inhabitants. Killincarrick House is situated in grounds tastefully laid out and commanding very fine mountain and sea views: in the demesne are the ivy-clad remains of an ancient castle, in which several silver coins of William III. were discovered in 1833. Here is an extensive flour-mill.

KILLINCHY, a post-town and parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, partly in the barony of DUFFERIN, but chiefly in the baronies of UPPER and LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N.) from Downpatrick, and 92 (N. N. E.) from Dublin, on the road from Downpatrick to Belfast; containing 7470 inhabitants. It comprises 13,686 statute acres, of which 6437¼ (including the islands of Duncey and Island More in Strangford Lough, and 75¾ acres in that lough) are in the barony of Dufferin; of the remainder 3281 are in Lower Castlereagh, and 4147¾ (including 50½ of water) in Upper Castlereagh. The land is chiefly in tillage, and in a high state of cultivation; there is no waste land, and but little bog: clay-slate abounds, and a thin seam of coal is visible at the lough. There are several corn-mills; and fairs are held in the town on Jan. 5th, April 6th, July 6th, and Oct. 5th; it is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post office to Comber and Killyleagh. Petty-sessions are held in the court-house on alternate Saturdays. At the White Rocks is a small but excellent harbour, with a small pier, at which vessels of 80 tons can load, and from which a considerable quantity of agricultural produce is exported.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of Viscount Bangor and the Earl of Carrick: the tithe rent-charge is £600. The church, a large and handsome edifice with a square embattled tower, situated on an eminence, was built in 1830, at an expense of £900, whereof one-half was raised by subscription, and the remainder by parochial assessment. The glebe-house was built in 1789, by the then incumbent, and there is a glebe of 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Saintfield and Killinchy, and has a chapel at Carrickmannon. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial schools are principally supported by the rector; the school-house, built in 1825, is a good plain edifice, containing separate schoolrooms for boys and girls, and residences for the master and mistress. There are ten other public schools, six of which are connected with the National Board; the remaining four are aided by annual donations from Lord Dufferin, D. Gordon, Esq., and the rector. The Earl of Limerick, about 1730, gave part of the townland of Killinchy, which now produces £300 per annum, to the Incorporated School Society; and in 1810, Major Potter bequeathed £100 to the poor members of the Presbyterian meeting house, among whom the interest is divided every Christmas. Here are the remains of Balloo fort, near which many silver coins of the reigns of John and other monarchs were found in 1829: the ancient castle of the family of White stood on the site of Killinchy fort, and in 1802 many silver and copper coins were found in its vicinity. In the churchyard is the tomb of the family of Bruce.

KILLINCOOLE, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Lurgan-Green, and on the road from Ardee to Dundalk; containing 697 inhabitants. It comprises 1397¼ statute acres, without any waste land or bog; it is mostly under tillage, and the soil is good and well cultivated. Here are a flax and an oatmeal mill. Stone is quarried for building, and

repairing the roads. The principal seats are Fane Valley and Killincoole Castle. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £181. 8. 8. The church is a neat plain building, erected in 1799, by aid of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has been repaired by a grant of £126 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the glebe-house is a handsome residence built in 1790, on a glebe of 15¼ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Darver and Dromiskin. The ancient castle of Killincoole is a square building with circular towers at the angles, and has a cave under its eastern side, which is supposed to lead to a well.

KILLINEEN, or KILLINAN, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (W.) from Craughwell, on the road to Oranmore; containing 1531 inhabitants. It comprises 4966¾ statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan: the rectory is partly appropriate to the archdeaconry. The tithe rent-charge is £100. 10., of which £19. 10. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £47. 5. to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar.

KILLINEY, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Kingstown, and on the road from Dublin to Bray; containing 986 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1334½ statute acres. The hills of Killiney command magnificent views of Howth, Kingstown, and Dublin bay; the groves of Merrion and Mount Anville, with part of Dublin, the Phœnix Park, and the river Liffey; Killiney bay, Bray Head, and the two Sugar-Loaf mountains. They are visited by many parties of pleasure in summer, at which season Killiney and its vicinity are favourite places of residence, and several pretty villas and rustic cottages have been erected for such as may take up their abode here. There are three hills, called "the Three Sisters," in one of which was procured the stone for constructing Kingstown harbour; the second is of considerable elevation; the village of Killiney, which is in the parish of Kill, occupies the south side of the third hill. The principal seats are, Loftus Hill, beautifully situated to the north of the Killiney hills; Laughlinstown House; Ballinclea; Killiney Park; Saintbury; Kilmarnock; Ballybrack Grove; Killincy House; Marino; Martello Farm; and Druid Cottage.

The parish is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Monkstown; the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £87. 15. 9., of which £58. 10. 6. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent of Monkstown. By a public act passed in the 9th of George IV. it was enacted that a church, or chapel of ease to Monkstown, should be erected at Killiney, and endowed with houses and land in the village of Dalkey, which were taken from the deanery. For some years divine service was performed by the Rev. Charles Sleater, the first chaplain (who was appointed by the incumbent of Monkstown), in a private house; but in 1834 a chapel of ease was erected on a site given by Sir Compton Domville, Bart., who also gave a portion of glebe. It cost £1500, a gift from the Board of First Fruits, and is in the later English style, built of the white granite that is found in great abundance on the spot; at the west end is an embattled tower with pinnacles. There is no glebe-house; the glebe consists of nearly two acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kingstown. A dispensary in the village is maintained in the customary manner. Near Killiney bay are two martello towers and two batteries: the picturesque ruins of the old church, covered with ivy, are also on the shore. In Killiney Park and the grounds of Druid Cottage are some interesting Druidical remains: stone coffins, and urns of baked clay, were found in the grounds of Killiney House, about the year 1784; and ancient coins, ornaments, and military weapons have been frequently found here. Near Dorset Lodge is a pyramidical monument of granite, erected to mark the spot where the fourth duke of Dorset lost his life accidentally, while hunting, in 1815.

KILLINEY, county KERRY.—See KILLEINY.

KILLINGLEY.—See KILLANULLY.

KILLINICK, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4¼ miles (S.) from Wexford, on the road to Rosslare; containing 611 inhabitants. It comprises 1283¾ statute acres, chiefly under tillage, and in a good state of cultivation: there is a quarry of shingle, which is used for repairing the roads. Coal and other commodities are brought up in cots from Wexford harbour, by an inlet navigable at spring tides: some of the inhabitants on the banks of this inlet are engaged in fishing. Fairs are held in the village on Easter-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, April 8th, May 27th, Sept. 21st, and Nov. 30th: petty-sessions are held every fortnight or month, on Tuesdays; and here is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united to the rectory and vicarage of Maglass, and to the impropriate curacies of Killiane, Kilmocree, and St. Michael's; the tithe rent-charge is £77. 4., of which £2. 15. 10. are payable to the impropriator, £63. 17. to the rector, and the remainder to the rector of Ballybrennan. The church, a modern structure with a handsome square tower finished by spiral minarets, was built in 1828, by a loan of £1100 from the Board of First Fruits; it has been lately much improved by a thorough repair. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 7¾ statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Maglass, and has a neat chapel at Ballymore. Ballyran Castle, situated about a quarter of a mile south of the church, is the property of the Lett family.

KILLINOR, KILNENER, or KILNINOR, a parish, in the union and barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Arklow, on the old road from that place to Gorey; containing 1407 inhabitants. It comprises 6435¾ statute acres, and is chiefly in tillage. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, united by episcopal authority to Kilpipe; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Richard Steele, Bart.: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £93. 9. 3., of which £51. 18. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. Here is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 17*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Gorey, and has a chapel at Ballyfad.

K I L—L O

KILLISHAL, Tyrone.—See Killeshill.

KILLISHANE.—See Kilshinane.

KILLISHY, or Killashee, a parish, partly in the barony of North Naas, but chiefly in that of South Naas, union of Naas, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (S.) from Naas, on the road from that place to Kilcullen; containing 835 inhabitants. It comprises 4145 statute acres, of which 399$8\frac{1}{2}$ are in South Naas. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £161. 1. 4. The church is an ancient building, connected with which is a still more ancient tower, circular, on a square base. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newbridge, and has a neat chapel at Two-mile-town. A religious house was founded here by St. Patrick, for his nephew, St. Auxil, who died in 454; and close to the churchyard are the remains of an old castle, near which is a cavern with several ramifications.

KILLODIERNAN, a parish, in the union of Nenagh, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N.) from Nenagh, and on the river Shannon; containing 1238 inhabitants. It comprises 4563 statute acres, generally light land and in tillage. There is a constabulary police station at Puckane. The principal seats are, Rockvalley; Blackfort; the Lodge; a fishing lodge beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon; and Johnstown Park, a large and finely situated residence in a well-planted demesne of about 200 acres, commanding fine views of the Shannon. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £173. 16. 6. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1811 by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has been repaired by a grant of £100 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1825, at a cost of £950, partly a gift and partly a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Monsea, and has a chapel at Puckane. On the townland of Urragh are the remains of a castle; and in the demesne of Johnstown Park are the ruins of an ancient chapel, with a burial-ground attached, which is still used.

KILLOE, or KILLOW (LOWER and UPPER), a parish, partly in the barony and union of Granard, but chiefly in those of Longford, county of Longford, province of Leinster, 4 miles (N. E.) from Longford, on the road from that place to Granard; containing 19,477 inhabitants. An abbey was founded at Cloono, which is supposed to have been in this parish, in 668. In 1798, the French army under General Humbert surrendered at Ballinamuck. The parish comprises 41,$440\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which the greater part is in Lower Killoe, on the northern side of the river Camlin; the northern part is mountainous, and contains a good deal of bog, but the southern part is rich grazing-land. At Creeve is a quarry of very fine limestone; at Ballinamuck, a fine freestone-flag quarry; and there is abundance of potters'-clay. The principal seats are Farra, Newtown Bond, and Bawnmore. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the gift of the Bishop, divided into Upper and Lower Killoe, the former of which is united to Clongesh, and the latter to Templemichael. the rectory is impropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart. The tithe rent-charge of Lower Killoe amounts to £609. 4. 8., of which £207. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the rector of Clongesh; the tithe of Upper Killoe amounts to £150, of which £67. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the rector of Templemichael. There is a church in Lower Killoe, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1824, gave £900, and Willoughby Bond, Esq., £200; also a church at Drumlish, in Upper Killoe, for the erection of which the Board gave £900, in 1824. A glebe of 79 acres is attached to the church in Lower Killoe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms three districts, namely, Moyne and Drimard, Drumlish and Ballinamuck, and Killoe and Ainbegs, and contains six chapels. At Corboy is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. There are public schools in Lower Killoe, to one of which the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh contributes £20 annually; and in Upper Killoe are three public schools, to which the Countess Dowager of Rosse contributes £8, Viscount Lorton £10, Willoughby Bond, Esq., £8, and the rector £2, annually. At Newtown-Bond are the ruins of a church, and near Bawnmore those of an ancient castle and two Danish forts: on the townland of Cloonagh is a large red flagstone, inscribed with many emblems or characters.—See Ballinamuck and Drumlish.

KILLOFIN, a parish, in the union of Kilrush, barony of Clonderlaw, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 7 miles (S. W.) from Kildysart, and on the river Shannon; containing 3985 inhabitants. It comprises 669$2\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is almost entirely under tillage, yielding abundant crops; there is some bog. In several parts are indications of coal, and culm is obtained at Slievedooly and Clonkerry. The south-western part of the parish consists of a peninsula, projecting into the Shannon, and forming the south-east side of Clonderlaw bay: on Kilkeran Point, at its extremity, is a battery mounting six 24-pounders and two howitzers, with a bomb-proof barrack for a detachment of artillerymen. The principal seats are Ballyartney, Clonkerry, and Kilkeran Lodge. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw; the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £213, of which £120 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killofin is also part of the union or district of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw, and has a handsome cruciform chapel near Labasheeda. Some remains of the parish church still exist, and its burial-ground is still used; at Kilkerin are the ruins of a small church, with a burial-ground which is used for the interment of children; and at Killanna are the ruins of an ancient building, supposed to have been a monastery. In Millpark is a chalybeate spring.—See Labasheeda.

KILLOGHCONNOGHAN, or Kilaconnigan, a parish, in the union of Trim, barony of Lune, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Trim, and on the road from Dublin to Mullingar; containing 2319 inhabitants. It comprises 11,$561\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: about one-fourth is bog, much of which was planted by the late Earl of Darnley; the remainder

is principally under tillage. There is a good quarry of limestone. Fairs are held on March 25th, May 12th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 1st. The principal seats are Elm Grove, Parkstown, and Kilmur. The village of Ballivor, or Kilbaliver, is a constabulary police station; and contains the parish church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and a dispensary. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the gift of the Earl of Darnley, who is impropriator of the rectory: the tithe rent-charge is £225, payable to the impropriator, who allows the perpetual curate £69. 4. per annum. The church is a neat structure with a spire, erected in 1820, by aid of a gift of £200 from the late Earl of Darnley, and a loan of £700 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1822, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board, and a subscription of £100 from the earl; the glebe comprises 21 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castlerickard, and has a handsome chapel, towards the erection of which the late Earl of Darnley gave £100, and half an acre of land for a site. There are some remains of a Franciscan friary and a castle at Donore, and of a castle at Carranstown.

KILLOGILLEEN, a parish, partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in that of Dunkellin, union of Loughrea, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (W.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Ardrahan; containing 1074 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3604¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane: the rectory is appropriate to the see and archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh, and the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £90, of which £15 are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £13. 10. to the archdeacon, £15 to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the incumbent. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

KILLOH.—See Killua.

KILLOKENNEDY, a parish, in the union of Limerick, barony of Tulla, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 5 miles (W.) from Killaloe, on the road from that place to Ennis; containing 3811 inhabitants. It comprises 11,656 statute acres, including much mountain pasture and some bog: good building and flag stone are obtained. The seat of Ballyquin, within the parish, is situated in Glenomera, which is celebrated as a shooting station for grouse and phcasants. At Kilbane is a constabulary police station. Killokennedy is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kiltonanlea, or Doonass; the rectory is part of the union of Omullod: the tithe rent-charge is £162. 2. per annum, of which £79. 12. 4. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the rector. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the districts of Broadford and Doonass, and has chapels at Kilbane and Kilmore.

KILLOLOAN, a parish, in the union of Clonmel, partly in the barony of Upperthird, county of Waterford, and partly in that of Iffa and Offa East, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Clonmel, on the road from that place to Waterford; containing 970 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3208 statute acres; the land is well cultivated, and there is abundance of good limestone. The river Suir, which flows through part of the parish, is navigable for small vessels. Killoloan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilcash; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lismore: the tithe rent-charge is £76. 17., of which £49. 19. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a neat building, erected in 1827, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgrant. At Gurteen are some Druidical remains; and in the Waterford part of the parish are the ivy-clad ruins of Darinlar Castle, of which only the keep and some vaults remain.

KILLONE, or Killowen, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Islands, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Ennis, on the road to Kildysart; containing 2777 inhabitants. It comprises about 5718¾ statute acres. Limestone abounds, and is used for manure, for which purpose sea-weed and sand from the shores of the Fergus are also used; the state of agriculture is gradually improving. About the year 1190, Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here for nuns of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to St. John the Baptist: Slaney, the pious daughter of Donogh Carbreach, King of Thomond, was abbess of this nunnery. The ruins are beautifully situated near the north-eastern extremity of the Lake of Killone, and form a very picturesque feature in the scenery. At a short distance from them is a celebrated holy well, dedicated to St. John, on the eve of whose anniversary it is resorted to by the peasantry from various parts of the county. The principal seats are Edenvale and New Hall; both are situated in picturesque demesnes, the latter being on an eminence above the Lake of Killone, and the former celebrated for its romantic vale, in which is a secluded lake, said to communicate with the river Fergus by a subterraneous channel. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq., who receives the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £135, and allows £10 per annum late currency for discharging the clerical duties; but the townland of Bearnageehy pays tithe to the rector of Clare-Abbey. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killone forms part of the district of Clare, and has a chapel at Ballyea.

KILLONEHAN.—See Killelonehan.

KILLONOGHAN, or Killonahon, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 13 miles (S. W.) from Burren, and on the western coast; containing 1369 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7350 statute acres, and consists principally of rocky mountain pasture, affording scanty but rich herbage; a detached portion is situated at some distance to the south-east, and another portion is isolated by the parish of Glaninagh. Lead is found in the vicinity of Glenvaan, and it is supposed that a vein extends into the limestone hills of Burren. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Dromcrehy, or Rathbourney, and of the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Kilfenora: the tithe rent-charge is £61. 17. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Glyun, or Glenarragha, and has a chapel at Stonehall. There are

some remains of the church, near which are the ruins of a castle, which consisted of a round tower.

KILLORA, a parish, in the union of Loughrea, barony of Dunkellin, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, on the road from Loughrea to Galway; containing, with the post-town of Craughwell, 1618 inhabitants. It comprises 5372¼ statute acres. The principal seats are Ballimore, Rockfield, and Aggard. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane, or Kilthomas; the rectory is appropriate to the see and archdeaconry: the tithe rent-charge is £117. 15., of which £21 are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £37. 10. to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Craughwell, at which place the chapel is situated.—See Craughwell.

KILLORAN, a parish, in the union of Ballinasloe, partly in the barony of Clonmacnoon, partly in that of Leitrim, but chiefly in the barony of Longford, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Eyrecourt, and on the road from Loughrea to Ballinasloe; containing 1838 inhabitants. It comprises 5394 statute acres, of which about one-fourth are arable, and the remainder pasture land and bog. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly with the vicarage, forms a portion of the union of Kiltormer. The tithe rent-charge is £59. 6., of which £13. 17. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Abbeygormagan, and contains a chapel.

KILLORAN, a parish, in the barony of Leney, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 6 miles (N. W.) from Ballymote, and on the road from Sligo to Tobbercurry; containing 4044 inhabitants. It comprises 13,999¾ statute acres: there is a considerable quantity of mountain land, and some bog; also limestone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, united by act of council, in 1819, to that of Kilvarnet, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Achonry. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £252. 15., of which £91. 2. 6. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the entire vicarial benefice is £195. 7. 6. The church, a small building with a square tower, was erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits in 1766; it was enlarged in 1829 by a loan of £460 from the same Board, and was lately repaired by a grant of £176 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1827, at a cost exceeding £1000, partly a gift and partly a loan from the Board; the glebe of the union comprises 47 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Carnacleigh.—See Coolaney.

KILLORGLIN, a parish, in the union of Cahiciveen, partly in the barony of Dunkerrin, partly in Magonihy, but chiefly in the barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. W.) from Milltown, and on the road from Tralee to Cahirciveen; containing 8574 inhabitants, of whom about 1000 are in the village. The Moriarty family anciently possessed this district, from which they were expelled by M'Carty-More. It was subsequently the property of the Fitzgeralds, who bestowed the castle and manor on the Knights Templars: on the dissolution of that order it reverted to the Fitzgeralds, by whom it was forfeited in the Desmond rebellion, when the estate was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Captain Conway, after whom it is sometimes called Castle-Conway. It is now the property of the noble family of Mullins. The parish comprises 7129 statute acres: the soil is light and gravelly, and chiefly under tillage; agriculture is improving, and there is a considerable quantity of bog and limestone. At Menus is a small flour-mill. The river Lanne divides the parish into two nearly equal parts; it contains fine salmon, and is navigable for vessels of 180 tons near to the village, which is a short distance from its mouth.

The village consists of about 200 houses, and close to it is a bridge on the great line of road; it exports corn, salmon, and pigs, and imports iron, timber, and salt. Fairs are held on Aug. 11th and 12th, and Nov. 19th; at the first, called Puck Fair, unbroken Kerry ponies, goats, &c., are sold, and a male goat is sometimes ornamented and paraded about. The village has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Cahirciveen, Tralee, and Newcastle; it is a constabulary police station, and has petty-sessions monthly. A manorial court is held occasionally, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: the manor is nearly co-extensive with the parish, comprising 6170½ statute acres, and descended from Captain Conway to the Blennerhassett family, from which it was purchased, in 1797, by Lord Ventry. The romantic glen of the river Cara is on the western border of this parish. The principal seats are Annagarry, Ardmoniel Cottage, Clifton Cottage, Altavilla, and Annadale. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £500, of which £300 are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the Mullins family, in whom the tithes of the manor are impropriate. The church is a plain structure with a square tower, erected on land given by the Rev. F. Mullins, and for the building of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £800, in 1816. The glebe-house was built by means of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the same Board; the glebe consists of 11 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, including also the whole of Knockane, except Glencare, and has a chapel, built on an acre of land given by the late Lord Ventry, and since much improved and ornamented. At Droumavalley are the ruins of a church, to which a large burial-ground is attached; and there are remains of another old church at Dungeel; also extensive remains of the castle of the Knights Templars, which till lately was inhabited.

KILLOSCULLY, a parish, in the union of Nenagh, barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, and on the road from Dudley to Limerick; containing 3099 inhabitants. It comprises 14,439 statute acres. The surface is very mountainous, including the Keeper mountain, the loftiest of the range, rising 2265 feet; the base and sides afford tolerably good pasturage, and within the last few years the lower part has been planted. To the south-east of this mountain rises the

river Newport, which passes northward through the vale of Glencolloo to Kilvolane, in its course giving motion to several mills. There are other mountains in the parish affording tolerable pasturage. The lower lands have been much improved by draining; and a large drain has been constructed by Lord Bloomfield, in order to get access to a fine bed of marl, which affords a valuable manure. There are several bogs, in which has been found timber of large growth, lying horizontally from 10 to 20 feet below the surface. On Lord Bloomfield's property is an extensive quarry, from which the stone for building some of the houses on the estate was raised; a vein of copper-ore has also been discovered, but has not yet been worked; and slates of good quality for roofing have been quarried, but not to any great extent. Lord Bloomfield some years ago built a handsome lodge in the Elizabethan style, which commands many fine views; and laid out an extensive nursery, from which considerable plantations have been made on the surrounding mountains. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory and vicarage, till lately forming part of the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's Newport: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. The church, a neat edifice, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £900 and Lord Bloomfield also contributed, was built in 1829, near the Keeper mountain. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballinahinch, and has a neat chapel with a school-house adjoining. A school-house has been built on the townland of Drumban, by Lord Bloomfield, and is supported by his lordship. In the marl-pits have been found the fossil remains of the elk, or moose-deer, of very large dimensions; some of which have been preserved entire, and are to be seen at Laughton House.

KILLOSKEHANE, or KILLSKELAN, a parish, in the unions of ROSCREA and THURLES, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Templemore, and on the road from Burris-o'-leigh to Dunkerrin; containing 743 inhabitants. It comprises 2542 statute acres, consisting chiefly of very fine pasturage; there is plenty of good limestone. Killoskehane Castle is situated in a well-planted demesne, and includes part of the ancient castle in the modern mansion. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilfithmone: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10.

KILLOSSORY, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Swords, and on the road from Dublin to Drogheda; containing 391 inhabitants. It comprises 2731 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improving. The principal seats are, Rathbeale, the residence of the Corbally family, a spacious mansion, situated in an improved demesne commanding some fine views; Rawlestown; Lays; and Lispopple. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, and the curacy forms part of the union of Swords: the tithe rent-charge is £121. 9. 6., payable to the economy fund. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killossory is the head of a district called Rolleston, comprising also the parishes of Clonmethan, Kilsallaghan, and Palmerstown, and containing two chapels, situated respectively at Rolleston in this parish, and at Oldtown in Clonmethan. The font of the old church was removed to that of Swords, on the demolition of which it was removed to the Roman Catholic chapel of this parish, where it is still preserved. Near the ruins of the old church, a school-house was erected in 1823. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Bragil, which, with the manor, was granted by James I. to Sir Richard Bolton, chancellor of Ireland, in whose family it remains: it was defended, during the absence of her husband, by Lady Bolton, against Ruah O'Neill, by whom it was burnt; and Lady Bolton perished in the flames. Considerable portions of the interior walls are yet standing, but the outworks have been long levelled.

KILLOTERAN, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Waterford, and on the river Suir; containing 662 inhabitants, and 2493 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the corps of the deanery of Waterford: the tithe rent-charge is £116. 5., and there is a glebe of 17 acres. The church is a plain edifice, repaired lately by a grant of £164 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

KILLOUGH, or ST.-ANNE'S-PORT, a sea-port and post-town, in the parish of RATHMULLEN, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Downpatrick, and 78¾ (N.) from Dublin; containing 1148 inhabitants. This place is situated on the harbour to which it gives name, on the eastern coast, in lat. 54° 15′ (N.) and long. 5° 37′ 30″ (W.). The town contains 246 houses, built along the margin of the bay, and has a considerable coasting trade with the principal ports in the Irish Channel: the chief exports are corn and live cattle, of the former of which very great quantities are shipped; and the principal imports are coal and salt. A lucrative fishery is carried on off the coast; haddock and whiting are taken in great quantities, and from 12 to 20 boats are daily employed during the year. The manufacture of salt is also carried on, upon a small scale. The harbour is about half a league to the east of St. John's Point, and affords safe shelter for coasting-vessels and for merchant-ships of 150 tons' burthen; there is a good roadstead in off-shore winds for vessels navigating the channel, and the harbour is the rendezvous of a considerable portion of the numerous fishing-vessels that frequent this coast. It is admirably adapted for a safety harbour, and is, indeed, the only one so adapted along this part of the coast: by the erection of a breakwater on the Water rock, a safety harbour might be formed where vessels could enter and find shelter in any gale. The new lighthouse at St. John's Point deserves especial notice: after repeated and disastrous shipwrecks on these shores, the Dublin Ballast Board, on the representation of Captain Browne, of Janeville, consented to erect a lighthouse on his property here, and the work was executed under his immediate superintendence; it is of Morne cut granite, and is considered one of the most finished structures of the kind in the United Kingdom. The light is a remitting one, visible for 45 seconds, and obscured for 15 seconds, in every minute; this effect is produced by

clock-machinery, the principle of the light being refractive and dioptrick, on the French plan. The light-house is the only one of the description on the coasts of Britain, or at least was so when erected; and no ship-wreck has occurred since the light was first exhibited, in May, 1844. The pier and quays extend on both sides of the entrance to the bay, and were greatly improved by the late Viscount Bangor, at an expense of more than £18,000. The post-office is under that of Downpatrick. Fairs are held on the first Friday (O. S.) in February, June 9th, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 12th, for live stock and pedlery; and a manorial court is held on the first Tuesday in every month.

The LIVING is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Rathmullen. The church, which was rebuilt in 1716, and subsequently fell into a state of dilapidation, was again rebuilt in 1802, by the munificence of the Rev. J. Hamilton, who had died in 1797 and bequeathed £1200 for that purpose. It is a neat edifice, on the site of the former, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by an octangular spire, affording an excellent landmark for mariners entering the port. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted £450 as a gift and £50 as a loan, is a comfortable residence. The stipend of the curate is £100, of which £20 are paid by Lord Bangor, as impropriator of Rathmullen, and £80 by the trustees of Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel is in the town, and there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the church is a handsome male and female school built by the late Viscount Bangor, at a cost of between £200 and £300; it was chiefly supported by his lordship during his lifetime, and is now supported by the trustees of the Castleward estates. At St. John's Point are the ruins of a commandery of Knights Hospitallers; and about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the shore, is a beautiful grotto, in which is a well, seven feet deep, supplied with water oozing through a mass of tufa at the top of the cavern. About half a mile from the town, on the road to Downpatrick, is a copious spring, the water of which is specifically lighter by one-fourth part than spring water in general; and close to the shore is St. Scordin's Well, issuing from a rocky bank, and discharging at the rate of one hogshead per hour, without any diminution in the driest weather. Not far from this is a hole in the rock, which at the ebbing and flowing of the tide emits a sound resembling that of a huntsman's horn.

KILLOUGHTER, a parish, in the barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Belturbet, on the road from that place to Cootchill; containing about 6130 inhabitants. It comprises 7633 statute acres, all arable and pasture land except about 250 acres of lake and bog. A description of gravel is found on some ground here, largely impregnated with iron-ore, and it is supposed a mine might be worked to advantage; in the townland of Corcashel is a kind of yellow clay, which when dissolved in water makes a fine wash for colouring walls, precisely resembling oil painting, and leaving the same gloss. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, formed out of the parish of Annagh in 1813, and in the gift of the Incumbent of that parish: the tithe rent-charge is £15, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted an augmentation of £60 per annum. The church is a neat plain building with a square tower, erected in 1814, by a gift of £800 and a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board, in 1822, and has a glebe of 19½ acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel near Red Hills. There is a meeting-house for Primitive Methodists; two schools are in connexion with the Church Education Society, and two under the Board of National Education. About a mile from the glebe, in the adjoining townland of Clara, is a remarkable Druidical stone, called Cloghard, or "the high stone;" it is oblong and very flat, and was set originally upon two large upright stones, one at either end, but is now broken in the middle: as the material differs from that found on the hill, this stone, which is of huge dimensions, must have been brought hither by art. On the townland of Drumavrack were discovered, in 1845, some caves of a curious description, flagged beneath and above with large flat stones; three or four of these caves are connected by small apertures with each other: they are supposed to have been ancient burial-places.

KILLOULAGH.—See KILWEILAGH.

KILLOWEN, KILLOWNEY, or KILROWEN, a parish, situated in the union of BANDON, barony of KINNALMEAKY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W.) from Bandon, on the road from that place to Dunmanway; containing 366 inhabitants. It comprises 1264 statute acres; the land is generally good, and a better system of agriculture is now beginning to be pursued. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of Lord Kinsale: the tithe rent-charge is £105. 9. 6. Divine service is performed in a house licensed by the bishop. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Templemartin. Here is a large mass of white quartz, called by the peasantry the "Holy stone," around which, according to tradition, the priest formerly assembled the parishioners for public worship.

KILLOWEN, or ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, a parish, in the union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; forming part of the suburbs of Coleraine, and containing 2708 inhabitants. This parish, which is included within the present borough of Coleraine, is situated on the western bank of the river Bann, and is connected with the town, on the opposite side, by a fine newly-built stone bridge of three arches. That part of the parish which is more especially the suburb consists chiefly of a long street called Captain-street, forming a continuation of Bridge-street, Coleraine. It contains many small houses, nearly the whole of which are held at will by tenants under the Clothworkers' Company of London, which company obtained a lease of the parish from the Irish Society, to whom it had been granted by James I. in 1609. In another street, called Killowen-street, and which is bishop's land, is the church. A small trade is carried on, chiefly in the manufacture of calicoes and ginghams; and fairs are held on May 12th and July 5th. The parish comprises 1788 statute acres: the lands are chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved. Jackson's Hall, now

vacant, occupies the site of an ancient castle erected in 1213 by Mac Ughtry, who in that year destroyed the abbey founded on the spot by St. Carbreus in 540.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £120. The original parish church, which was part of a priory founded in 1080, was in 1830 converted into a school-house; and a small neat church, without either tower or spire, was built at an expense of £1000, towards which £300 were given by the Clothworkers' Company, £100 by Bishop Knox, £50 by the Irish Society, and £170 as a gift and £380 as a loan by the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the same Board made a loan of £297 and a gift of £402, was built in 1822: the glebe comprises 50 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Killowen, or Coleraine, comprising also the parishes of Dunboe, Macosquin, and Aghadowy, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Killowen, Dunboe, and Aghadowy. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. About 270 children are educated in five public schools, of which the parochial schools are assisted by a gift of £20 per annum from the Clothworkers' Company, by grants from the Irish Society, and by a donation from the rector; a school at Laurel Hill was founded and endowed with £50 per annum by the late R. Kyle, Esq., in 1830. There are also three Sunday schools. Remains of some fine encampments or forts may be seen at Cranagh Hill and Ballycarn, and one of smaller dimensions near the church. On the confines of the parish, near Camus, are two strongly impregnated springs, one chalybeate, the other holding pure sulphur in solution.

KILLOWER, a parish, in the union of Tuam, barony of Clare, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Tuam, on the road from that place to Headford; containing 905 inhabitants. It comprises 3596½ statute acres, of which a considerable quantity is reclaimable bog. Fairs are held at Castle-Hackett on June 2nd and Oct. 2nd. The seats are Castle-Hackett, Cloonaghmore, and Silane. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Headford: the tithe rent-charge is £84. 9. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Headford. There are the ruins of a castle at Castle-Hackett.

KILLOWILLAN, a parish, in the union of Fermoy, barony of Barrymore, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Fermoy, on the road from that place to Tallow; containing about 335 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1093 statute acres, was originally a townland in the parish of Castle-Lyons, but became a parish on being given by Charles II. to the Bishop of Cloyne, as part of his mensal lands. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, entirely appropriate to the bishop's mensal: the tithe rent-charge is £41. 10. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castle-Lyons.

KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish, in the barony of Gaultier, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing 71 inhabitants, and 308 statute acres. It was a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the late union of Killure: the tithe rent-charge is £18. 15.

KILL ST. NICHOLAS, a parish, in the barony of Gaultier, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 5 miles (E.) from Waterford, and on Waterford harbour; containing, with the town of Passage, 1743 inhabitants. It comprises 2884 statute acres, including a very small quantity of bog, and abundance of good building-stone. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, united episcopally in 1813 to the rectory of Faithlegg, and more recently to that of Crook, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £156. 9., and of the whole union £381. 13. The church is at Passage, and was lately repaired by a grant of £239 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a glebe of 22½ acres, but no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Faithlegg and Killea, and has a chapel at Passage. At Cross are some vitriolic springs.—See Passage.

KILLUA, or Killoah, a parish, in the union of Kells, barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Athboy, on the road from that place to Oldcastle; containing, with the town of Clonmellon, 1950 inhabitants. It comprises 5259¼ statute acres, about half of which is in tillage; and contains limestone, but neither waste land nor bog. Killua Castle is the handsome castellated residence of Sir T. Chapman, Bart., and contains a fine collection of paintings by the old masters; the demesne comprises more than 500 acres, and includes a sheet of water, an obelisk to Sir Walter Raleigh, and the ruins of a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Ballinlough Castle, the seat of Sir J. Nugent, Bart., is in a demesne of above 300 acres. Killua is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Killallon; the rectory is impropriate in N. Ogle, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 15., of which £60 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, which is at Clonmellon, and is a neat structure with a handsome spire, was built about 60 years since, partly at the expense of Sir B. Chapman, and has been repaired by a grant of £251 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Clonmellon, including also the parishes of Killallon and Clonarney, and containing chapels at Clonmellon and Killallon; the former is a neat building, with a detached belfry. Here is an almshouse for four poor women, who have a weekly allowance from the Chapman family; and in Clonmellon are ten almshouses for aged and infirm labourers, who have each more than an acre of land, and £2 per annum, £5 being appropriated for keeping the houses in repair: they were established under the will of Sir B. Chapman. There are some remains of the old church, with a burial-ground attached, which is the place of interment of the Chapman family. —See Clonmellon.

KILLUCAN, a post-town and parish, in the union of Mullingar, partly in the barony of Delvin, but chiefly in that of Farbill, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 6½ miles (E.) from Mullingar, and 33 miles (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road to

Sligo and Galway; containing 9562 inhabitants, of whom 181 are in the town. This place, which is also called Killuquin, appears to have derived its name from an abbey founded here by St. Lucian, and which subsequently became the parish church. A castle called Rathwire was erected by Hugh de Lacy, of which only the foundations and some of the outworks are at present discernible. The town consists of 29 houses; is a constabulary police station; and has a sub-post-office in connexion with Kinnegad. A market is held weekly, and a handsome market-house has lately been built by Lord Longford: there are fairs on March 27th, May 25th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 28th; and petty-sessions every Saturday. The PARISH, with the district parish of Kinnegad, comprises 35,589¾ statute acres; the surface is greatly diversified. The land is in general fertile, and principally under tillage; there are some large dairy-farms, and the system of agriculture is improved. Within the parish are some extensive tracts of bog: a railroad was recently laid down at Griffinstown, by Mr. Featherston-Haugh, for draining the bog on that estate. There are very fine quarries of black flagstone, from which were taken materials for the custom-house docks of Dublin; and on Sion Hill is a quarry having the appearance of slate, but it is not worked. The principal seats are, Lotown, situated in a richly wooded demesne; Griffinstown House; Hyde Park; Wardinstown; Curristown; Lisnabin, a handsome castellated mansion recently erected; Huntingdon; Joristown; Grangemore, a handsome house in a well-planted demesne; Riverdale; Craddenstown; Corbetstown; and Derrymoe. On the demesne of Joristown is the hill of Knockshiban, a conspicuous landmark, commanding a very extensive prospect over a richly diversified tract of country. The Royal Canal passes through the parish: there are several very small lakes; and to the west are some dry limestone tracts, curiously interspersed with patches of bog.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £804. 6. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100 and granted a loan of £1200, in 1816, is a handsome edifice with a well-proportioned spire, and contains the sepulchral vault of the Pakenham family. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are two chapels, situated respectively at Rathwire and Rathfarne. Of several public schools, one is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, who allow the master £30 per annum, with a house and garden rent-free; and two by Lord and Lady Longford: there is a dispensary. In the old parish church were several chapels or chantries, the largest of which was dedicated to St. Mary; and at Clonfad, on the southern confines of the parish, was a very ancient religious establishment, of which St. Etchen, who died in 577, was bishop: there are still some remains of the church. Numerous raths exist in the parish; and on a hill near Lisnabin are the remains of some works called Pakenham's Fort, commanding an extensive prospect. At Ratteen are the remains of a castle, in which the Lord-Lieutenant, who in 1450 had been made prisoner, was confined for some time. Many silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and the protectorate, were found in two tin vessels, in ploughing near Griffinstown.

KILLUKEN, or KILLUCAN, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Carrick to Ballina; containing, with part of the market and post town of Carrick (with the rest of which it is connected by a bridge over the Shannon), 2963 inhabitants. It comprises about 1831 statute acres, and is principally under tillage, although there are several grazing-farms; the waste land consists chiefly of bog, most of which might be reclaimed, but at a considerable expense. Limestone of excellent quality abounds, and is quarried in several places for building and burning. The river Shannon skirts a small portion of the parish, and its navigation being connected with the Royal Canal at Tarmonbarry, goods can be shipped at Carrick bridge for Dublin. The principal seats are Crogan House, Cashell, Fairview, and Hermitage. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Elphin; it was till lately united to the vicarages of Kilbrine and Kilcorkey, and the rectory of Ardcarne, together forming the union of Killuken, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £76. 1. The church is a very old building. There is an excellent glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £400 and lent £240, in 1816; the glebe comprises 13 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Eastersnow and Killumod, and parts of Tumna and Kilcola; which district is sometimes called Crogan and Ballynameen, and contains chapels at Crogan, Drumacool, and Drumlion, in this parish.—See CROGHAN.

KILLUKEN, a parish, in the barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Strokestown, on the road from that place to Castlerea; containing 3445 inhabitants. It comprises 5956¾ statute acres, the best of which is in large grazing-farms, and that of inferior quality in small arable farms; there is a great quantity of bog. Of the several lakes, Ardekellen is the largest. Limestone abounds, but it is not quarried. Killuken is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Ardclare; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 1. 9., of which £53. 16. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilcooley. There are several forts, the largest of them called Rathmore.

KILLUMOD, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road from that place to Elphin; containing 1857 inhabitants. It comprises 5159¾ statute acres, including several small lakes, and a quantity of bog; there is some excellent limestone. At Cartron are a bleach-green and a corn-mill. Killumod is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Aughrim; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton: the tithe rent-charge is £63, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killuken. Here are the remains of an old church, with a cemetery attached.

K I L—L U

KILLUNAVARRA, or KILLEENAVARRA, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Gort, on the road from that place to Galway; containing 1717 inhabitants. It comprises 5173¾ statute acres, generally poor rocky land, though, from the use of sea-weed as manure, the land produces good crops. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan; the rectory is appropriate to the see of Clonfert and the living of Ardrahan: the tithe rent-charge is £89. 2. 6., of which £23. 18. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £43. 6. 3. to the incumbent of Ardrahan, and the remainder to the vicar. At Clough is a school to which Mr. Blake has given a house and 15 acres of land. There are some small remains of the church.

KILLURANE, a parish, in the union of SCARIFF, barony of LOWER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 6¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Killaloe, and on the road from Broadford to Tulla; containing 3058 inhabitants. It comprises 7103¾ statute acres, of which about 440 are mountain pasture and bog, and nearly all the remainder arable land; part of Doon lake is in this parish. The manufacture of hair-cloth and coarse carpets is carried on to a small extent at Bally-M'Donnell. The principal seats are Derrimore, Doon, and Elm Hill. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilseily; the rectory is appropriate to the prebend of Tomgrany and the union of Omullod. The tithe rent-charge is £153. 1., of which £58. 14. are payable to the incumbent of Omullod, £24. 2. 6. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilkishene, and has a chapel at Callaghans-Mills, *which see*. There are ruins of ancient castles at Monegona, Tierovane, and on the shore of the lake of Doon.

KILLURE, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford, on the road to Dunmore; containing 124 inhabitants. This parish, which in its civil relations is considered as forming part of the parish of Kill-St.-Lawrence, comprises 627 statute acres. The living, which was lately suppressed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, united, with the rectory of Kill-St.-Lawrence, in 1787, to the rectories of Rossduff, Corbally, and Kilronan, together forming the union of Killure, in the patronage of the Bishop: the commissioners now appoint a curate, to whom they allow £25 a year. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £32. 5., and of the whole union £126: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the 12th century; it was subsequently given to the Knights Hospitallers, and after its dissolution was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Nicholas Aylmer, for 50 years, at an annual rent of £13. 6. 8.

KILLURIN, a parish, in the barony of SHELMALIER WEST, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Wexford, on the road from that place to Enniscorthy; containing, with the ancient but now merged parish of Chapel-Charon, 651 inhabitants. It comprises 1873½ statute acres, which are tolerably well cultivated. The seats are, Killurin House, the property of the Earl of Arran; Healthfield; and Penzance. A post-office has been established in the village. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1776, to the impropriate curacies of Kilbride-Glynn, Chapel-Charon, and Whitechurch-Glynn, and episcopally to the impropriate curacy of Ballyheogue, together forming the union of Killurin, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £64. 17., of which £29. 2. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church, built in 1785, is a neat edifice with a tower, and had a painted window, which was destroyed in the disturbances of 1798. The glebe-house is a handsome building, erected in 1809, at a cost exceeding £1300, towards which the Board of First Fruits gave £100; the glebe comprises 24 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Glynn, comprising the parishes of Killurin, Kilbride-Glynn, Ardcandridge, and Carrigg, and parts of Coolstuffe, Whitechurch-Glynn, and the extra-parochial mountain of Forth: there is a neat chapel at Glynn, contiguous to which is a residence for the priest, given, with five acres of land, by Mr. Devereux; and there is another chapel at Barntown, in Carrigg. The parochial school, with apartments for the master, was erected in 1829 by the vicar, who gave an acre of land, and subscribes £12 per annum towards its support: about 80 children are educated in it. Here are the ruins of Carrigmanon, the ancient residence of the Devereux family. Cornwall, a small fishing-village on the river Slaney, is also in this parish.

KILLURSA, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with part of the post-town of Headford, 4995 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Corrib, and comprises 8877½ statute acres; there is a great quantity of bog and limestone. Killursa is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Headford; the tithe rent-charge is £166. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish forms part of the union or district of Headford, and has a chapel, built in 1770 at an expense of £350. About 230 children are educated in public schools, two of which are entirely supported by R. Mansergh St. George, Esq., and the rector.

KILLURY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Ballyheigue; containing 6480 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, and comprises 11,090 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog: the state of agriculture is slowly improving. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday at Ballynoe. The gentlemen's seats are Ballynoe and Sandville House. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crosbie family: the tithe rent-charge is £294. 5. The church, a neat structure, was lately built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £498; it, and the glebe-house, a commodious modern residence, are situated about half a mile west of the village of Causeway. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the head of the district of Causeway, which also includes the parishes of Ballyheigue and Rattoo; each parish contains a

chapel. Two new school-houses have been built by the National Education Board. The ruins of the castles of Browne and De Cantlon still remain. On the rocky coast at Minegahane, the sea, at certain seasons, makes a prodigious noise, similar to the discharge of cannon, and which is heard at a considerable distance; it is said to precede the change of wind, and generally to indicate the approach of a storm.—See CAUSEWAY.

KILLYAN.—See KILLIAN.

KILLYBEGS, a sea-port, market, and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of GLENTIES, partly in the barony of BOYLAGH, but chiefly in that of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 38 miles (S. W.) from Lifford, and 127 miles (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Ballyshannon and Donegal to Rutland; containing 8128 inhabitants, of whom 798 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the north-west coast, was at a very early period one of the principal sea-ports in this part of the country, and formed a portion of the territories of the chiefs of Tyrconnell. The emissary of Philip II., King of Spain, landed here in 1596; and in April of the following year, a vessel from that country, laden with supplies for O'Donnell, and having some confidential agents on board, arrived for the purpose of conferring with that chieftain. In 1600, another vessel from Spain, with supplies for O'Donnell and O'Nial, landed here, and brought also a large sum of money, in order to promote the object they had in contemplation. On the plantation of Ulster, 200 acres of land were granted by James I. to Roger Jones, Esq., on condition of his laying out the site of a town, building 20 houses with land for burgesses, and assigning convenient spots for market-places, for a church and churchyard, a public school and playground, and 30 acres of common.

The TOWN is situated at the head of a beautiful and safe harbour, to which it gives name, and at the base of a vast mountainous tract extending northward; and consists of 149 houses. It is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Dooran, Tribane, Tiellen-East, Tiellen-West, Mallinbeg, Daurus, Port Noo, and Neptune Tower, with a force of four officers and 56 men, under the control of a resident inspecting commander. A constabulary police force is also stationed here. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Jan. 15th, Easter-Monday, May 6th, June 21st, Aug. 12th, Sept. 15th, and Nov. 12th, for general farming stock. The harbour is nearly circular in form, well sheltered, and accessible to ships of considerable burthen; vessels not drawing more than ten feet of water may anchor near the town, but the best anchorage is in $8\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms near the west side. At sea the harbour is known by the remarkably sharp pointed summit of Cruanard Hill, which is higher than any other in the neighbourhood, and to the south of which is the entrance. By charter of James I., in the 13th year of his reign, the inhabitants were incorporated under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Calebegg." The corporation consisted of a provost elected annually and twelve free burgesses appointed for life, who had the power of admitting freemen; and under their charter the portreeve and free burgesses continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Henry, Earl of Conyngham. A court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £2, was held every third Thursday; but it has been discontinued for many years, and the corporation has become altogether extinct. Petty-sessions are held irregularly.

The PARISH, from which a portion has been separated to form the district parish of Ardara, is for civil purposes distinguished into Upper and Lower Killybegs, the former containing 4838, and the latter 3290 inhabitants. It comprises $30,962\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which $4304\frac{1}{4}$ are in that part of Lower Killybegs which is in the barony of Boylagh; $11,074\frac{1}{4}$, including a detached portion, and 51 covered with water, are in the other part, in the barony of Bannagh; and $15,583\frac{3}{4}$, including $41\frac{3}{4}$ covered with water, are in Upper Killybegs, in the barony of Bannagh. Two-thirds of the whole are mountain and uncultivated land: agriculture is in a very unimproved state. The principal seats are Wood Hill and Fintra. The living is a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £225. The church, a neat small edifice, was built (on rising ground to the east of the town) in 1825, at an expense of £1000, being a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is of recent erection; the glebe comprehends six townlands, comprising together 2000 Irish acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Killaghtee. A new and handsome Roman Catholic chapel, St. Mary's, was opened here for divine service on the 25th of December, 1844; it is a cruciform structure, standing on an area of 8000 square feet, and is 55 feet in height, capped in the Elizabethan style, and having a tower, yet unfinished, supported by four Gothic arches: this edifice was designed from an ancient ruin in the neighbourhood. There is also a chapel in Killaghtee. A small Franciscan friary was founded here by Mac Swiney Bannig, but there are no remains. Some ruins of the castle of St. Catherine yet exist.

KILLYBEGS, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Clane, and on the Grand Canal; containing 1216 inhabitants. It comprises 2628 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Clane: the tithe rent-charge is £85. 2. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Carogh and Prosperous, and has a chapel at the latter place.

KILLYGALLY.—See TESSAURAN.

KILLYGARVAN, a parish, in the union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 12 miles (N. E. by N.) from Letterkenny; containing, with the town of Rathmullen, 3644 inhabitants, and comprising 9132 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Raphoe, and was formerly part of the corps of the deanery, from which it was separated by act of council, in 1835; the living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Crown, and the tithe rent-charge is 115. 10. The church is a plain building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £900, and lent £300, in 1813. The Board also gave £450, and lent £50, for the erection of a glebe-house, in 1818: the glebe comprises 5*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tullyaughnish, and has a chapel. There

is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Wesleyan Methodists.

KILLYGLEN, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Larne, on the road from that place to Glenarm; containing 605 inhabitants. This parish, which in the Ordnance survey is called a grange belonging to Killegan parish, comprises 2295½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Connor: the tithe rent-charge is £46. 12. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Larne.

KILLYGORDON, a village, in the parish of DONAGHMORE, union of STRANORLAR, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 294 inhabitants.

KILLYLEA, a district parish, in the union of ARMAGH, partly in the barony of ARMAGH, and partly in that of TURENEY, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W.) from the city of Armagh; containing about 6000 inhabitants. This district, which is on the road from Armagh to Caledon, was formed out of the parishes of Armagh, Tynan, and Derrynoose, under the provisions of the act 8th George IV. cap. 43; and comprises 5743 statute acres of very fertile arable and pasture land, under an excellent system of cultivation. A great part of the parish and the whole of the village belong to Trinity College, Dublin. There are some excellent quarries of freestone, clay-slate, and limestone, the last of which is extensively worked, there being in connexion with it a manufactory of tombstones, gate-piers, window-stools, &c.: coal also exists, but is not worked. Linen-weaving is carried on to a considerable extent; and a large number of the young females are constantly employed in the embroidering of muslins for the Scotch houses in that trade.

The village, which is on the side of a planted hill near the Ulster canal, contains 337 inhabitants, and consists of one long street of houses built of stone, terminated by the church, which stands on the top of the hill, and forms a conspicuous object for many miles round, the eminence being so great that no less than twenty-five churches are visible to the naked eye from the churchyard, together with a rich and varied view extending into seven counties. A post-office here, with a mail twice a day, is in connexion with the Armagh and Tynan offices; and a well-attended cattle-fair is held on the last Friday of each month. A monthly manor court is holden for the recovery of debts under 40s. The principal seats in the parish and neighbourhood are, Elm Park, the residence of the Earl of Charlemont; Caledon House, of the Earl of Caledon; Tynan Abbey, of Sir James M. Stronge, Bart.; Glasslough House, of C. P. Leslie, Esq.; Knappa; Wood Park, of Acheson St. George, Esq.; Fellows Hall; Mount Irwin; Bondville; Ashfort; Port-Nelligan; Annagola; and Dartan. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Armagh, Derrynoose, and Tynan, each of whom contributes to the perpetual curate's stipend. The church, which is one of the neatest rural churches in the diocese, was built by subscription, in 1831-2, at a cost of about £1650, partly defrayed by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; the roof is of metal, and the building has a handsome square tower. There are four schools, one of which is in connexion with the Ladies' (London) Female School Society, who give a liberal salary to the teacher, and provide working materials and requisites for the pupils; another is endowed by Trinity College, Dublin; the third by Lady Hassard, on whose property it is situated; and the fourth by Colonel Close, the proprietor of the estate on which it is built. Two of the railways about to be commenced, viz.: those to connect Newry and Enniskillen, and Armagh and Omagh, respectively, will run through this district.

KILLYLEAGH, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, partly in the barony of CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of DUFFERIN, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Downpatrick, and 78¾ (N. by N.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Belfast to Downpatrick; containing 6688 inhabitants, of whom 1116 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the western shore of Strangford lough, was a port of some eminence previously to the conquest of Ireland by the English; and, with the adjoining barony of Kinalarty, formed part of the territories of the native sept of the M'Cartans. It was afterwards granted to De Courcy, who, in order to protect it from the attacks of the powerful chieftain of that sept, erected castles on every advantageous site round the shore of the lake, among which the principal was the castle of Dufferin. In 1356, Edward III. appointed John De Mandeville warden of this castle, which subsequently fell into the hands of the O'Nials, who maintained possession of it till 1561, when the adjoining territory was by Elizabeth granted to Hugo White, who shortly afterwards erected a castle at Killyleagh, into which he removed his warden from Castle Dufferin. Shane O'Nial besieged the newly erected castle in 1567, when, meeting with a powerful resistance, he set fire to the town; and a league being subsequently made between the M'Cartans and the O'Nials, they jointly attacked the castle, dispossessed the family of White, and usurped the uncontrolled dominion of the entire country. On the suppression of the Tyrone rebellion at the close of the 16th century, the possessions of the M'Cartans were confiscated; and the manor and district of Killyleagh were eventually granted by James I. to Sir James Hamilton, who restored and considerably enlarged the castle, which, after his elevation to the peerage by the title of Lord Claneboy, he made his principal residence. The castle was besieged and taken by General Monk for the parliament, in 1648, and was partly demolished in the war of that period, but was substantially repaired in 1666, and in it was born Archibald Hamilton Rowan, whose grandson is now the proprietor. It is a large and strong pile of building in the later English style, occupying an eminence which commands the town; but affords no protection to the harbour.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence on the western shore of Strangford lough, and consists of two nearly parallel streets, intersected by a longer street, which forms the principal thoroughfare; it contains 226 houses, built principally of clay-slate found in the parish. The cotton manufacture is carried on upon a very extensive scale. Some mills were built

upon a copious stream, in 1824, by Messrs. Martin and Co., and were greatly enlarged in 1828: in these works are 13,798 spindles employing 186 persons, and 244 power-looms attended by 156 persons constantly engaged in weaving printers' cloths for the Manchester market; and connected with this manufactory are more than 2000 hand-looms in the neighbouring districts. The buildings, which are very spacious and six stories high, are lighted with gas made on the premises, and the proprietors have erected a steam-engine of 35-horse power. The trade of the port is limited, and consists principally in the exportation of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, butter, kelp, and cotton goods; and in the importation of cotton, wool, coal, iron, salt, and general merchandise. The harbour is well sheltered, and is accessible to vessels not drawing more than 10 feet of water: the quay and basin are very commodious, and were completed in 1833, at an expense of more than £1000, defrayed solely by the late Lord Dufferin. The market is on Friday, and the fairs on April 10th, Trinity-Monday, Oct. 11th, and Dec. 11th. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there are barracks for the North Down militia, of which this place is the head-quarters. The inhabitants received a charter from James I., in the 10th year of his reign, by which they were incorporated under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Killileagh." By this charter the corporation consisted of a provost (annually elected), 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers, all of whom were chosen by the provost and free burgesses, by whom also freemen were admitted. In 1840 this body was abolished. The corporation, under their charter, returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Sir James Stevenson Blackwood, Bart., afterwards Lord Dufferin. The court of record for the borough, which had jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, has long been discontinued. The seneschal of the manor, who is appointed by Mr. Hamilton, holds a court every three weeks for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10, and a court-leet annually; a court of petty-sessions is held every alternate week.

The parish comprises 11,759¼ statute acres (including 123¼ under water), of which 988¼ are in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and the remainder in that of Dufferin. The soil is generally fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; there is very little waste land, and the bogs are productive both of turf and of bog-fir. Here are extensive quarries of basalt and clay-slate, from which was taken the whole of the stone of which the town is built. The principal seats are Delamont, Ringdufferin, Killyleagh Castle, Tullyvery House, Ardigon House, Shrigley, Gosean, and the handsome residence of the Hon. Hans Blackwood in the town. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £596. 5. The church, a handsome cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire of good proportions, was originally built in 1640, but becoming dilapidated, was rebuilt, and the tower and the spire added, by Lord Dufferin, at an expense of more than £5000, exclusively of a loan of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits in 1812. It contains some good monuments, including one to the memory of Captain Blackwood, who fell at Waterloo; another to Captain Blackwood of the North Downshire militia; and a third to the Rev. James Clewlow: in the churchyard is the sepulchral vault of the Dufferin family, recently erected, in which Admiral Blackwood was interred, and near which is a monument raised by the parishioners to the Rev. Peter Carlton, the late rector. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which, in 1815, the Board of First Fruits contributed £100 and a loan of £1350, is a very handsome residence; the glebe comprises 14 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmore: the chapel, a small neat building, was erected in 1832. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Of several schools, three were built and are supported by Lord and Lady Dufferin, D. Gordon, Esq., and the Rev. A. R. Hamilton. The remains of the ancient parish church are still visible, in a low marshy meadow to the north-west of the town; the eastern gable, perforated with two narrow lancet-shaped windows, is yet standing. Sir Hans Sloane, the celebrated physician and naturalist, was born here in 1660. The barony of which this place is the head gives the title of Baron to the family of Blackwood, Barons of Dufferin and Claneboy.

KILLYMAN, a parish, in the union of ARMAGH, partly in the barony of O'NEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Moy; on the river Blackwater, and the road from Belfast to Dungannon; containing 8220 inhabitants. It comprises 10,559½ statute acres, of which 3154¾ are in Armagh, and 7404½ in Tyrone. The land is exceedingly fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; there is abundance of bog, and on the lands of Dungorman a quarry of red sandstone, which is chiefly used for building and for flags. The river for nearly two miles forms a boundary here between the counties, and, after separating those parts of the parish which are in opposite baronies, falls into Lough Neagh; it is crossed by Verner's bridge, a handsome structure of one arch, with others on each side forming a continued causeway, which is frequently overflowed, leaving only the central arch visible above the river. The surface of the parish is marked by numerous elevations, the highest of which are Drumina, Roan hill, and Lowertown, the valleys between which are good meadow land. There are extensive meadows along the banks of the Blackwater and the Roan; and at Bernagh is an extensive wood of full-grown oaks, which, with the plantations of Roan hill and the other woods and plantations in the parish, has a very fine effect. Limestone, freestone, basalt, quartz, clay, and clay-slate are found in abundance; there are also indications of coal. In the sandstone near Roan hill are interesting specimens of fossil fish entirely perfect, with the fins minutely distinct. The gentlemen's seats are, Bernagh, a handsome mansion on the great line of road; Church Hill, the seat of Colonel Verner, M.P., who was created a baronet June 27, 1846, a spacious and elegant residence, situated in an extensive and improved demesne, and commanding a fine view of

the river Blackwater; Brookfield; Rhone Hill; Tamnamore; and Cranebrook. The manufacture of linen and cotton is extensively carried on throughout the neighbourhood; and there are three large bleach-greens; at Twyford is a paper-mill, and at Lower Corr, a large manufactory for coarse earthenware, besides others on a smaller scale in various parts of the parish. At Verner's-Bridge is a receiving-house for letters under Moy; and a manorial court is held monthly by the seneschal of the Lord Primate, in which debts to the amount of £5 are recoverable. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £363. 9. The church, a neat structure, was erected in 1824, by a loan of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is a handsome edifice, and the glebe comprises 229 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dungannon; the chapel is a neat stone building, roofed with slate. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 250 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by £10 annually from the incumbent; another is partly supported by Richard Lloyd, Esq., and one wholly by Sir W. Verner. At Mullinakill is an ancient cemetery, which is still used.

KILLYMARD, a parish, in the barony of BANNAGH, union and county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, on the western side of the town of Donegal, from which it is separated by the river Esk; containing 4743 inhabitants. It comprises 28,230 statute acres, of which 470¼ are in Lough Esk and 202½ in smaller loughs: about 18,000 are barren mountain and waste land. The principal seats are Lough Esk and Rosselongan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, forming the corps of the prebend of Killymard in the cathedral of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £207. 14. per annum. The Board of First Fruits, in 1830, granted a loan of £800 for the erection of the church, and, in 1816, gave £200 and lent £600 for the erection of the glebe-house, which has a glebe of 495 statute acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small chapel. Here are also a place of worship for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. Within the limits of the parish is a fine sulphureous spa of great efficacy in cutaneous diseases, over which Mr. Murray, its proprietor, has erected a pump-room, and hot, cold, and shower baths.

KILLYON, a parish, in the union of TRIM, barony of UPPER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Clonard; on the road from Trim to Kinnegad, and on the river Boyne; containing 784 inhabitants. It comprises 4316½ statute acres: the land is generally fertile, and there is some meadow and pasture of superior quality on the banks of the Boyne; there are several patches of bog. The Royal Canal passes through the southern part of the parish. Killyon House is the property of the representatives of the late Lady Loftus, but is at present unoccupied. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in Lady Loftus' representatives, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Clonard; the tithe rent-charge is £103. 16. 11., of which £69. 4. 7½. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Killyon is part of the district of Longwood, and has a chapel. There are some remains of the church.

KILMACABEA, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, partly in the Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, but chiefly in the West division of that of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 11½ miles (W.) from Clonakilty, and on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 6209 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of Glandore harbour, and comprises 13,757 statute acres; there are about 100 acres of plantations and 1400 of bog, besides several small lakes. The land is generally rocky; about two-thirds are under tillage; but agriculture is in an unimproved state. The substratum is clay-slate, with some calcareous schist and magnesian limestone. The living, until recently, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, united to Kilfaughnabeg, and in the gift of the Bishop: the rectory was partly appropriate to the economy fund of Ross cathedral, partly impropriate in the Gumbleton family, and partly united to those of Kilfaughnabeg, Kilcoe, Aghadown, Kilcaskin, and part of Tullagh, which formed the corps of the archdeaconry of Ross, also in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe composition amounted to £590, of which £99. 5. 6. were payable to the impropriator, £19. 16. 9. to the economy fund, £175. 17. 9. to the archdeacon, and £295 to the vicar; the entire tithes of the vicarial union amounted to £435, and of the corps of the archdeaconry to £774. 16. 9. At present, the living of Kilmacabea is a separate vicarage, with part of the rectory united, the remainder of the rectory being chiefly impropriate in the Townsend family; the tithe rent-charge is £442. 10., of which £74. 9. 2. are payable to the impropriator, £14. 17. 7. to the economy fund, and the rest to the incumbent. The archdeacon now receives no tithe. The church, a handsome building with a lofty square tower, in the village of Leap, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £900, by the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Kilfaughnabeg, and has a large and commodious chapel at Leap. The parochial school was endowed with an acre of land by the late General O'Donovan, and there are various national and other schools. The ruins of the old church are near the village of Leap, the neighbourhood of which is very romantic and beautiful.

KILMACAHILL.—See KILMOCAHILL.

KILMACALLANE, or KILMACALLEN, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. E.) from Collooney, on the road from that place to Ballyfarnon; containing 5098 inhabitants. It comprises 9928 statute acres: the land, which is chiefly in tillage, is wet and spongy, and there is a considerable quantity of bog and marsh. Fairs are held at Castle-Baldwin on June 4th and Nov. 3rd. The principal seats are, Cooper's Hill, the residence of the Cooper family; Lakeview; and Heapstown. It is a rectory and vicarage, and was formerly a prebend also, in the diocese of Elphin: the prebend consisted of portions of the tithes of Taunagh, Drumcollum, Ballynakill, and Ballysumaghan, amounting under the Composition act to £158. 15. 4.; the

rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithe rent-charge of Kilmacallane is £124. 2. 4., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; the vicarage was till recently part of the union of Boyle. The church, a plain building in Riverstown, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £183, was erected in 1817, the Board of First Fruits having given £900, and lent £500. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 19 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Riverstown, comprising this parish, Drumcollum, and Taunagh, and containing chapels at Riverstown and Ballycash. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists at Riverstown. Part of the old church remains, and its burial-ground is still used as a cemetery.

KILMACALOGUE.—See TUOSIST.

KILMACANOGUE, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bray, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 2336 inhabitants. The village comprises 17 houses, and is situated between the bases of the Great and Small Sugar Loaf mountains, on the road to the Glen of the Downs. The parish comprises $5401\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, including a considerable quantity of mountainous waste land and some bog; the system of agriculture is improving. The seats are, Hollybrooke House, the residence of Sir G. F. Hodson, Bart., a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1835, and surrounded with beautiful grounds; Wingfield; Kilmacanogue House; Grove Hill; and several other good houses. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Delgany: the tithe rent-charge is £90. 12. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Bray, and contains a small chapel. The remains of the church, covered with ivy, are in the burial-ground. General Wolfe was born at Kilmurry, in this parish.

KILMACDONOUGH, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Youghal; containing 3838 inhabitants. It forms a peninsula on the south-western side of Youghal bay, and comprises 6241 statute acres; its general aspect is hilly, and the coast bold and rocky. At the extremity is Ring Point, about half a mile from which is Capell Island, which is separately described. The small village of Ballymacoda is situated about a mile from the coast, on an inlet of the bay, from which at low water a great quantity of sand is obtained. In the parish are a coast-guard station, a signal tower, and a dispensary: the principal seats are, Ballykinnelly, which was formerly a religious establishment; Ring; and Greenland. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Kilcredan: the rectory was till lately the corps of the prebend of Kilmacdonough in the cathedral of Cloyne. The tithe rent-charge is £759. 11. 9., of which £506. 7. 6. are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Ballymacoda, which includes the parishes of Kilmacdonough, Kilcredan, Ightermurragh, and Bobillane, and contains chapels at Ballymacoda and Lady's-Bridge. There are two national schools, and a Sunday school supported by the vicar. Here are the ruins of Ballymacoda Castle, which is said to have been built by Thomas Fitzgerald in 1521; and of an old church.

KILMACDUAGH, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of GORT, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, at the junction of the roads from Ennis to Galway and Ballinasloe; containing, with part of the post-town of Gort, 4149 inhabitants. This SEE was founded by St. Colman, son of Duach, of the noble family of Hy Fiacrii of Connaught, distinguished from other Colmans, his contemporaries, by the appellation of Mac Duach, and who, after seven years' strict seclusion, about the year 620 fixed his residence at this place, where he built a monastery and church, called after him *Killmac-Duach*, whence the diocese has taken its name. The establishment was amply endowed by Guair, then king of Connaught, and by his successors. Mac Duach presided over the diocese till his death: of his successors previously to the arrival of the English, there occurs the name of one only, *Indrect*, who died in 814. *Maurice*, bishop of this see, who died in 1283, erected on the site of the original foundation, at a short distance from the present cathedral church, a monastery for Augustinian canons, which subsisted till the Reformation, when it was granted to the Earl of Clanrickarde. *Stephen Kerovan*, who was consecrated in 1573, was translated to the see of Clonfert in 1582, from which time this see remained vacant till 1587, when *Roland Linch* succeeded to the prelacy; and he being, in 1602, translated to the see of Clonfert, obtained permission to hold this diocese with it *in commendam*, since which period the two sees continued to be held together till the recent death of the Right Rev. *Dr. Butson*, when both were annexed to the see of Killaloe, and the temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV.

Kilmacduagh is one of the sixteen dioceses that constitute the Ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and is wholly within the county of Galway, comprising an estimated superficies of 64,000 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise $3950\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and the gross revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £875. The *Quarta Pars* still prevails in this diocese; the bishop, or rather the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, receiving one-fourth part of the tithe of every parish. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, treasurer, precentor, and provost, with the two prebendaries of Kinvarra and Island-Eddy: there are neither minor canons nor vicars-choral, and there is no economy fund. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 21, comprised in four unions or benefices, of which one is in the patronage of the Crown, one in that of the Marquess of Clanrickarde, one in that of the Bishop, and one in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Marquess. There are four churches, one other building in which divine service is performed, and four glebe-houses: the cathedral, which is also the parish church of Kilmacduagh, is a modern edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese is united with that of Kilfenora, and comprises 11 parochial benefices or unions, containing 14 chapels, which are served by 15 clergymen,

K I L—M A

of whom 11 are parish priests and 4 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Kinvarra, where he resides.

The parish comprises 8804½ statute acres, of which about 600 are waste and exhausted bog, and the remainder in a tolerable state of cultivation; from the exhausted state of the bogs, fuel is scarce. The LIVING is a vicarage, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Kilbeaconty and the rectory of Kiltarton, together constituting the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmacduagh, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is appropriate to the treasurership and precentorship of the cathedral of St. Colman. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £166. 14. 8., of which £52. 10. are payable to the treasurer, £45 to the precentor, and the remainder to the dean; the gross annual value of the deanery, including tithes and glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £452. 13. The church, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1400, in 1814, is a handsome edifice. The same Board contributed £300 and a loan of £500 towards the erection of the deanery-house: the glebe of the union comprises 4½ acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels; one of them at Gort, a large slated building; and one of smaller dimensions at Taernevin, which is a plain thatched building. Some remains of the monastery built on the site of the ancient abbey founded by St. Colman, yet exist to the north-west of the cathedral, and are situated on a neck of land between two loughs; they consist chiefly of the church, which, though small, appears to have been of very elegant design. To the south of the church is the sacristy, and adjoining it is an arched room in which probably were deposited the valuable effects belonging to the establishment; south of these, are the chapel and refectory. To the north, about two feet from the church, is an old wall, which, according to tradition, belonged to a place for penance; and not far from it is a holy well, with a circular inclosure. Near the church, also, is an ancient round tower, which declines about 17 feet from the perpendicular. In a lake in the parish, called Lough Deehan, the waters having sunk very low in the year 1784 or 1785, a house was discovered in the mud at the bottom, formed of oak timber of great thickness, and the sides and roof of which were of wattle-work of the same substance; it appeared as if intended to float, and the timber of which it was constructed was perfectly sound.

KILMACDUANE, a parish, in the union of KILRUSH, partly in the barony of IBRICKANE, but chiefly in the barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Kilrush, on the road to Miltown-Malbay; containing 6584 inhabitants. It comprises 16,868 statute acres, of which a large portion consists of hilly pasture and bog. Fairs are held at Cooreclare, or Conclare, on May 6th, June 4th and 26th, July 10th, Oct. 20th, and Dec. 20th, for general farming stock: a court is occasionally held there by the seneschal for the manor of Kilrush, at which small debts are recoverable; and it is also a station of the constabulary police. The townland of Gurrantuohy, though entirely isolated by the parish of Kilrush, belongs to this parish. Kilmacduane is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and the tithe rent-charge is £228. 9. 3., of which £138. 9. 3. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The townlands of Cahirfeenich and Acres are exempt from the payment of rectorial tithe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmihill, or Kilmichael: there are chapels at Cooreclare and Creegh. The ruins of the church still remain.

KILMACKEVOGE, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4¾ miles (S. W.) from New Ross, on the road from that place to Waterford; containing 1239 inhabitants, and 3231¼ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rosbercon; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford, and the tithe rent-charge is £123. 15., of which £82. 10. are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Sliewruagh.

KILMACLASSAR, a parish, in the union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Newport, on the road from that place to Castlebar; containing 3548 inhabitants. This parish, the surface of which is very uneven, comprises 6865½ statute acres; it is chiefly under tillage, but there is a great quantity of bog. Very good limestone is obtained; and there is a bleach-green. Kilmaclassar is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Aughaval; the rectory is appropriate to the prebends of Killabegs and Faldown, and the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10., of which £34. 2. 6. are payable to the prebendaries, and the remainder to the vicar. Divine service is performed in a school-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilmina, and has a neat chapel, built about 1820, at an expense of £600.

KILMACLEAGUE, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing 1025 inhabitants, and 3462 statute acres of poor wet land. This parish lies to the north-east of Tramore bay. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Ballinakill; the rectory forms part of the corps of the chancellorship in the cathedral of Waterford, and the tithe rent-charge is £164. 12. 7., of which £76. 3. 4. are payable to the vicar. At Monamintra, near this parish, is a church; and in its vicinity, within the parish, are some mineral springs.

KILMACLENAN, or KILMACLENY, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Buttevant, and on the road from Liscarrol to Mallow; containing 322 inhabitants. It comprises 1042 statute acres. The land is in general good, and is nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; the state of agriculture has latterly been much improved, and a considerable number of cattle are fattened. Limestone of superior quality is obtained at a quarry, from which stones weighing nearly five tons each have been taken; and yellow ochre is found near the old castle of Kilmaclenan. Patents exist for three fairs

at Kilmaclenan, which for several years have been held at Ballyclough. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, being the corps of the prebend of Kilmaclenan in the cathedral of Cloyne, in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £69. 4. 6. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kilbrin. The castle of Kilmaclenan, and the old mansion-house adjoining it, both now in ruins, are said to have been erected by the family of Barry; part of the outworks of the castle also remains. A little to the south-east are the ruins of the church, dedicated to St. Colman.

KILMACNEVIN, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of Moygoish, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road from that place to Colehill; containing 1760 inhabitants. It comprises 5016 statute acres; and is entirely under tillage, excepting a large quantity of bog. Limestone abounds, but of an inferior kind. The Royal Canal runs through the parish; and a large cattle-fair is held at Empor on the last day of May. Kilmacnevin is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Leney; the rectory is impropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., and the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10., which is payable to the impropriator. There is a glebe of eight acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Miltown, and has a chapel at Empor. Mr. Tuite allows £10 per annum to the master of a school, besides the school-house and half an acre of land. There are remains of the castle of Empor, and of an old fort; also of the church of Kilmacnevin, and of one at Churchtown, which is the burial-place of the Tuite family.

KILMACOEN, or Kilmacowen, a parish, in the barony of Upper Carbery, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Sligo, and on the Ballysadere channel; containing 2011 inhabitants. The name signifies the "Church of the Sons of Oen:" St. Diermit, eldest brother of St. Cormac, founded a church here on lands given by Flann-Dubh, dynast of the Hy Fiacrii. The parish comprises 3548 statute acres: the soil is light and stony, and principally under tillage; there is a small quantity of bog. Kilmacoen is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of St. John's, Sligo: the tithe rent-charge is £135. 11. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the union or district of St. John's, Sligo. The burial-ground of the church, which is in ruins, is still used for interment. Here are some Druidical altars and cromlechs: and a golden torques was found some time since.

KILMACOMB, a parish, in the barony of Gaultier, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Rossduff, 817 inhabitants. It comprises 2401 statute acres. Woodstown, the seat of Lord Carew, is a short distance from Waterford harbour; and from it a low strand extends about two miles to a projecting headland named Credan, in which are three caves of considerable dimensions, branching into various chambers consisting of natural arches of great symmetry and beauty: they appear to have been formed by the descent of a stream on the pudding-stone rock. Near Woodstown is a sheet of fresh water, called Bel Lake, which covers about 50 statute acres. In the south-western part of the parish there is peat; also the remains of an ancient wood, consisting of fir, oak, and birch. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Ballinakill; the rectory forms part of the corps of the chancellorship in Waterford cathedral, and the tithe rent-charge is £92. 12., of which £55 11. are payable to the chancellor, and the remainder to the vicar. On the hill of Kilmacomb is a circle of stones, about 30 yards in diameter, inclosing five large stones.

KILMACOMOGUE, a parish, in the union of Bantry, partly in the Western division of the barony of East Carbery, and partly in the Eastern division of that of West Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Bantry, county of Cork, and province of Munster; containing, with the post-town of Bantry and the island of Whiddy, 16,188 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the extremity of Bantry bay, comprises 64,568 statute acres. Very great improvements have been made in agriculture since 1815, and a large portion of land has been brought into profitable cultivation. The principal manure is the calcareous deposit found in abundance on the shores of the bay, and which in some places is so mixed with coral sand as to be quite as effective as pure lime in fertilising the soil: sea-weed is also used. There are, however, still more than 20,000 acres of waste land, the greater portion of which is mountainous, in some places quite barren, and in others affording pasturage for young cattle, of which vast herds are reared; there are also about 15,000 acres of bog and marshy ground, much of which is capable of being reclaimed. The surrounding scenery is strikingly varied, and in some parts characterised by features of majestic grandeur. *Glengariff*, partly in this parish, and within 10 miles of Bantry, is much resorted to for the singular variety and indescribable beauty of its scenery. It is situated on the picturesque bay to which it gives name, at the north-eastern extremity of Bantry bay; and derives its name, signifying the "rough glen," from its wild and rugged aspect in the midst of rocks, cliffs, and mountains thrown together in the greatest confusion, and finely contrasted with the richness of luxuriant woods and verdant meadows, shaded with thriving plantations intermixed with evergreens and flowering shrubs. *The Bay of Bantry*, from many points of view, has the appearance of a fine lake, and is studded with numerous rocky islets fringed with evergreens; of these, the island of Whiddy is the largest, and is crowned with a small fort mounting five pieces of cannon, erected by government after the attempt of the French in 1796. Along the north-western shore rises the Sugar Loaf mountain, supported by the smaller mountains called the Ghoal: the sides of these mountains, dark and deeply indented, are in fine contrast with the bright and smooth surface of the bay; and their summits, frequently concealed by flying clouds and quickly emerging into the sun's rays, present an ever-changing scene. Far behind is a precipitous cliff, which for many generations has been the resort of eagles, and concerning which the peasantry have many interesting traditions, in connexion with the O'Sullivans, the ancient chieftains of Bere.

The mountains are of the schistose formation, based on argillaceous grit. In a small rock in Reendonagan bay, limestone is found mixed with the grit, but it can

be only partially calcined, and is therefore of little use; the schistose rocks merge into clay-slate, and slate of a tolerably good colour is found in several parts. Four rivers intersect the parish in their course to the bay; namely, the *Maulagh*, or Moyalla, which, on its entrance into the bay, forms a beautiful fall of 30 feet at Donnemark; the *Auvane*, which rises in the pass of Caminea, and joins the bay at Ballylickey; the *Coomola*, which forms the small creek of that name; and the *Drumgariff*, which forms the north-western boundary of the parish and barony. There are also several small lakes, but none deserving of particular notice. *Glengariff Castle* is a spacious and elegant mansion, situated under the shelter of a mountain which gradually declines towards the water's edge and is covered from the base to the summit with valuable young timber; the approach to the house is through a noble avenue more than a mile in length, affording in many of its openings a fine view of the bay and the opposite mountains. At the extremity of the bay is seen the *Glengariff Hotel*, originally a poor cabin, which has been converted into a very commodious house, and forms a picturesque feature in the landscape. From this point the woods of Glengariff, the property of the Earl of Bantry, wind for seven miles through the glen towards the west: the trees are chiefly oak and birch, with a large proportion of arbutus springing up luxuriantly from the crevices of almost every rock; and the woods are annually thinned to the amount of about £1000. *Bantry Lodge* is a handsome building in the cottage style, surrounded by a plantation of ash, and now the residence of the Earl of Bantry; it is situated in the bosom of the glen, inclosed by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs: a road leading from the house directly to the hotel has been made by his lordship, for the accommodation of visiters. The other seats in the parish are, Sea-Court, belonging to Viscount Bearhaven; Merino, the seat of the Hon. Robert White; Carriganass; Inchiclough; Ballylickey; Gurtenroe; Drumbree Cottage; Newtown; Ardnagashil; Reendonegan; Donnemark; and Mount-View. A constabulary police force is stationed in the parish.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Riversdale, and the tithe rent-charge is £889. 16., of which £421. 6. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, for which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1500 and made a gift of £100, is a handsome residence, built in 1816, on a glebe of 42¼ acres. The church, which was completed in 1818, at a cost exceeding £2000, raised partly by subscription, but chiefly by a loan of £1500 from the Board, is a neat structure in the early English style, with a tower of three stages, which, from the varied colour of the stone, has a singular appearance; it is situated in the town of Bantry. Divine service is also performed in school-houses at Glengariff and Snave. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the principal chapel, a spacious and handsome building, on an eminence in the rear of the town, was erected by subscription, and there are chapels at Calkil and Comola.

On the sea-shore, near the town, was a small monastery, founded in 1466 for Franciscan friars by Dermot O'Sullivan Bere; the cemetery, still called *The Abbey*, is remaining, and is used by the Roman Catholics as a burial-place. Within the demesne of *Newtown*, about half a mile to the north-west of Bantry, are the remains of a fortification raised by Ireton during the parliamentary war: it consists of a quadrilateral area, and was defended by angular bastions and surrounded by a fosse, but the walls and towers have long been demolished, and the cannon was at the same time thrown into a very deep well; the moat still remains entire. Not far from this spot is the beautiful cascade of *Donnemark*; and at another place, called *Newtown*, to the south of Bantry, is a very antique stone pillar in a burial-ground, with some rude sculpture of men in armour, and other curious devices. Danish forts are numerously scattered over the parish; and, in 1834, more than 3000 silver coins, chiefly pence, groats, and half-groats, of the reigns of the earlier Edwards and Henrys, and of Alexander, King of Scotland, were found. At *Carriganass* are the ruins of the castle built by O'Sullivan Bere, and garrisoned by Daniel O'Sullivan against the forces of Elizabeth; it surrendered, after the capture of Dunboy Fort, to Sir George Carew, and at present consists of a lofty square tower on a precipitous rock rising from the banks of the river Auvane, and some extensive outworks. On the same river, near its influx into the bay, are the ruined gables of the castle of *Rindisart*, the stronghold of Sir Owen O'Sullivan, which was taken by Ireton in the parliamentary war, and by his orders demolished. Near Carriganass are the extensive and ivy-clad ruins of the old church of Kilmacomogue, and not far from the town those of the old church of Bantry, from the floor of which rise some lofty poplars. There are several chalybeate springs, the most esteemed of which is near the old abbey of Bantry; and in the vicinity of lake Capanabool is a cromlech surrounded by nine upright stones. —See BANTRY and WHIDDY ISLAND.

KILMACOW, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Thomastown; containing 2120 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the village. It comprises 4445 statute acres, and has some good limestone quarries. The village contains 34 houses, and is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held in it every alternate week. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £270. The glebe-house was erected in 1818, at a cost exceeding £1500, by aid of a loan of £675 and a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is a neat edifice with a handsome spire, for building which the late Board lent £850, in 1818. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilmacow, Dunkit, Gaulskill, Ullid, Kilbeacon, and part of Killaghy, and containing chapels at Kilmacow, Mullinavat, and Hill. The parochial school was built on land given by Mr. Roche. There are some fine ruins of Grandison, or Graney, Castle, consisting of the remains of the keep, the great hall, and three circular towers, on the margin of the river Suir. It is supposed to have been erected by Pierce Butler, eighth earl of Ormonde, and lord-deputy of Ireland in 1521. During the parliamentary war it was held by Colonel Butler for Charles I., but

K I L—M A

was finally surrendered to Colonel Axtel, Cromwell's governor of Kilkenny, and was afterwards allowed to fall into decay.—See GRANEY.

KILMACOW, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Rathdrum, and on the lower road from Arklow to Wicklow. This small parish is situated in the vicinity of the Cronebane copper-mines, and comprises 816 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Castlemacadam.

KILMACREAN, or KILMACRENAN, also called CUMMER, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Tuam, on the road to Galway; containing 1889 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9314¾ statute acres. The land is cultivated under an improved system of agriculture; there is, however, much reclaimable bog and rocky waste. Here are numerous turloughs, which are navigable for lighters in the winter months, but are dry in summer, when they afford excellent pasture, and good training ground for race-horses. Limestone is obtained in the parish. The principal seats are Ballinderry, Ballybanagher, Cluankin, Currofin, Ardstrea, and Annagh. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Moylough: the tithe rent-charge is £210. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district called Clare-Tuam, or Currofin, and has a chapel at Currofin, which is a neat stone building. Here are the ruins of Ballinderry Castle; of an old fort, or encampment, with five long low rooms, flagged over, and communicating with each other by narrow passages; and of an old church, with a burial-ground attached.

KILMACREDOCK, an ancient parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER; containing 31 inhabitants, and comprising 479 statute acres.

KILMACREE.—See KILMOCREE.

KILMACREHY, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Ennistymon, and on the north side of Liscanor bay on the western coast; containing 4264 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7403 statute acres. Within its limits is the headland called Hag's Head, a lofty basaltic promontory situated in lat. 52° 16′ 40″, and lon. 9° 25′ 20″: from this point the cliffs gradually ascend to Moher, where they attain their greatest elevation; that called Stokeen is 587 feet above the level of the sea. The waves break with tremendous force against the rocks; part of the Spanish Armada was, in 1588, wrecked on the shore. On the most elevated point of these stupendous cliffs, an ornamental building in the castellated style has been erected by Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., for the accommodation of visiters to this bold and iron-bound coast, from which is obtained a magnificent view embracing nearly the whole line of coast from Loop Head to the northern extremity of the bay of Galway, together with the Arran Isles and a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. Puffins are taken here by persons who are suspended over the lofty precipices in the cavities of which these birds deposit their young. A considerable portion of the parish consists of mountain pasture: the arable land is generally manured with sea-weed and sand, and the state of agriculture is generally improving. The gentlemen's seats are, Birchfield, the residence of Mr. O'Brien, who has much improved his estate and the condition of his tenantry by the erection of neat slated cottages and farm-buildings, and by other judicious arrangements; and Moher. The parish is in the diocese of Kilfenora: the rectory forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry, and the vicarage part of the union of Kilmanaheen, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £173. 2., and there is a glebe of 2½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Liscanor, which also includes the parish of Killaspuglenane; the principal chapel is at Liscanor, and there is a chapel for the rural district. The ruins of the church retain several fine specimens of arches and mouldings, now imbedded in the walls. At Dough and Liscanor are the ruined castles respectively so called; and near Birchfield is a holy well, dedicated to St. Bridget, and much resorted to by the peasantry: this well has, at Mr. O'Brien's expense, been surrounded by tasteful plantations and rustic seats, and at the entrance is a neat lodge.—See LISCANOR.

KILMACRENAN, a post-town and parish, in the union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Letterkenny, on the road to Dunfanaghy; containing 9343 inhabitants. St. Columb founded an abbey here, which was richly endowed; and one of the O'Doncils, princes of Tyrconnell, subsequently founded an abbey for conventual Franciscans, which at the Dissolution was granted to Trinity College, Dublin: the present church is supposed to be part of it, and has a mitred head sculptured in relief over the door. Near the village is the rock of Doune, on which the O'Donells were always inaugurated by priests whom they regarded as descendants of St. Columb: the last inauguration was that of Sir Niall Garbh O'Donell, the successor of Hugh Roe O'Donell, but the ceremony being performed without the Lord-Lieutenant's consent, he was degraded from his chieftainship. The PARISH comprises 35,617 statute acres, of which 782¾ are in small loughs, and 6 in the tideway of the river Lackagh: the system of agriculture is improving, and there is some mountain and bog; fine granite is obtained. The village has a sub-post office to Letterkenny, and is a constabulary police and a revenue police station; a new barrack has been just built for each of these forces: fairs are held on the first day of every month, and there is a dispensary. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £506. 5. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £100, and lent £1125, in 1815; the glebe comprises 150 acres. The church, a handsome edifice, was erected in 1846, at a cost of nearly £1300, of which £250 were local subscriptions, and the remainder was supplied from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly the head of a district, and partly united to Gartan, and has a chapel in each portion. There is also a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Lough Salt mountain, 1541 feet high, is in this parish, and commands a magnificent prospect: the

lough, which is 815 feet above the level of the sea, and 204 feet deep, is on the side of the mountain; and from its vicinity, fine views of Lough Swilly to the east, and Letterkenny and the surrounding country to the south and west, are obtained. In the neighbourhood of the lake is a rocking-stone; there is a cromlech at Lough Keil, and at Milford the Giant's grave.

KILMACSHALGAN, a parish, in the barony of TYRERAGH, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (W. by S.) from Sligo; containing, with the post-town of Dromore-West, 3872 inhabitants. It comprises 26,008½ statute acres, the greater portion of which is reclaimable mountain land and bog; the cultivated part is chiefly under tillage; and there are quarries of limestone, freestone, and slate. The principal seats are Dromore House, Fare M'Fare, Belville, and Marino Cottage. Petty-sessions are held fortnightly on Thursdays at Comcall, where there is a spa. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, with that of Templeboy episcopally united, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Colonel Knox Gore. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £300, payable in equal parts to the impropriator and the vicar; and the tithe of the whole vicarial union is £307. 10.: there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises nine acres. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits lent £1300, in 1820. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large chapel. There are some remains of the church, with a burial-place attached; two cromlechs; and some forts.

KILMACTALWAY, a parish, in the union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 437 inhabitants. The parish comprises 249½ statute acres. The chief seats are, Castle Bagot, a spacious mansion in a well-wooded demesne of about 500 statute acres; and Ballybane. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilmactalway in Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, and held with the union of Clondalkin: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lucan.

KILMACTEIGUE, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of LENEY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. E.) from Foxford, on the road to Ballymote; containing 9097 inhabitants. It comprises 32,533 statute acres, about half of which is arable and pasture; the remainder is mountain land, with some bog: agriculture is improving. There are some quarries of limestone, which is principally procured for building, and for repairing the roads: iron-ore from the mountains was smelted at Foxford, until the wood used for fuel was exhausted. Fine salmon are taken in the river Moy. Lough Talt is situated in the midst of high mountains, on which large flocks of goats, &c., feed in summer; it is about a mile long, well stocked with small trout, and contains two rocky islands, which in summer are covered with gulls. Near the lough is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Glen Eask and Cloonbarry. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 5. There is a glebe-house, built at an expense of £1300, of which the Board of First Fruits gave £300, and lent £500, in 1814: the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a plain building. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Kilmacteigue, Barrintogher, and Lough Talt, the last lately built. There are several public schools, to one of which Mr. Jones has given an acre of land. At Belclare is an ancient castle.—See BANADA and ARDCLARE.

KILMACTHOMAS, a post-town, partly in the parish of BALLYLANEEN, but chiefly in that of ROSSMIRE, barony of DECIES without DRUM, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Waterford, and 87¾ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Waterford; containing 1197 inhabitants, and 214 houses. The town is situated on a steep hill, at the foot of which flows the small river Mahon; there is a good stone bridge. It has a dispensary, and is the head-quarters of the constabulary police for the county: petty-sessions are held here, or at Stradbally, on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, March 17th, May 12th, Aug. 12th, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 6th and 21st. A castle existed at this place, which was taken by Sir Charles Vavasour in 1643; it belonged to the Poer family, who are still the chief owners of property in the neighbourhood.

KILMACTRANY, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N.) from Boyle, on the road to Ballyfarnon; containing 4604 inhabitants. This parish comprises 13,447 statute acres, including much bog and mountain land; the soil is light, and agriculture is in a backward state. Limestone is abundant; iron-ore exists; and a seam of coal, 22 inches thick, has been discovered in the mountains of Geevagh. The parish is situated on Lough Arrow, a picturesque sheet of water at the base of the Curlew mountains, about a mile from Lough Key, by which it communicates with the Shannon: the lake is five miles in length and two in its greatest breadth, is studded with islands, and is remarkable for the size and fine flavour of its trout. On the western side, but in another parish, is Hollybrook House, a handsome residence, the plantations of which form a pleasing picture when viewed from the opposite shore. Petty-sessions are held every fortnight on Tuesday, and here is a constabulary police station. The estate of Kingsborough gives the title of viscount to the eldest son of the Earl of Kingston. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united to the vicarages of Shancoe and Killadoon, and in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in W. Mulloy, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £79. 12., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; and the tithe of the whole vicarial benefice is £67. 3. 8. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1819, gave £650 and lent £150: the glebe comprises 13 acres, subject to a rent of £2 per annum. The church is a small building, for the erection of which the Board gave £800, in 1816; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £305 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Geevagh, which is co-extensive with the Protestant union, and has a handsome chapel, ornamented with

minarets, at Geevagh, and another at Highwood. There is a remarkable cromlech, called *Leaba Diarmud i Grange*, or "Darby and Granye's bed," consisting of a horizontal stone, supported by four others set upright. Among the ruins of the old church is a mutilated cross.

KILMACUD, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dublin; containing 192 inhabitants. It comprises 286 statute acres, in a high state of cultivation; and, from the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its marine and mountain views, is a favourite spot for country residences. Among these are, Redesdale House, the seat of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; Kilmacud House; Merville; Lakelands; Woodley; Westbury; Priory; and Parson's Green. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Stillorgan; the tithe rentcharge is £31. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Booterstown. This is said to be the birth-place of St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, from whom its name is derived.

KILMACUMSY, or KILMACUNSY, a parish, in the barony of FRENCHPARK, union of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (N. W.) from Elphin, and on the road from Boyle to Roscommon; containing 2686 inhabitants, and 5454 statute acres. Much of its surface is occupied with gentle elevations of limestone and limestone-gravel, in which are several extensive natural caverns. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Ardclare; the rectory was till lately part of the corps of the precentorship of Elphin cathedral. The tithe rent-charge is £69. 5., which is equally divided between the rector and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Elphin.

KILMACUNNA.—See LUSMAGH.

KILMAGUE.—See KILMAOGUE.

KILMAHON, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Cloyne, and on the southern coast; containing 1785 inhabitants. It comprises 2849 statute acres. The land is generally rich and well cultivated, and a beautiful vale extends from the coast up to Cloyne; but near Ballycotton, during easterly winds, the sea beats over the strand with great fury. The valley rests on a substratum of limestone, which rises to the surface at Moanagarra, where a small quarry is worked: the higher grounds are based on clay-slate. The principal seats are Snugborough, Shanagary House, Ballybane, and the glebe-house, in the pleasure-grounds of which are some fine verbenas and other exotic plants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £380. The glebehouse was built in 1807, by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £1300, with the aid of a gift of £210 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church, which is a remarkably neat edifice, was built in 1800: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £147 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cloyne, and has a small plain chapel at Shanagary. At Ballymaloe is a very curious old house, built by the Fitzgeralds, and forfeited in the war of 1641; it is now the property of Mr. Forster, and in the hall are two pairs of elks' horns of very large size, found on the estate in 1714. At Shanagary are the ruins of a castle, which was unsuccessfully defended by the Earl of Desmond against Queen Elizabeth's troops; it was held by the Irish in 1641, but was captured by Cromwell, by whose orders it was dismantled.

KILMAHUDDRICK, a parish, in the union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 6 inhabitants, and comprising 181¼ statute acres. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Clondalkin: the tithe rent-charge is £12. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lucan. There are some remains of the church; and of a castle at Grange.

KILMAINBEG, a parish, in the barony of KILMAIN, union of BALLINROBE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. E.) from Ballinrobe, and on the confines of the county of Galway; containing 1491 inhabitants. It comprises 3614 statute acres, which are principally under tillage. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilmainmore; the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebend of Killabeggs and partly to the vicarage, and the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £103. 6. 6., of which £7. 10. are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilmainbeg is part of the district of Kilmain.

KILMAINHAM, a suburban village of the metropolis, in the parish of ST. JAMES, barony of NEWCASTLE, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 670 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Kilmaignend, derived that name from a monastery on the south side of the city, of which St. Maignend was abbot about the beginning of the 7th century. On or near the site of this monastery subsequently stood the ancient PRIORY of Kilmainham, founded in 1174 for Knights Templars by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The endowments of the priory, which were ample, were confirmed by Henry II.; and the founder, after bestowing on it all the lands of Kilmainham, died in 1176, and was interred in Christ Church, Dublin. Upon the suppression of this order, in 1307, the lands and possessions of the priory were assigned by the Pope to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and confirmed to them by Edward II.; and the priory itself, which had been previously an hospital for the sick and infirm, became an asylum for guests and strangers, and was held by persons of the highest rank: its priors sat as barons in the house of lords, and some of them were chancellors and lords-deputies of Ireland. Prior Keating, in 1482, having seized the castle of Dublin and disposed of the property of the hospital, was removed from his office; but he made his appointed successor prisoner, and compelled him to resign; and having given his warmest support to the imposture of Lambert Simnel, it was enacted that none but a person of English descent should in future be appointed prior. In 1535, John Rawson, an Englishman, who had been elected prior in conformity to that enactment, surrendered the priory, with all its possessions, into the hands of the king, by whom he was created Viscount Clontarf, with an annual revenue of

500 marks out of the hospital estate. In 1557, Sir Oswald Massingberd was made prior by the authority of Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, and was confirmed in the former possessions of the priory by Queen Mary; but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he privately withdrew from the kingdom. The buildings of the priory were spacious, and of very elegant design; it was frequently the residence of the lords-deputies, and after its dissolution was still regarded as one of the finest buildings in the country.

About the year 1675, Arthur, Earl of Granard, suggested to the Earl of Essex, then lord-lieutenant, the foundation of a MILITARY establishment for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers; and the Duke of Ormonde, by incessant applications to the king for the same purpose, received from Charles II., in 1679, an order for carrying it into effect. For this object, 64 Irish acres adjacent to the site of the priory, and other lands then forming part of the Phœnix Park, were granted for the site of the institution. The first stone was laid by the duke, in 1680, and the whole was completed in three years, after a design by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of £23,559. It is a quadrangular structure, 306 feet long, 288 feet broad, and two stories high, inclosing an area of 210 feet square, laid down in grass and intersected by walks meeting in the centre; the exterior fronts, with the exception of the north or principal front, which is of stone, are of brick rough-cast. Over the northern entrance, which is of the Corinthian order, is a square tower lighted by arched windows, with a clock turret surmounted by an octagonal spire; and in the centre of the eastern front is a wide archway leading into the quadrangle, which on three sides and part of the fourth is surrounded by a piazza of Doric arches, affording a covered passage to the dining-hall in the centre of the north range. The dining-hall is 100 feet in length and 50 in width; the lower part of the walls is wainscoted with oak and ornamented with muskets, bayonets, and other military weapons fancifully arranged, and the upper part decorated with portraits of most of the sovereigns and other distinguished personages; the ceiling is flat and divided into compartments, and in the central compartment is a large clock dial. On the south side of the hall is a gallery, supported on brackets of carved oak, and leading from the apartments of the master of the hospital, at the west end of the hall, to the chapel, which is at the east end. The chapel is 86 feet long and 40 wide, and has a venerable and imposing appearance: the east window, which formerly belonged to the ancient priory, is embellished with stained glass; the altar is of Irish oak exquisitely carved, and of the Corinthian order. The master's seat is under a canopy in the gallery at the west extremity of the chapel, and on each side of it are pews for the various officers of the hospital; the ceiling is most elaborately ornamented in stucco, and divided into coved compartments filled with elegant and finely executed designs. The remainder of the north range is occupied by the apartments of the master, who is always the commander of the forces for the time being; and the other parts of the building contain apartments for the inmates opening on the ground floor into the piazzas, which are neatly flagged, or from the upper story into spacious galleries above. The deputy-master's house occupies a detached situation near the master's garden; and in the north-east part of the grounds is the infirmary, which, with the late additions, contains 48 beds, and cells for 12 lunatics.

The present establishment is for 5 captains, an adjutant, and 250 invalid soldiers, selected from the list of out-pensioners in Ireland, amounting to 20,000; they are supplied with clothing, diet, medical attendance, and every necessary comfort and accommodation, similar to those of Chelsea. The institution is under the direction of a governor, who is generally an officer of high rank, and the immediate management of a master, deputy-master, chaplain, secretary, registrar, pay-master, physician, surgeon, assistant-surgeon, apothecary, reader, providore, chamberlain, butler, and fueler; all of whom (except the physician and surgeon, who live near the infirmary,) have apartments in the house. The expenses of the establishment amount annually to something more than £10,000, and, together with the original cost of the building, were defrayed by a deduction of sixpence in the pound from all military issues from the Irish treasury, till 1796, when, on the surrender to government of a considerable portion of the estates, it was resolved to make an annual grant of parliament for its support.

The VILLAGE is connected with the metropolis on the eastern side by a range of buildings along the great western road, and is situated in a small valley watered by a stream which, a little below it, falls into the Liffey. The Hibernian mills were established in 1812 by Messrs. Willans, for the manufacture of the finest woollen cloths, which trade they have successfully pursued; and having greatly extended their establishment, it now affords employment to nearly 500 persons, for whom the proprietors have erected suitable dwellings, and also a place of worship of the Independent denomination. The election of members for the county takes place here; and by an act of council issued on the 10th of Jan., 1837, under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., for extending the jurisdiction and regulating the proceedings of the civil-bill court in Ireland, four general sessions of the peace are held annually at Kilmainham, for one of the two districts into which the county has been divided. This district consists of the baronies of Castleknock and Coolock, except the parts of the parishes of Swords, Killossory, and Malahide which are in Coolock barony; also of the part of Finglas parish, in the barony of Nethercross; and the baronies of Newcastle, Uppercross, and Rathdown: for the particulars of the other district, see SWORDS. The jurisdiction of the manor court, which is also held here, on alternate Mondays, embraces the whole of the barony of Newcastle: debts can be recovered in it to any amount, but the seneschal never takes cognizance of any above £10. The court-house, of recent erection, is a spacious and handsome building; and adjoining it is the county gaol, a well-arranged edifice inclosed by a lofty wall: the main building consists of two quadrangles, containing apartments for the keeper, 69 sleeping-cells, eight small day-rooms, nine yards, two large hospital rooms, a chapel, and ten rooms for debtors; and in one of the yards is a tread-mill. Convicts from the north of Ireland are lodged in this prison previously to transportation. Adjoining the Royal Hospital is an extensive cemetery, anciently the burial-place of the

K I L—M A

original monastery, subsequently of the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and still used by the inhabitants of Dublin. In it is an ancient tombstone of one entire block of coarse granite, nine feet above the surface of the ground, supposed to be a memorial of some of the Irish princes that fell in the battle of Clontarf. About 50 years since, having fallen down, it was again erected, when many Danish coins were found, and also a sword of the same period; the sword was placed by the master of the hospital in the hall leading to his apartments, where it still remains.

KILMAINHAM-WOOD, a parish, in the union of Kells, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Nobber, and on the road from Kells to Kingscourt; containing 1412 inhabitants, of whom 137 are in the village. This parish comprises 3716 statute acres: after the suppression of the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, it was granted by the crown to the Barnwalls, from whom it was purchased about a century since, by the Hon. Colonel Hussey, of Westown. There are some quarries of stone for building, a tuck and a corn mill, and a few looms employed by the inhabitants for their own use. The village contains a constabulary police station, and a dispensary; a good fair for store cattle is held in it on May 5th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the gift of the Bishop: the parish is tithe free, and the income of the vicar consists of a payment of £50 per annum from Mr. Hussey, with an augmentation from Primate Boulter's fund. The church is a plain building, erected in 1803 by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £135. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with part of Bailieborough, or Moybologue, in the diocese of Kilmore, the whole being called the union or district of Moybologue or Tivorcher; in each parish is a chapel. There is a national school, enlarged in 1835, by aid of a grant of £53 from the Board of Education.

KILMAINMORE, a parish, in the union of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Ballinrobe, and on the road from Galway to Westport; containing 4877 inhabitants. It comprises 13,792¼ statute acres, principally in pasture, and has excellent sheep pastures at Ellistron: fine limestone is quarried, and at the eastern extremity is a considerable quantity of reclaimable bog, but fuel is scarce. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday at the village, which is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Hollymount: fairs are held on July 12th and Oct. 28th, and are well supplied with cattle and sheep. The principal seats are Glencorrib, Milford, Turin Castle, Cloghans, Fortville, and Rathgraher. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Moorgaga, and part of the rectory and vicarage of Kilmainbeg; the union is in the patronage of the Bishop, as is also the rectory, which forms the corps of the prebend of Kilmainmore in the cathedral of Tuam and is held with the union. The tithe rent-charge of this parish amounts to £299. 15. 6., and of the whole union to £436. 17.: there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of eight acres. The church is a plain neat building, to which a tower was added about 30 years since by the Rev. F. Rutledge. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district co-extensive with the union of the Established Church: the chapel is a splendid building, lately erected by the Rev. J. Browne, a little to the west of Kilmaine, on the road to the village of Neale. The parochial school is aided by annual donations of £5 from the rector, and £6 from the curate, who has also given two acres of land, and Mr. Flanagan a house rent-free. In the centre of the village are the ruins of an ancient religious house, with a large burial-ground attached; and there are ruins of castles at Turin, Ellistron, Ballisnahiney, Cragduff, and Killernan. A spring rising in the village soon disappears, and takes a subterraneous course for about a mile; in the winter it forms a turlough. The parish gives the title of Baron to Lord Kilmaine.

KILMALANOGUE, barony of Longford, county of Galway.—See Kilnabronogue.

KILMALEERY, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Bunratty Lower, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 1 mile (S. W.) from Newmarket, and on the east bank of the river Fergus; containing 737 inhabitants. It comprises 2266¾ statute acres: the land is in general of superior quality, particularly on the shore of the Fergus, where it is exceedingly rich. At Carrigeary is a small quay, where turf and sea manure are landed, and whence corn is occasionally sent to Limerick; at Cahirbane is the ancient seat of James Creagh, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Tomfinlough or Tradree, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union of Kilnasoolagh. The tithe rent-charge is £87. 5., of which £51. 2. 6. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Newmarket, and has a chapel at Carrigeary. The ruined castles of Urlin and Clenagh still remain; the latter, a lofty square tower nearly entire, was once the residence of the Mac Mahons.

KILMALKEADER.—See Kilmelchedor.

KILMALLOCK, an ancient corporate and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, forming a liberty, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 15¾ miles (S.) from Limerick, and 109½ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the high road to Cork; containing 3126 inhabitants, of whom 1408 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Killocia* and *Kilmocheallog*, derived its name from an abbey founded for Canons Regular by St. Mochecallog or St. Molach, in the beginning of the 7th century. Its early history is involved in great obscurity; and of its progress to that state of distinction and importance which, from the magnificence of its ruins, obtained for it, long after its decline, the appellation of the "Balbec" of Ireland, little is now known. It appears to have been inhabited at a remote period by several of the chief nobility and gentry, and to have been a corporate town either by prescription or by charter granted at a very early date, as its privileges as a borough are recited in a charter of Edward III., by which that monarch bestowed on the provost and commonalty certain tolls and customs towards the repair of its fortifications. The town was surrounded with a stone wall of great strength, fortified with mounds of earth.

and having four gateway-towers of lofty and imposing character, called respectively St. John's-gate, Water-gate, Ivy-gate, and Blosom's-gate; of which only the last is now remaining. In 1291, a Dominican monastery was founded to the east of the town, by Gilbert, son of John of Callan, Lord of Offaley, which was soon after amply endowed; a general chapter of the order was held in it in 1340, and it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was given by Elizabeth to the corporation. The inhabitants obtained a grant of tolls for murage in 1482; and in consideration of the losses they had sustained in defending the town against the assaults of the enemy, they were again incorporated by Edward IV., who also made Kilmallock one of the cities in which he established a royal mint. In 1483, it is enumerated among the principal towns where a coin of Richard III., then recently struck, was by act of parliament made current.

During the wars in the reign of Elizabeth, the town was a principal military station of the English, and the garrison was frequently employed in the most important services. The place was taken by surprise, in 1568, by James Fitz-Maurice, who put the sovereign and several of the principal inhabitants to death, and burned the town in order to prevent its occupation by the Lord-Deputy, who was marching against him from Buttevant. It was, however, restored by the encouragement of Sir Henry Sydney, lord-deputy, who left a garrison for its defence; and in 1572, Sir J. Perrot, the first lord-president of Munster, compelled Fitz-Maurice to surrender, and to make his submission to the queen's mercy in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1597, Sir W. Drury came hither with a force of 900 men, to oppose Sir John of Desmond with his Spanish and Irish forces, and issued a proclamation summoning all the nobility and gentry of Munster to repair to his standard. Sir W. Pelham, who succeeded him, issued another proclamation to the same purpose; and Gerald, 16th earl of Desmond, declining to obey, was declared a rebel unless he surrendered himself within 20 days; on failing to comply with which, his vast estates, consisting of 570,000 plantation acres, were forfeited to the crown, and the earl and his countess suffered the severest hardships, secreting themselves in the woods and mountains around the town. Sir Nicholas Malby, who succeeded to the command of the forces, leaving a garrison of 340 men here, pursued, with the remainder of his forces, the troops under Sir John of Desmond, whom he defeated at Manister-Nenagh; and in 1582, a detachment of the garrison attacked the earl in his retreat at day-break, slew his servants, carried off his provisions, and would have taken himself and his countess prisoners, had they not escaped by concealing themselves in the river, immersed up to their chins behind one of its banks. In 1584, after the death of the earl, Elizabeth granted the town a new charter, with some extensive tracts of land, and various tolls and customs; empowering the inhabitants to elect a sovereign, to hold courts of record with jurisdiction not exceeding £20, to levy assessments for the repair of the fortifications, and grant licences for the distillation of spirituous liquors; and conferring various other privileges, as ample as those of Kilkenny and Clonmel, with exemption from all taxes except those assessed by parliament.

In 1590, James Fitzgerald, who had assumed the title of earl of Desmond, laid siege to the town, at the head of a formidable body of native Irish, but was compelled to retire by Sir Thomas Norris, lord-president, assisted by the Earl of Ormonde; and in 1600, James, son of the late earl, who had been educated in England, where he had been detained as a hostage, was sent over to Ireland by the English government to destroy the popularity of the chieftain who had usurped the title. The young earl was received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants of the surrounding country; but on his attending divine service at the Protestant church on the following day, these demonstrations of joy were changed into expressions of abhorrence and disgust. The garrison soon after surprised and defeated the forces of James Fitzgerald, killed 120 of his party, and seized all their arms, cattle, and horses. In 1642, the Irish army under the command of Lord Mountgarret, Lord Purcell, and Garret Barry, took possession of the town, which in May of the following year was besieged by Lord Inchiquin with a force of 700 men, but without success. The Earl of Castlehaven, commander-in-chief of the Irish army, in 1645 deposited all his military stores in this town, which eventually fell into the hands of the parliamentarians; and the fortifications were soon after dismantled by order of Cromwell: they were subsequently restored by the corporation, but were again destroyed, by the Irish forces under the Duke of Berwick, in 1690.

The town is pleasingly situated on the western bank of a small stream called the Lubach, and its walls inclosed a spacious quadrilateral area, in which were several castellated mansions inhabited by wealthy families. The mansions were all built of hewn stone, and communicated by noble castellated gateways with the streets of the city inhabited by the trading and commercial classes, of which only the foundations can now be traced. Considerable portions of the walls are still remaining; but of the ancient mansions and castles not more than two have been preserved, one belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and the other to the family of Godsall. In the centre of the present town is the noble castle with its gateway, through which structure the road, now diverted to the east, formerly passed, and in which the Earl of Castlehaven deposited his military stores; it is still in good preservation, and was subsequently used by the corporation, whose property it was, as an armoury and citadel. On the south-west is Blosom's-gate, through which the Charleville road passes; it, also, is in good preservation, and from it is continued the ancient wall, nearly perfect, for about a quarter of a mile. Till lately the town had remained in such a state of decay as to present only the appearance of a rural village; but since 1816, several good houses of stone have been erected in the principal street, which is now a handsome thoroughfare, inhabited by respectable tradesmen. The town consists of 251 houses: the streets are at present neither paved nor lighted; the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from the Lubach. The property is much divided, probably from its great eligibility as a place of residence at an early period; the principal proprietors are the Earls of Buckinghamshire, Sandwich, Kenmare, Ranfurly, and Cork, Lord Lisle, Sir Leonard Holmes, and the Maunsell family. Close to the town are very extensive flour-mills, the property of

Mr. Creed; and not far distant, on the same river, are the Glenfield oat-mills, built in 1825, at a great expense, on the site of the old manor mills, and employing about 20 persons. There is also a tanyard, in the town; but except for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood, there is neither trade nor manufacture. The markets, on Monday and Thursday, have been discontinued for many years; fairs are held on Feb. 21st, March 25th, and Whit-Tuesday, chiefly for pigs, and sometimes for cattle and sheep, but they are very indifferently attended.

By charter of the 27th of Elizabeth the CORPORATION consisted, until its dissolution in 1840, of a sovereign, and an unlimited number of burgesses, of whom 12 formed the council, assisted by a town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign, who might appoint a deputy, was annually elected from the burgesses on the Monday after Michaelmas-day by the council, and immediately on his election appointed 12 of the burgesses to be of the council for the ensuing year; by this body all the corporate functions were performed. The sovereign was justice of the peace within the borough, and also one of the county magistrates, who had concurrent jurisdiction. The burgesses were elected by the council; there was no class of freemen distinct from them. The corporation returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000, awarded as compensation, was paid to Richard Oliver, afterwards Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Esq. The borough court, which had jurisdiction extending to £20, has been long discontinued: a court in the nature of a court of conscience was held, until the year 1840, every alternate Friday before the sovereign, or the deputy-sovereign, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s*. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays, and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The corporation, though nominally existing, was to available purposes almost extinct before its formal dissolution in 1840.

The parish comprises 4074 statute acres: of these, about eight are in common, and the remaindcr nearly in equal portions in pasture and under tillage; there are several quarries of stone for building, and the system of agriculture is improving. Near the town is *Mount-Coote*, a spacious and handsome modern mansion, finely situated in the centre of an ample and picturesque demesne, highly improved by the proprietor with ornamental plantations, in which, and in the general improvement of his large estate, many of the labouring classes have found employment. Near the town, also, is *The Towers*, the splendid seat of the Evans family, a large castellated mansion in the ancient baronial style, consisting of a centre flanked by lofty circular towers, and two extensive wings, one of which, on the west, is connected with a noble gateway leading to the offices, which occupy the sides of a quadrangular area; the whole is of hewn limestone, forming a magnificent structure in a richly wooded demesne, commanding some fine views of mountain and vale, and embellished with a lake extending to the walls of Kilmallock. *Abbey View* is situated close to the town, and commands some interesting views and picturesque scenery; *Mill View* and *Riversfield* are houses pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Kilmallock is in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Limerick, and the vicarage to the dean and chapter, to whom it was granted in 1674 by royal charter, which also united it to the rectory of Kilbreedy-Major, and to the rectories and vicarages of Particles, Ballingaddy, and Athnassy, together forming the economy fund of the cathedral. The parochial duties are performed by a stipendiary curate, who receives £90 per annum from the dean and chapter. The tithe rent-charge is £225, of which £150 are payable to the lessee of the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the economy fund; the aggregate tithe for the union of the economy fund is £603. 18. 6. There is no glebe-house; the glebe lands of the union comprise 89¼ acres, of which 18¼ are in this parish. The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and formerly collegiate, is an ancient and spacious structure, built in various successive styles of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, aisles, and south transept, which have been roofless since 1657, when the church was partly destroyed by Cromwell, and of a spacious and lofty choir, which is fitted up for divine service. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of massive square pillars, supporting lofty pointed arches, and the choir has an east window combining five lancet-shaped lights. In the aisles and transept are altar-tombs to the Fitzgeralds, Verdons, Healeys, Blakeneys, and Coppingers; they are generally of the 17th century, and rudely sculptured; the figures are sunk, and the inscriptions in relief. In the choir is a handsome monument to the family of Coote, of Castle Coote. The exterior of the church is embattled, and at the west end of the north aisle is an ancient round tower, pierced with numerous windows, and differing greatly from others of that class. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Tankardstown, Ballingaddy, and Kilquane, and parts of the parishes of Bulgadine and Uregare; and containing two chapels, situated at Kilmallock and Ballingaddy. The chapel in the town is a spacious building, erected in 1814, and subsequently enlarged: that at Ballingaddy is two miles from the town, and near it are the ruins of a former chapel, the cemetery of which, still used as a burial-ground, has been planted with trees by Mr. Coote, of Mount-Coote. The male and female parochial schools are held in the castle belonging to the late corporation, and are chiefly supported by the dean and chapter, by whom they have been endowed with about an acre of land, and by subscriptions. The union workhouse, on a site of seven acres purchased for £587, was completed in 1840, at an expense of £7000, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers.

The REMAINS of the Dominican monastery, situated on the banks of the Lubach, are extensive and beautifully picturesque; they consist chiefly of the lofty square central tower and the choir of the church, the former in a state of great dilapidation, and the latter tolerably perfect. The east window is of the lancet form, combining an arrangement of five lights, and the windows on the south side are enriched with delicate tracery; the choir is unrivalled for symmetry and elegance of design, and contains the broken tomb of the last of the White Knights, the representative of whom is the present Earl of Kingston. Parts of the conventual build-

ings, on the north, are still tolerably entire. Close to the bank of the river are also the ruins of the abbot's private residence, which after the Reformation was the residence of several of the sovereigns of the borough, and was inhabited by the White Knight in 1604. About half a milé to the north of the town are some ruins of ecclesiastical buildings; and the site of an ancient hospital for lepers is still called the Spital field. There are several traces of military encampments around the town; and great numbers of human bones have been discovered in the grounds of Mount-Coote, which have been collected and interred near the spot where they were found, under a monument erected by the proprietor of the demesne. Kilmallock formerly gave the title of Viscount to a branch of the Sarsfield family, by whom it was forfeited in consequence of their adherence to James II.

KILMALOG, Kilmallock, or Kilmalogue, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, province of Leinster, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to Wexford; containing 1408 inhabitants. It comprises 4093¾ statute acres, which are chiefly under cultivation, with the exception of part of a bog called Itty: blue and white marl are abundant, and building-stone is found at Garryvarren. The principal seats are Balliukeel, Kilmallock, and Willmount. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Castle-Ellis or Kilmalog; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the tithe rent-charge is £151. 19., of which £90. 11. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the liberty of Crossabeg, and has a new chapel at Ballymurn. Some remains of the church exist in a large burial-ground, which is still much used for interment.

KILMALOODA, a parish, in the union of Bandon, Eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 6¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Bandon, on the road to Clonakilty; containing 3281 inhabitants. It comprises 7347 statute acres, including 298 acres at Cloggogh, which are tithe free. The soil is in general light, being based on a substratum of clay-slate; four-fifths of the land are cultivated under the old system, and much of the remainder consists of rough pasture and furze brakes. An improved system of agriculture has, however, commenced in the parish, in two quarters. At Aghalusky, Mr. Jones, with a view to the improvement of his tenantry, has established a model farm, judiciously managed by a Scotch steward; and the tenants are beginning to follow the system of stall-feeding, the rotation of crops, and culture of green crops; while in another part W. E. Wright, Esq., has taken in hand a large farm of inferior land, which by draining and sub-soiling he has considerably improved. Near Monteen and Skeaf are some veins of copper-ore, and at Ballymacarthy or Balinascarthy is a large flour-mill. The principal seats are Kilmolooda House, Skeaf House, and Skeaf. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Walker: the tithe rent-charge is £506. 5. Here is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1813, gave £100 and lent £1500; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a large and neat edifice with a lofty square tower, was built in 1795. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Timoleague, and has a large plain chapel at Cloggogh. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector, under the Church Education Society; and a national school has been built lately. To the west of the church are the ruins of Monteen Castle, built by the M'Carthys in 1346; at Cloggogh are the picturesque remains of an abbey.

KILMALY, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Islands, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Ennis, on the mountain road to Miltown-Malbay; containing 4908 inhabitants. It comprises 23,936¾ statute acres, about one-half of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog, and the remainder of arable land of various quality: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Fairs are held at Conolly on Jan. 2nd, April 17th, July 18th, and Oct. 3rd. Lough-Burke, the ancient seat of the family of Burke, is picturesquely situated on the lake to which it gives name. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Dromcliffe, and the vicarage (separated in 1832 from the vicarial union of Dromcliffe) now forms a separate benefice, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £152. 6., of which £96. 18. 6. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. A church has been built at a cost of £388, of which £288 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Inch, or West Dromcliffe; there are chapels at Kilmaly, Inch, and Conolly. On every hill in this parish (nearly 30 in number) is an ancient fort or rath; and the ruins of the old church are still to be seen, in the burial-ground.

KILMANAGH, a parish, in the union of Callan, barony of Cranagh, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (N.) from Callan, and on the road from Kilkenny to Ballingarry; containing 1950 inhabitants, of whom 115 are in the village. The name of this place was originally Kilnamanagh, or the "chapel of the monks;" and it is stated that St. Natalis, founder and abbot of an establishment here, died in 563. It comprises 5620¾ statute acres, almost equally divided between arable and pasture land, both of which are well cultivated; there is abundance of limestone, and culm is raised at Killeen. Here is a grist-mill. Petty-sessions are held fortnightly in the village, where are a constabulary police station, and a dispensary. The principal seats are Shipton and Pottlerath. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and till lately in the gift of the Bishop, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilmanagh in the cathedral of Kilkenny; the patronage is now exercised by the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College. The tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. 5.: the glebe-house was built in 1807, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 200 acres. The church is a small plain building, erected about a century since. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballycallan, and contains a chapel, a plain building, with a school-house adjoining. The parochial school is endowed with ¾ of an acre of land. There are considerable remains of the old church, and of a castle at Pottlerath.

K I L—M A

KILMANAGHAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of Tullamore, partly in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath, but chiefly in that of Kilcoursey, King's county, and province of Leinster; containing, with part of the post-town of Moate, 3526 inhabitants of whom 1450 are in the county of Westmeath. This parish, which is also called Kilmonagh, comprises 8197 statute acres, of which a considerable quantity is bog; agriculture is in an improved state. There is a large woollen-cloth manufactory. The principal seats are Kilfylan, Ballyboilan, Brookville, Moyally, and Rockfield. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire; the vicarage forms part of the union of Clara. The tithe rent-charge is £185. 15. 6., of which £110. 15. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe comprises 53 acres, valued at £106 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilcumreagh, and called the union of Tubber and Kilmanaghan; in each parish is a chapel. Part of the church remains, with a burial-ground attached.

KILMANAHEEN, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Corcomroe, county of Clare, and province of Munster, on the road from Ennis to Miltown-Malbay; containing, with the post-town of Ennistymon and the village of Lahinch (both of which are separately described), 6436 inhabitants. It comprises 8177 statute acres; a large portion consists of hilly pasture, and from its situation on the bay of Liscanor, the portion under tillage is manured with sea-weed and sand, which are here procured in abundance: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The principal seats are, Ennistymon House, Lahenzy, Woodmount, and Moy, the occasional residence of Sir W. Fitzgerald, Bart. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora: the rectory is united to those of Kilmacrehy and Killaspuglenane, constituting the corps of the archdeaconry; and the three vicarages, together with those of Killeilagh and Kilmoon, form the union of Kilmanaheen, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of this parish amounts to £190. 12. 3.; the entire tithe of the archdeaconry to £294. 19., and of the vicarial union to £221. 6. 6. The glebe-house is a modern building, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits contributed a loan of £369 and a gift of a similar sum: there is a glebe of 43 acres, subject to a charge of £10 per annum late currency. The church (at Ennistymon), built in 1831, is a handsome structure, for the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £1000. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ennistymon, which also comprises the parish of Clouney and contains the chapels of Ennistymon, Lahinch, and Kilthomas. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILMANLOE, or Kilroe, a parish, in the union of Kanturk, barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and province of Munster; containing, with part of the town of Kanturk, 1798 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Scarlane, comprises 919 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, partly impropriate in the family of Longfield, of Longueville, and partly appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Cloyne: the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £96, is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the appropriators. There is no provision for the cure of souls; the perpetual curate of Kanturk performs the occasional duties without stipend. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kanturk.

KILMANMAN, or Clonaslee, a parish, in the union of Mountmellick, barony of Tinnehinch, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. E.) from Balliboy; containing 4565 inhabitants. The name signifies the "church of Manman," and a church is said to have been founded here in the 7th century. Manman built the monastery of Lanchoil, or Lahoil, and called it *Corrigeen*, or the "hermitage of the rocks;" it is about two miles west from Kilmanman church, and near it is a barrow, called the "Giant's grave." At Killyshane was a nunnery, the burial-ground of which, with several monumental stones of great antiquity, was discovered in 1768. A manor court is held monthly at Clonaslee, which is a constabulary police station. The parish comprises 16,848¾ statute acres; and is in the diocese of Kildare: the rectory is impropriate in General E. Dunne; the vicarage forms part of the union of Rosinallis, or Oregan; and a perpetual curacy, consisting of this parish and two townlands of the parish of Rerymore, and called Clonaslee, is in the patronage of the Vicar. The tithe rent-charge is £212. 10. 9., of which £133. 1. are payable to the impropriator, £44. 17. 4. to the vicar, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. The church is at Clonaslee, and was rebuilt in 1814. Besides the vicar's glebe, the perpetual curate has a glebe-house and a glebe of 27 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the greater part of the district of Clonaslee, where the chapel is situated. There are two public schools at Clonaslee, under the Church Education Society and the National Board respectively. In this parish is Lough Annagh, which is three miles in circumference, and abounds with pike, roach, and perch: in the middle of the lake, where it is most shallow, certain oak framing is yet visible; and there is a traditional report that in the war of 1641 a party of insurgents had a wooden house erected on this platform, whence they went out at night in a boat and plundered the surrounding country. The principal residences are, Brittas; Castle Cuffe, in the grounds of which are the ruins of the baronial house erected by the first Sir Charles Coote, Bart., and destroyed in 1641; Edge Hill; and Coolnabanch. That this district was formerly well wooded, appears from Queen Elizabeth having thanked an English commander for conducting a party of her cavalry through the woods of Oregan.—See Clonaslee.

KILMANNAGH.—See Kilnamannagh.

KILMANNAN, or Kilmannon, a parish, in the barony of Bargy, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S. W.) from Wexford, on the road to Bannow; containing 1127 inhabitants. It comprises 4251¼ statute acres, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Mulraukin; the tithe rent-charge is £142. 10. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Rathangan, and has a chapel at Claristowo. The tower, or belfry, of the church is still standing, and from its large size is called the castle of Kilmannon: here is also an ancient castle called Great Gurteen.

KILMAOGUE, or KILMAGUE, a parish, in the union of NAAS, partly in the barony of EAST OPHALY, but chiefly in the barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kildare; containing 3496 inhabitants. This parish, through which the Grand Canal passes, comprises $10,881\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres: agriculture is improving. The village contains 30 houses, and 142 inhabitants: a patent exists for fairs on May 25th, June 29th, and Sept. 25th, but none are held. The principal seats are New Park, Doro Ville, and Annsboro'. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united in 1782 to the rectory and vicarage of Rathernon, and the rectory of Lulliamore (which is a prebend in the cathedral of Kildare), and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £184. 5. 6., and of the whole benefice £300. The glebe-house is in Rathernon parish; the glebes of the union comprise $28\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church has been rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £558. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Allen and Milltown, comprising Kilmaogue, Rathernon, Feighcullen, Rathbride, and Pollardstown; and has a large chapel at the Leap. Here are several Danish forts. A new village has been erected in the centre of the parish, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. J. Preston, which is intended to be "a refuge for Protestants," and is now in a flourishing condition. —See ROBERTSTOWN.

KILMASTULLA, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Killaloe, and on the road from Limerick to Dublin; containing 2046 inhabitants, and comprising 4805 statute acres. The land is mountainous, but chiefly under tillage; there is some bog, and plenty of gritstone. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, united by act of council, in 1790, to the rectory and vicarage of Templeichally or Templekelly, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £239, and of the whole benefice £508. 4. 3. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is a plain building, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £500 in 1791. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballina, and has a neat chapel at Boher.

KILMEADEN, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Waterford, and on the river Suir; containing 2620 inhabitants, and comprising 9243 statute acres. Kilmeaden Castle, which from an early period was a chief seat of the Poers, was defended by one of them against Cromwell, but was taken and destroyed by his troops, and the unfortunate proprietor instantly hanged on an adjoining tree. The estate was divided among soldiers of the republican army, who transferred their shares to a gentleman named Ottrington, by whom several families from Ulster were settled on the property: the tomb of this Ottrington is in the churchyard, having been erected by his grand-daughter, Elizabeth, Viscountess Doneraile, through whom the estates were inherited by the present viscount. At Fair Brook was an extensive paper-manufactory, affording employment to about 140 persons; it is now a manufactory for blankets, and at Pouldrew are a large corn-mill and stores: the river Suir is here navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. There is a constabulary police station at the village, and near it is a chalybeate spring. The principal seat is Mount Congreve. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to the deanery, chancellorship, and treasurership of the cathedral of Waterford. The tithe rent-charge is £297. 3., of which £169. 13. are divided among the appropriators, and the remainder paid to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1807, gave £100 and lent £380; and a glebe of 11*a*. 2*p*., is attached to the vicarage, as is also a glebe of 15 acres which until lately belonged to the rectory. The late church was a plain building of great antiquity; a new edifice has been recently built upon its site, at a cost of £558, paid from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Viscount Doneraile, and another school is aided by Mrs. Christmas; they afford instruction to about 70 children.

KILMEAN, or KILMAIN, a parish, in the barony of ATHLONE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Roscommon, on the road to Athlone; containing 3194 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8966 statute acres: the soil is light, and the system of agriculture not much improved; there is a small quantity of bog. Limestone of very good quality is quarried, and much used in the neighbourhood for building, and for manufacturing into mantel-pieces; a small pottery is also carried on, which is supplied with clay found in the vicinity. The gentlemen's seats are, Moate Park, the residence of Lord Crofton, a substantial building of limestone, situated in a richly wooded demesne, and commanding from some high hills in the grounds extensive views of the Shannon and surrounding country; and Ballymurry House. Kilmean is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, constituting part of the union of Killenvoy; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society, and the tithe rent-charge is £95, half payable to the impropriators and half to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of St. John's; the chapel, a plain thatched building, is in the townland of Curroy. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. A school is supported by the National Board, and another is under the Church Education Society. In the demesne of Moate Park are the remains of an old church, the cemetery of which is still used.

KILMEEDY, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Newcastle, on the road to Castletown; containing 4739 inhabitants, of whom 222 are in the village. It comprises 9037 statute acres, about one-eighth of which is under tillage, and the remainder principally meadow and pasture, including some large dairy-farms: here is some profitable bog, together with about 1000 acres of mountain land, consisting chiefly of silicious grit, of which there are good quarries; the low lands are in some parts based on limestone. The village is small; it has a cattle-fair

on Nov. 7th. At the village of Feenah is a dispensary. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Corcomohide; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Limerick cathedral: the vicarial tithe rent-charge of the parish is £86. 17. 8. The church, which is near the village, was erected in 1665, when the vicarage was created; it is in bad condition, and has been condemned. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballyegran, and has a chapel. A school-house at Heathfield is now occupied by police.

KILMEEN, a parish, in the union of Kanturk, barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Newmarket; on the river Blackwater, and on the new road from Roskeenbridge to Castleisland; containing 10,380 inhabitants. It comprises 36,710 statute acres, about one-fourth of which is arable land; of the remainder, which consists chiefly of mountain pasture and bog, a large portion is now likely to be brought into cultivation, and the state of agriculture improved, by means of the facilities afforded by the government roads recently constructed through this previously wild and almost impassable district. A court for the manor of Castle M'Auliffe is occasionally held, in which debts not exceeding 40*s.* late currency are recoverable. The principal seat is Woodview, situated in a well-planted demesne. A portion of the crown estate of Pobble O'Keefe, now in progress of improvement, is within the limits of the parish. Kilmeen is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Droumtariffe, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge, £555, is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Boherbee, which also includes small portions of the parishes of Droumtariffe and Nohoval-Daly: the chapel at Boherbee is a spacious modern building; there is also a chapel at Cushkeem or Cuscian. Of the ancient castle of M'Auliffe, the chief seat of the sept of that name, the foundations only can now be traced.—See Boherbee and King-William's-town.

KILMEEN, a parish, partly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, but chiefly in the Western division of the barony of East Carbery, union of Dunmanway, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N. W.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Dunmanway; containing 3736 inhabitants. It comprises 8667 statute acres, of which 5324 are arable, 1408 pasture, 864 bog, 80 woodland, and the remainder rough pasture and waste land. The surface is uneven, and the soil light but productive; about half of the land has been brought into tillage under the old system since new roads were opened in 1820. At Oak Mount and Lisnabrinny are extensive remains of ancient woods; and large plantations have been formed round the glebe-house. There is a constabulary police station at Ballygurteen, where cattle-fairs are held on June 24th, July 25th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st. The principal seats are Bennett's Grove, Oak Mount, and Lisnabrinny. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £562. 10. The glebe-house was erected in 1790, by the then incumbent, with the aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a very neat edifice with a square tower, for the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £460, in 1810. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Kilmeen and Castleventry, and part of Kilkerranmore, in the two first of which are chapels; that of Kilmeen, situated at Rossmore, is a large plain edifice. The parochial school is under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and is aided by the rector; the master's house is a good building, and the school is endowed with two acres of land by Mr. Cox. To the west of the church is the strong castle of Ballinward, which was built by Randal Oge Harley; it was garrisoned by the English in 1641, subsequently dismantled by order of Cromwell, and granted with the adjoining lands to the Archbishop of Dublin by Charles II. Here are several ancient raths, one of which, near Lisnabrinny, has a very curious entrance.

KILMEEN, a parish, in the union of Loughrea, partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in the barony of Leitrim, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 3 miles (E.) from Loughrea, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 980 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilmeen in the cathedral of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £87. 4. 8. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small chapel. There are the ruins of a castle at Ballydoogan.

KILMEGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Kinelarty, partly in Lecale, but chiefly in Upper Iveagh, union of Downpatrick, county of Down, and province of Ulster; containing, with the post-town of Castlewellan (which is described under its own head), 7467 inhabitants. It comprises 13,971¾ statute acres; 1793 are in Kinelarty, 5983¼ (of which 22¼ are water) in Lecale, and 6195¼ (of which 107 are water) in Upper Iveagh. Of the entire surface, about 500 are woodland, 800 pasture, 150 bog, and the remainder arable. The greater part of the townland of Murlough is covered with sand, which is constantly drifted in from Dundrum bay; the land near Castlewellan is stony, cold, and marshy, but in other parts of the parish the soil is rich and well cultivated. There are several quarries of granite; lead-ore has been found in different parts, and there are mines of lead and zinc in Slieve-Croob, and in the hill above Dundrum, *which see*. Slieve-Croob, situated on the northern boundary of the parish, rises 1755 feet above the level of the sea. The principal seats are, that of Earl Annesley at Castlewellan lake; Ballywillwill; Mount Panther; Wood Lodge; Woodlawn; Greenvale; Annsbro'; and Clanvaraghan. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of Kilkeel; the tithe rent-charge is £375. The church is a large handsome edifice, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £109: divine service is also performed in the market-house at Castlewellan. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Castlewellan, and has chapels at Castlewellan, Aughlisnafin, and Ballywillwill. At Castlewellan are likewise meeting-houses for Presbyterians of the General Assembly, and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, near the church, is supported by the Marquess of Down-

shire and the rector; the late marquess gave the master a house, a garden, and an acre of land. There are other public schools; one of them aided by Earl Annesley, and some in connexion with the National Board of Education. At Sliddery ford, near Dundrum, is a cromlech, the table-stone of which is flat on the upper surface, and convex beneath, resting upon three upright stones, each four feet high; near this cromlech is a circle of upright stones, the entrance of which is marked by two stones larger than the rest. On a hill called Slieve-na-boil-trough, and near a small lake, is another cromlech, consisting of a table-stone of rough grit, in the shape of a coffin, ten feet long, and five feet in the broadest part, resting on three supporters, about 6½ feet from the ground.

KILMELCHEDOR, or KILMALKEADER, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 9½ miles (N. N. W.) from Dingle, and on the eastern side of Smerwick harbour; containing 2333 inhabitants. It comprises 5900 statute acres, which chiefly consist of mountain pasture and bog. From the improvement of the roads in this district, and the abundance of sea manure, the state of agriculture is gradually improving: some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery of Smerwick harbour, and salmon is taken at the mouth of the Moorstown river, which runs into the harbour, and partly bounds the parish on the north. Kilmelchedor is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Ventry; the remainder, with the vicarage, one-fifth of the rectory of Ardfert, and the entire rectory of Fenit, constituting the union and corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Ardfert, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £62. 5., of which £9. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithe of the benefice amounts to £167. 1. 6. There is no church or glebe-house, but there is a glebe of about five acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Keel or Terreter, which also comprises the parishes of Dunurlin, Donquin, Kilquane, and Marhyn, and the detached portion of South Cloghane called the Lateeves: there is a chapel at Carrig, near the village of Muriagh, in this parish; and another at Boulteens, in the parish of Dunurlin.

The parish is remarkable for its remains of antiquity, among which the most curious is one of the stone-roofed anchorite cells, supposed to be the most ancient description of buildings in Ireland, except the round towers. It is about 20 feet long, 10 wide, and 20 high, with a small door at one end and a neat window at the other, and is formed by a kind of parabolic arch entirely of stone, strongly jointed, but without mortar; it is still nearly perfect. Near it is the ancient castle of Gallerus, built by one of the Knights of Kerry. The church of Kilmelchedor, now in ruins, is one of the oldest in the county, and is said to have been built by the Spaniards; at the entrance is a finely sculptured Norman arch. Some of the tombstones are inscribed with Ogham and other ancient characters, and in the churchyard is a curious stone cross of considerable size. At Kill are the ruins of a friary, also supposed to have been founded by the Spaniards when they colonised this district; and in the vicinity are the remains of an old fortification, and another stone-roofed cell, but in a less perfect state than the preceding. The beautiful crystals called "Kerry diamonds" are found on the rocky shore of the parish.

KILMENAN, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Ballynakill, and near the river Nore; containing 319 inhabitants, and 1005¼ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Attanagh; the tithe rent-charge is £45. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyragget.

KILMESSAN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road to Bective-Bridge; containing 773 inhabitants, of whom 138 are in the village, which contains 25 houses. The parish comprises 3337 statute acres. Swainstown is a handsome residence in an extensive and well-planted demesne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united episcopally, in 1828, to the chapelry of Macetown, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £168. 15., of which £37. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross value of the vicarial benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £321. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 12½ acres valued at £28 per annum. The church, built in 1731, is a neat structure, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £297. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunsany, and has a handsome chapel at Kilmessan.

KILMICHAEL, county CLARE.—See KILMIHILL.

KILMICHAEL, a parish, in the union of DUNMANWAY, partly in the Western division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Macroom, on the road to Dunmanway; containing 6250 inhabitants. It comprises 20,869 statute acres; about half is good pasture, one-third arable, and the remainder bog and mountain. The substratum is slaty, containing indications of copper, particularly in the bed of the river Lee, which separates this parish from Kinneigh. Here is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Cooldaniel, Carrigbuoy, and Greenville, in the demesne of which last are some lakes with great numbers of swans and water-fowl; also an ancient rath, now planted, where a bag of copper coins, and several apartments communicating by narrow passages, have been discovered. The house was attacked in 1822 by the Whiteboys, who were repulsed, and several of them killed. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, episcopally united, in 1797, to part of the rectory and vicarage of Macloneigh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £519. 5., and of the entire benefice £706. 15. There is no glebe-house; the glebe of Kilmichael comprises 7 acres, and in Macloneigh is a glebe of 48 acres. The church, a small building accommodating 80 persons, was lately erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,

at a cost of £450. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Macloneigh, Kilmurry, and Dunisky, and containing three chapels, two in Kilmichael, and one in Macloneigh.

KILMICHAELOGUE.—See GOREY.

KILMICKLIN, or KILMILCON, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Tipperary, on the new line of road to Nenagh; containing 161 inhabitants, and comprising 588 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, entirely appropriate to the archbishop's mensal; the tithe rent-charge is £14. 5.

KILMIHILL, or KILMICHAEL, a parish, in the union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Kildysart, and on the road from Kilrush to Ennis; containing 5090 inhabitants, of whom 118 are in the village. It comprises 18,772¼ statute acres, about two-thirds of which consist of arable land of medium quality, and the remainder principally of mountain pasture: there is a considerable portion of waste and bog. Fairs are held at the village on May 19th, July 18th, and Sept. 29th; and a court for the manor of Crovreahan is occasionally held at Kilmichael by the seneschal, in which small debts are recoverable. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote and in Bindon Scott, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilfarboy. The tithe rent-charge is £144, of which £47. 1. 6. are payable to Lord Castlecoote's representatives, £41. 10. 9. to Mr. Scott, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which also comprises the parish of Kilmacduane and contains the chapel of Kilmichael, and those of Cooreclare and Creegh in Kilmacduane. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILMINA, a parish, in the union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; adjoining the post-town of Newport, and containing, with several inhabited islands, 7876 inhabitants. It comprises 10,762 statute acres, of which five-sixths are arable and pasture, and a small quantity bog. Rosslands, a seat in the parish, is delightfully situated on a creek of Clew bay, in which are several islands. The chief are, Inishbee, Inishcuttle, and Inishnakellive, the property of Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.; Inishduff, on which are the ruins of an ancient church; Inishgowley, Island Tagart, Clynish (a tithe-free island), and Inishturk, the property of the Marquess of Sligo; Inishrahen, Inishee, Inishleague; and Ioishugh, on which last is a coast-guard station; also a remarkable clay cliff, 90 feet high. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicarage, and the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10., of which £232. 4. are payable to the vicar. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of seven acres on Calf Island. The church was erected in 1835, by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and Kilmaclasser, in each of which is a chapel; that of Kilmina is a large handsome building, erected in 1822 at an expense of £1200. There are two public schools, one of which is under the National Board; the other is at the Roman Catholic chapel. On the island of Clynish is a very ancient burial-place, in which stone coffins are frequently found; and in the township of Killeen, where the vicar resides, is a graveyard, supposed to be the oldest in the county; it lies in a small creek, and is surrounded by four Danish forts: coffins of very rude description have been raised in the fields adjoining it, and one measuring more than six feet, composed of long and weighty stones, was raised in 1845, but there was not a vestige of a skeleton. Traces exist in the parish of Druidical altars; and bones of animals, supposed to have been offered in sacrifice, are commonly dug from a depth in the ground.

KILMOCAHILL, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Gowran, and on the road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 1552 inhabitants. It comprises 4593¼ statute acres, and is mostly good arable land, with the exception of 100 acres of mountain land at Knockadeen. Limestone and flagstone abound, and there is a marble-quarry at Butler's Grove: indications of coal exist on the edge of the parish, adjoining Shankill. Here is a corn-mill worked by a small stream, which falls into the Barrow. The principal seats are, Mount Rothe, the property of Sir T. M'Kenny, Bart.; Viewmount; and Paulstown Castle, an ancient square pile of building, said to have formerly been the residence of Sir Pearse Butler. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, Waterford, and in Henry Flood, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £277. 10., of which £150 are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1826, by a gift of £400, and a loan of £300, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of five acres. The church is a neat structure, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1806, gave £500. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Grange-Silvae.

KILMOCAR, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Castlecomer, and near the river Nore; containing 1997 inhabitants. It comprises 4815½ statute acres, of which about two-thirds are arable and pasture, and the remainder mountain. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, and the tithe rent-charge is £193. 10., of which £127. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Conahy, and partly in that of Ballyragget.

KILMOCREE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Wexford; on the south-western part of Wexford harbour, and on the high road from Wexford to Killinick and Rosslare; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises 1112¼ statute acres, which are partly under tillage, but chiefly in pasture; the cultivation of green crops has been introduced, and agriculture generally is in an improved state. A small

inlet, separating this parish from Killinick, is navigable for lighters, which bring up coal and other articles. Grange, a seat in the parish, is agreeably situated in a thriving plantation near the shore of the harbour. Kilmocree is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Killinick; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the tithe rent-charge is £44. 18. 8., of which £13. 8. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilmocree is part of the district of Piercetown, and has a chapel on the border of the parish. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILMODUM, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, partly in the barony of FASSADINING, but chiefly in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Castlecomer; on the river Dinin and the road to Kilkenny; containing 1119 inhabitants, and comprising 3425 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Dunmore; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny, and the tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., of which £105 are payable to the impropriators, and £52. 10. to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of St. John's district.

KILMODUMOGE, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Castlecomer; containing 551 inhabitants, and comprising 1726½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Mothell; the tithe rent-charge is £118. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Muckalee.

KILMOE, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Western division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the villages of Rock Island and Crookhaven (both of which are described under their respective heads), 7234 inhabitants. It forms a peninsula on the southern coast, bounded by Dunmanus bay and Crookhaven; and comprises 13,994 statute acres. About one-third of the land is under tillage, chiefly by spade husbandry, and the remainder is bog and mountain land, but the bases of the mountains afford good pasturage; the highest mountain is Cahir, near Mizen Head. The scenery is very bold and interesting. The mountains are of schistose formation, based on argillaceous grit, with veins of quartz intermingled; deposits of copper are found in various places, and masses of it are to be seen in the mountain streams, but no mines have been opened. There are several small lakes. On the western and southern boundaries are three remarkable headlands; namely, Three-Castle Head; Mizen Head, called by Ptolemy *Notium*, or the South Promontory, it being the most south-western land in Ireland, in lat. 51° 26′ 16″, and lon. 9° 50′; and Brow Head, also said to be the *Notium* of Ptolemy. Dunmanus bay, which bounds the parish on the north-west, has deep water and good anchorage almost as far up as Mannin Island, but is greatly exposed to westerly winds, and is little frequented except by small vessels, which can ride in Dunmanus creek or above Mannin Island. Besides this island, there are in the bay, Owen, Horse, Colt, Lamb, Bird, Furze, and Carbery Islands, of which, the last is inhabited. Within the limits of the parish are numerous bays and creeks; the principal are Ballydevlin bay, Crookhaven, and Barley Cove, in each of which is good anchorage. Petty-sessions are held at Tourmore on alternate Wednesdays, and there is a constabulary police station at Goleen. The seats are Rockview, Seaview, Rock-Island House, Ballydevlin, Crookhaven House, Ballynaule, Goleen House, and Tourmore. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £375. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 7*a.* 4*p.*, and here are some extensive tracts of mountain land belonging to the see of Cork, now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, at Crookhaven, has been rebuilt at a cost of £732, of which £582 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £150 were raised by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of West Skull, and has a chapel at Goleen, built in 1806. The three castles which give name to the promontory of Three-Castle Head are detached buildings, within a gun-shot of each other; they are on the cliff, near a spacious and very clear lake, and are stated to have been built by the Mahonys in the 15th century. At Ballydevlin is a castle called Desmond Castle, built in 1495, likewise by the Mahonys. Some remains of ancient castles also exist at Lisgriffin, and on the shore of the lake of Dunkelly; and near the head of Barley Cove are the ruins of the old parochial church.

KILMOGANNY, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 2635 inhabitants, of whom 593 are in the village. During the parliamentary war, a party of Cromwell's troops had a skirmish here with the Walsh party, of Castlehall, which they defeated: William III. passed a night at Rossenarre, on his way to Limerick. The parish comprises 7454¾ statute acres, including about 500 acres of woodland and a large tract of mountain: it contains slate, limestone, freestone, and flagstone; also a mill. A patent for two fairs exists, but they are not much frequented. Rossenarre, the residence of W. Morris Reade, Esq., is an elegant seat in a demesne of 600 acres, about 200 of which are planted. The village consists of 105 houses, generally handsome and well built, and has lately been much improved; contains a receiving-house for letters under Kilkenny; is a constabulary police station; and has petty-sessions, and a fever hospital and dispensary: near it is a large nursery of forest-trees. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united to the rectories and vicarages of Aughaviller and Kilkeasy, and in the patronage of the Bishop; net income, £320. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1822, gave £450 and lent £50: the glebe comprises 5½ acres. The church, which is a handsome structure, was built in 1831, by a loan of £750 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donamagan, and has a chapel. There is a school in connexion with the Church Education Society. Remains of castellated residences of the Walsh family still exist at Castlehill, Clone, and Kerchill; there are also some chalybeate springs.

K I L—M O

KILMOILY, or KILMAYLY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Tralee, and on the western coast; containing 4459 inhabitants, of whom 140 are in the village. The parish comprises 7750 statute acres, chiefly in tillage. Several families of the settlers called "*Palatines*" reside at Toherbanne, where a colony was established more than a century since by an ancestor of the present proprietor. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, appropriate to the see; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the bishop, who allows £50 per annum for discharging the clerical duties. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe; but divine service is regularly performed in the school-house at Toherbanne, and it is in contemplation by the bishop to procure the erection of a church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ardfert; there is a chapel at Lerrigs. The school-house at Toherbanne, with apartments for the master, was erected by subscription in 1835. Near the churchyard are the ruins of Ballykealy Castle, an ancient residence of the Fitzmaurices.

KILMOKEA, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from New Ross, on the road to Fethard; containing 1220 inhabitants. It comprises $3420\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is chiefly under tillage. The soil is light, but in some parts very good; the green slab on the banks of the Barrow, containing a testaceous sediment equal to the finest marl, is used for manure, and the state of agriculture has been much improved under the auspices of the South Wexford Agricultural Association. A part of the parish, called "the Island," has since the recession of the tide been embanked and reclaimed. The Barrow is navigable here for vessels of the largest class, and an inlet from it extending to the village of Campile is navigable for small craft. This parish, and the adjoining parish of Whitechurch, derive much advantage from the late establishment of two steamers between Ross and Waterford; by means of these, a cheap and ready transit is found for agricultural produce and farming stock of all kinds, and an agreeable and commodious conveyance for the residents in the neighbourhood. The seats are Kilmanock and Fruit Hill, in the demesne of which latter, remarkable for its fine timber, is a clump of evergreen oaks, here considered a great curiosity. Kilmokea is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Whitechurch, and of the corps of the prebend of that name in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £222. 18. 6. There is a handsome glebe-house, built in 1810, by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £1200, and much improved by the Rev. John K. Robinson, the present rector; it commands a beautiful view of the river Barrow: the glebe consists of 19 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Sutton's parish, comprising the parishes of Whitechurch, Kilmokea, and Ballybrazill, and part of Old Ross and St. James's: there is a new chapel at Horewood, with a commodious house for the priest; the old chapel has been converted into a school, with apartments for the master and mistress. Here are the remains of Ballykearogue Castle, and of its chapel; they are stated to have been built by Roger de Sutton, who in 1170 accompanied Robert Fitzstephen and Hervey de Montemarisco into Ireland, and obtained from the latter large grants of land in the barony of Shelburne: the neighbourhood is often called after him Sutton's parish. In "the Island" are vestiges of two intrenchments, by some supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes to defend the pass to Ballinlaw ferry.

KILMOLARA, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of KILMAIN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Ballinrobe, on the road to Cong; containing 1296 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Mask, and comprises 3961 statute acres, principally in tillage; there are some fine limestone quarries. Neale Park is the handsome house and demesne of Lord Kilmaine. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united to the rectories and vicarages of Ballincalla and Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150, and of the whole benefice £708. 15. The glebe-house and glebe of the union are in Ballincalla. The church, a neat plain building with a square tower, likewise situated in the parish of Ballincalla, has been repaired by a grant of £125 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called The Neale, comprising also the parish of Ballincalla; the chapel is at The Neale. In Neale Park are some remarkable antiquities, particularly a stone on which are carved the figure of an unicorn opposite to a man surrounded with a glory, and a lion below them. According to an inscription beneath this stone, it was found in a cave near the spot, and the figures were the gods worshipped here by Edda and Con, after the latter of whom, it is said, Connaught was named: the figures were called in Irish "*Dine Feale*," or "Gods of Felicity," from which the place was called *Nehale*, or "The Neale."

KILMOLASH, a parish, partly in the barony of DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, but chiefly in that of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, unions of LISMORE and DUNGARVAN, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Lismore; containing 1491 inhabitants. It comprises 3689 statute acres, of which about three-fourths are arable; and includes some bog and mountain land, and about 70 acres of woodland. The river Phinisk flows through the parish; and on its banks, at Bewley, is a cavern in the limestone rock, near which was formerly a religious edifice, said to have belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The principal seats are Woodstock and Ballinaparka. Kilmolash is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms part of the union of Kilrush and of the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore, and the tithe rent-charge is £174. 7. 6., of which £116. 5. are payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar. Here are the ruins of an ancient building, called Clough, where it is said King John and his attendants halted on their way from Waterford to Cork. It consisted of a quadrangle of about a quarter of an acre, inclosed with high walls defended by towers at the angles, with a drawbridge on the south side; the towers only appear to have been roofed. Part of the ruins of the church also still exist.

KILMOLERAN, a parish, in the union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Upperthird, county of Waterford, and province of Munster; containing, with the suburb of the town of Carrick-on-Suir, called Carrickbeg, 3113 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been erected at Bolhendesart by St. Maidoc of Ferns, in the 6th century. The parish comprises 1938 statute acres, forming a beautiful tract on the southern bank of the river Suir, and includes the demesne of Coolnamuck, around which are some remarkably fine trees: the ruins of a castle built by Giraldus Wall, add considerably to the beauty of the place, and are preserved with great care. Kilmoleran is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the vicarial union of Dysart; the rectory forms part of the corps of the prebend of Dysart in the cathedral of Lismore, and the tithe rent-charge is £144. 4., of which £96. 2. 6. are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. Glan-Patrick, which is now within the western boundary of the parish, was formerly a separate parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilmoleran is the head of a district, called Carrickbeg, comprising the parishes of Kilmoleran, Dysart, and Fenagh, with part of Carrick, and containing chapels at Carrickbeg and Windgap. The ancient castle of Ballyclough stands on a steep hill, all the accessible parts of which are commanded by loop-holes and embrasures: a circular staircase conducts to the watch tower, from which there is an extensive view.

KILMONEY, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, barony of Kerricurrihy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Cork, and on the road from Robert's Cove to Carrigaline, containing 771 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Awenbwuy or Ownabuy, comprises 1431 statute acres; about 50 acres are woodland, 100 bog and waste, and the remainder good arable land. The soil is generally fertile, and most of it under cultivation, but the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state: the principal manure is sea-sand, brought from Crosshaven, but in some places lime obtained from Carrigaline is used. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. Kilmoney is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Shannon, and the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Carrigaline, also called Templebready. In the demesne of Kilmoney House are the ruins of the old church.

KILMONOGUE, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, barony of Kinnalea, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N. E.) from Kinsale, and on the southern coast; containing 1178 inhabitants. This place, in 1642, became the head-quarters of a numerous body of the Irish forces, who encamped at Belgooley with the design of making a simultaneous attack upon Cork, Bandon, and Kinsale, of which plan part only was carried into execution. A very thriving village has recently sprung up here. Mr. Downing has erected some spacious boulting-mills, at an expense of £7000; they are worked by machinery of the most improved description, and are capable of producing 15,000 bags of flour annually. There are also a manufactory of starch from potatoes alone, and a vinegar distillery. Several neat houses are now in progress, and it is intended to erect a court-house, in which petty-sessions will be held. Herrings frequent the bay in large shoals, and are sometimes taken in great quantities. Oyster haven, on the shore of which this place is situated, is a creek about two miles to the east of the entrance to the harbour of Kinsale, affording good shelter for vessels in nine feet at low water, and the entrance to which is on the west side of the Sovereign's Isles; the best anchorage is on the west side, in the mouth of that branch which runs to the westward. The parish comprises 3061 statute acres: the soil is for the most part deep and rich; about one-fourth is under tillage, and the remainder principally in large dairy-farms. The system of agriculture is generally very indifferent. There are large tracts of slob both at Newborough and Mount Long, which might be reclaimed and brought into cultivation; indeed the tract at Newborough is now undergoing this process by Mr. Daunt. The principal manure is sea-sand, which is raised in great quantities in the haven, and brought up in large boats, of which about 40 are thus engaged, each employing three men. The chief seats are, Newborough, a retired and pleasant residence on the eastern side of the haven, and in the midst of thriving plantations; and Oatlands, a handsome modern mansion, occupying an eminence commanding an extensive and varied inland prospect of great beauty, with a pleasing view of the groves of Newborough on the south. The ancient residence of the Knolles family, at Killeigh, is now in ruins.

The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cork: the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Shannon, and partly belongs to the union of St. Peter's, Cork, and the corps of the archdeaconry; the perpetual curacy is united to that of Nohoval. The tithe rent-charge is £159. 18., of which £49. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and £110. 8. to the archdeacon of Cork. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clontead. The male and female parochial schools, for which houses were built partly from the lord-lieutenant's fund, are supported by subscription, and endowed with an acre and three-quarters of land, and a male and female school at Newborough is supported by Mr. Daunt and the Cork Diocesan Association. On the shore of the haven are the ruins of the parish church; and not far distant stand those of Mount-Long Castle, built by the family of Long in the reign of Elizabeth, and which in the war of 1641 was taken by Cromwell, and with the annexed estate given to some of his soldiers.

KILMOON, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 8 miles (N.) from Ennistymon, and on the road from Ballyvaughan to the bay of Ballyhaline; containing 1239 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from an ancient conventual church of which no records are extant, comprises 6461 statute acres: 5285 are applotted under the Tithe act; the remainder consists chiefly of rocky mountain and bog. With the exception only of the townlands of Lisdoonvarna and Ballytigue, which belong to the Stackpoole family, the whole of the parish, together with that of Kilheny or Killeany, and the castle, town, and lands of Dungan in the barony of Bunratty, were granted by Charles II. to Pierse Creagh, Esq., as a reward for his services against

Cromwell, and in compensation for the loss of his estate of Adare, in the county of Limerick; great part of the property is held, with the manorial rights and privileges, by his descendant, Pierse Creagh, Esq., of Rathbane. The surface is in general hilly, and intersected by deep ravines formed by torrents rushing periodically from the mountain of Slieveilva, on the northern confines of the parish, one of the highest mountains in the county, and celebrated for its abundance of grouse. Nearly two-thirds of the parish have a very rich substratum of limestone, lying about two feet beneath the surface, and producing most luxuriant herbage, highly prized for grazing cattle, of which large droves are sent to the Cork and Liverpool markets. Of the remainder, the greater part is dry bog covered with heath, which might be easily reclaimed and brought into cultivation, from the abundance of limestone. Very rich iron-ore has been found in several places; and on the townland of Rathbane both coal and iron are stated to abound, though neither has yet been worked: slate also has been discovered on the mountain of Slieveilva. Rathbane is the residence of the Creagh family, who have greatly improved the ample and picturesque demesne in which it is situated; large plantations have been made along the romantic glens, and on the banks of two beautiful rivulets which encircle the grounds.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora; the rectory forming part of the union of Killeilagh, and the vicarage part of the union of Kilmanaheen: the tithe rent-charge is £55. 7., two-thirds payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Tuoclea. There are some slight remains of the convent, church, and cemetery of Kilmoon; and within the limits of the parish are three large earthworks, and five stone forts called Cahers, said to have been Danish encampments. There are also considerable remains of the old castle of Lisdoonvarna, with its terraces, garden walls, and fortifications; it was formerly the property of the Davorens, an ancient and powerful family in Burren, but now belongs to the Stackpoole family.

On the demesne of Rathbane are several very powerful mineral SPRINGS, sometimes erroneously called the Lisdoonvarna spas. One of them is celebrated as among the strongest chalybeates in the kingdom: it contains so large a portion of iron, that in a few seconds it stains with a ferruginous colour any substance with which it may come in contact; and it has been found peculiarly efficacious in hepatitis, consumption, scorbutic and bilious affections, and rheumatism. Near this is another spring, which on analysis was found to contain, in addition to the iron, considerable portions of sulphur and magnesia; the water is used with great benefit as an aperient. On the opposite side of a deep ravine, is a spring powerfully impregnated with naphtha, the exhalations of which taint the surrounding air; silver thrown into the water is instantly changed to a deep gold colour; and the water has been used with success as a cure for cutaneous diseases and for rheumatism. About a furlong further up the ravine, is a fourth spring, called the Copperas well; it has not been analysed, but has been used externally from time immemorial with effect as a cure for ulcers. These mineral springs, under the appellation of the Lisdoonvarna spas, have been known and appreciated for centuries; they are situated in deep ravines at the base of lofty hills of black slate, between the strata of which are found large quantities of bright metallic ore resembling silver. From the bad state of the roads, and the want of proper accommodation, they have been comparatively neglected by invalids. Several cottages have, however, been recently built in the vicinity of the waters for the reception of visiters; and if the proprietor continues his improvements, and a facility of access be afforded, this place will probably become one of the most frequented spas in Ireland.

KILMOON, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Dublin to Belfast, by way of Ashbourne; containing 639 inhabitants. It comprises 1823 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority, in 1826, to the rectory and vicarage of Piercetownlandy: according to an arrangement which has existed for some years, the Crown and the Primate present alternately. The tithe rent-charge of Kilmoon is £109. 10., and of the entire benefice £236. 11. There is a glebe-house near the church, on a glebe of 30 acres valued at £45 per annum; and a glebe at Piercetownlandy is let for £16 per annum. The church, which is at the north-western extremity of the parish, is a plain building; it was erected in 1816 by a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and has been repaired by a grant of £106 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Curragha or Creekstown. On the confines of the parish is a national school.

KILMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in that of O'NEILLAND WEST, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Armagh to Belfast; containing, with the post-town of Richhill (which is described under its own head), 14,256 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Kilmore-Aedhain*, derived that name from the foundation of a church in the territory of Huadneth, by St. Mochtee, the founder of Louth, by whom the building was dedicated to St. Aedan. The parish comprises $17,274\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $4799\frac{3}{4}$ are in the barony of Lower Orior, and $12,474\frac{3}{4}$ in that of O'Neilland West. The soil is fertile; the system of agriculture is highly improved; there is no waste land, and only a small quantity of bog. Here are several quarries of whinstone, which is raised for building; and limestone is found in great abundance, and quarried both for building and for manure. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and towards the south and east are some beautiful views extending to the sea, and comprehending the mountains of Morne: the principal seats are Richhill Castle, situated in an extensive and embellished demesne; Wheatfield; Bellview; Killynhanvagh; Anna Hill; and Course Lodge. The linen manufacture is carried on, employing a great number of persons. A court is held at Richhill on the first Friday in every month for the manor of Mullalelish and Legacony, in which debts under 40*s.* are recoverable.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Armagh, in the patronage of the Lord Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £909. 18. The glebe-

KIL—MO

house was built in 1793 by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £1700, towards which the Board of First Fruits contributed £100; it is a spacious and handsome residence, situated in grounds tastefully disposed: the glebe comprises 679 acres of profitable land. The church, with the exception of the ancient tower, was rebuilt in 1814, at an expense of £2800, of which £2000 were a loan from the Board; and in 1825 the massive square tower was surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire covered with copper, at an expense of £300, of which half was defrayed by the rector and the remainder by subscription: the edifice occupies a commanding eminence, and is seen to great advantage at a distance. A church was built in 1775 at Mullavilly, for the accommodation of the parishioners in that part of the parish: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector. The income of the perpetual curate amounts to £94. 4. 7½., of which £69. 4. 7½. are paid by the rector of Kilmore, and £25 out of Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund; the glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1812, from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, both small buildings, situated respectively at Richhill and Mullavilly. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, for the Society of Friends, and Independents. Of several public schools, two are supported by the rector, two by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and one by Miss Richardson, of Richhill Castle; two are endowed with an acre of land each by the rector, who also built the school-houses. A payment of £3. 1. 6. is annually made to the poor, arising from land near the village, called the Honey-Pot field; and Mr. Atkinson, of Greenhall, in 1827, bequeathed £50, the interest of which is annually divided by the rector among the Protestant poor. There are a mendicity association, and a voluntary poor fund. In the townland of Castle-Roe are extensive ruins of the castle which gave name to the district, and which is said to have been founded by Rory O'Nial in the reign of Elizabeth; it occupied a lofty eminence, commanding the entire country. The former glebe-house was part of the ancient abbey, and contained several dormitories and cells with narrow lights and very massive walls; but the only vestige of the abbey is the holy well, inclosed in the rector's garden. On a high hill in the parish, Cromwell is said to have had an encampment.

KILMORE, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, partly in the barony of CLONMAHON, but chiefly in that of UPPER LOUGHTEE, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Cavan, on the road to Killesandra; containing, with part of the market-town of Ballinagh (which is separately described), 7250 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name, signifying the "Great Church," from the abbey of Cella Magna, founded here at an early period by St. Columba, comprises 16,886 statute acres, including 2154 in Lough Oughter. The soil is various, and the land in some parts under profitable cultivation; there are quarries of good building-stone, and gold and silver have been found. The principal seats are Lismore Castle, the Rocks, Castle-Corby, Belleville, Bingfield, Drumheel, Lisnamandra, Drumcorbin, Tully, and Hermitage.

Arms of the Bishopric.

The DIOCESE of KILMORE does not appear to be of very ancient foundation; the first prelate of whom any mention occurs is Florence O'Conacty, who succeeded in 1231. He bore the designation of Bishop of Breffny, from the territory of that name, in which the see was situated; and his successors are styled indifferently Breffnienses, and Triburnenses, or bishops of Triburna, from the small village of that name, near which they generally resided. The first who was styled Bishop of Kilmore was Andrew MacBrady, who, in 1454, with the consent of Pope Nicholas V., converted the parish church of St. Felimy, or Fedlimid, of Kilmore, into a cathedral church, in which he placed 13 secular canons; and since that period Kilmore has given name to the see. From the unsettled state of the district which constituted this diocese, it was not affected by the Reformation so soon as others, and it continued under the control of the bishop appointed by the Pope till 1585, when John Garvey, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, was appointed the first Protestant bishop. On his translation to the see of Armagh, this diocese remained without a bishop for fourteen years, during which period it was annexed to the bishopric of Down and Connor, till the appointment of Robert Draper, who obtained this see, together with that of Ardagh, by letters-patent of James I. In 1643 the see of Ardagh was united to that of Kilmore, and it continued to be held therewith till 1752, when it was annexed *in commendam* to the archbishopric of Tuam: at present, the bishop of Kilmore holds the sees of Elphin and Ardagh. Among the most eminent prelates were the venerable Bishop Bedell, and Bishops Sheridan and Cumberland.

Kilmore is one of the 16 dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; and comprehends part of the county of Meath, in the province of Leinster, part of Leitrim, in the province of Connaught, part of Fermanagh and the greater part of Cavan, in the province of Ulster; extending about 74 English miles in length, varying from 13 to 25 in breadth, and comprising an estimated superficies of 497,250 acres, of which 2200 are in Meath, 184,750 in Leitrim, 29,300 in Fermanagh, and 281,000 in Cavan. The lands belonging to the see comprise 28,531 acres; and the gross annual value of the bishopric, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £7477. 17. The corporation consists of a bishop, dean, and archdeacon, but there are neither prebendaries nor canons to form a chapter; even the archdeaconry has no corps, but is annexed by the bishop to any parochial living at his discretion; neither is there any economy fund. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar, deputy-registrar, and proctor; the registrar is keeper of the records, which are all of modern date, the earliest being a registry of wills commencing in 1693. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 39, comprising 48 benefices, of which 8 are unions of two or more parishes, and 40 single parishes or parts of parishes: all are in the patronage of the Bishop or

Incumbents, except the deanery, which is in the gift of the Crown; the living of Killesandra, in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; Annagh, in the gift of Lord Farnham; and Drumgoon, in that of the Deering family. The total number of churches is about 55, and there are five other places in which divine service is performed; the number of glebe-houses is 31. By the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd of William IV., the bishopric of Elphin, on its next avoidance, or on the demise of either of the bishops of Elphin and Kilmore, was to be annexed to the diocese of Kilmore, and its temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: this provision has been carried out, as has also a similar provision with respect to the diocese of Ardagh. The cathedral, which is the parish church, is a small ancient edifice, having at the entrance a richly sculptured Norman doorway, removed from the abbey of Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter. The Episcopal palace, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, has been rebuilt on a more eligible site near the former structure. In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese forms a separate bishopric, and one of the eight which are suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh; it comprises 44 parochial benefices, or unions, containing 76 chapels served by 80 clergymen, of whom, including the bishop, 44 are parish priests, and 36 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Drumgoon, where he resides.

The LIVING of Kilmore is a vicarage, united by royal authority, at an unknown date, to the vicarage of Ballintemple and the rectory and vicarage of Keadue, together forming the union and the corps of the deanery of Kilmore, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £262. 10., of which £95. 18. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the aggregate tithe of the benefice of the dean is £632. 13. The glebe-house is an old building. The glebe here comprises 270½ acres of profitable land, and 26¾ of bog; there is also, in the parish of Ballintemple, a glebe of 103½ acres, besides which are 436½ acres of profitable land and 47 acres of bog belonging to the deanery, though not in any of the parishes within the union. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Ballinagh and Drumcor, the latter built in 1809, at an expense of £150. In the churchyard are interred the remains of Bishop Bedell, whose death was occasioned or accelerated by the severities he endured while in the hands of the insurgents in 1641. In such esteem was this exemplary prelate held, even by those who had hastened his decease, that they attended his funeral obsequies with the most unbounded demonstrations of respect and sorrow. In the same vault was interred Bishop Cumberland. On Trinity Island are the remains of an abbey; and on a small island in Killekeen lake are the ruins of the castle of Cloughoughter, in which Bishop Bedell was confined.

KILMORE, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, partly in the barony of KINELARTY, but chiefly in that of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Ballinahinch, and on the road from Downpatrick to Belfast; containing 6277 inhabitants, of whom 134 are in the village. It comprises 12,854 statute acres, of which 6387¾ are in the barony of Kinelarty, and 6466¼ in Upper Castlereagh; 94 acres are water, 60 bog, 400 waste, 250 woodland, 600 pasture, and the remainder arable land in a high state of cultivation, and producing a great quantity of barley. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate, and the tithe rent-charge is £535. 10., of which £295. 10. are payable to W. Sharman Crawford, Esq., and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1794, at an expense of £461. 10., towards which the Board of First Fruits gave £92; the glebe comprises 29*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., statute measure, valued at £22 per annum, and subject to a rent of £8. 5. The church is a small edifice, built about 1792, principally at the expense of the family of the present Mr. Crawford. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilmore, Inch, and Killileagh, and having two chapels in Kilmore, and one in each of the other parishes. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod, in the burial-ground of which Dr. Moses Nelson, who was minister, and his son, Dr. William Nelson, are interred; both were distinguished classical scholars, and the Redemon academy here was very celebrated under their superintendence. William Fergie, Esq., of Springfield, in the parish, is also interred in this ground; he died in 1780, at the age of fifty, and weighed when living 42 stone. There are also meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and several national and other schools.

KILMORE, an ancient parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARBERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER; containing 457 inhabitants, and comprising 1908 statute acres.

KILMORE, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Summerhill; containing 1274 inhabitants. It comprises 6607¾ acres, about one-third of which are arable, and the remainder pasture land, with about 16 acres of ornamental plantations, and two nurseries. The principal seats are, Larch Hill, the grounds of which are embellished with grottoes and temples; and Philpotstown. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £248. There is a glebe-house, erected at a cost of £1300, towards which the Board of First Fruits, in 1813, gave £250 and lent £500; the glebe comprises 12 acres, and is beautifully laid out as a landscape garden. The church is a small ancient building; the churchyard is judiciously planted. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Moynalvey, containing Kilmore, Galtrim, Kiltale, and Dirpatrick: there are chapels at Kilmore and Galtrim, the former a large building in the village of Moynalvey, erected in 1834, by subscription, the greater part of which was contributed by members of the Established Church; on the outside is a fine bust of Our Saviour, after Michael Angelo, presented by Miss Gregory. A dispensary, Dorcas institution, repository, and poor-shop, have been founded by the rector, Dr. Gregory.

In the churchyard is a curious round stone, placed on a pillar by the present incumbent, by whom it was discovered; the Crucifixion is represented on one of its

sides, and the crown of thorns, bleeding heart, &c., on the other. Dr. Gregory also lately found a flat stone, dated 1575, containing a representation of the Crucifixion, with a legible inscription in Latin, and a defaced one in Irish, and a request to pray for the soul of Roger Mac Mahon Guineff, or Guiness. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from the present church are the ruins of an ancient church, and of a castle, called Arodstown: the remains of a church are also visible at Moynalvey, about a mile to the south of which, cells, extending a considerable distance under ground, were discovered in 1834; and near them is a tract still retaining the name of "the College." To the south of the parish, sepulchral remains have been discovered within a considerable embankment. These various ruins, between which are visible the remains of fortified stations, encircle the parish; and in the centre stands an ancient bush on a mount, known by the name of *Killa-more*, the "great hill," and *Seach-na-Killa-more*, the "bush of Kilmore." The number of the antiquities creates an opinion that Kilmore was formerly a place of religious importance.

KILMORE, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of MONAGHAN, province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Monaghan, on the road to Clones; containing 5121 inhabitants. It comprises $8689\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including a detached portion of $334\frac{1}{4}$ acres, several small lakes, and some bog. The principal seats are Ballyleck, Brandrim, and Rosefield. The Ulster canal passes through the northern part of the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £214. 12. There is a glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £100 in 1792; the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is a plain edifice with an elegant tower, erected in 1788, and for the repair of which £109 were lately granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Drumsnat, and has a chapel at Corcahan.

KILMORE, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of NORTH BALLINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Drumsna, on the road to Elphin; containing 5164 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-west and east by the river Shannon, which on the last side expands into the picturesque Lough Bodarig; on the south the parish borders upon the lough of Gillstown. The approaches from Drumsna and Jamestown are by handsome bridges over the river, affording a facility of communication with those places, which are the chief markets. Kilmore comprises $9316\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which about 1000 are waste and bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land. The surface is greatly undulated; many of the hills afford valuable pasturage, though the tops are generally swampy and wet, and the arable land is under profitable cultivation. Limestone of very good quality is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes; and freestone, also of good quality, and fit for millstones, abounds, but is not worked. Near the shores of Lough Bodarig, which rise boldly from the water and are agreeably diversified, is Ballycommen, formerly the seat of the Earl of Roscommon; and farther to the north is Cloonteen, a handsome and newly erected lodge, belonging to the Marquess of Westmeath. A short canal, which has been made to avoid a bend of the Shannon, crosses the north-eastern extremity of the parish; and between it and the river is Charlestown, the seat of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., beautifully situated in a richly embellished demesne. The other seats are, Kilmore House, built in 1630; Lake View; Ashfort; Ashfort Vale; Fortview; Moyglass, the property of the Marquess of Westmeath; Lowfield; Rushport; Dangan; Rhawrowanagh; Meelick; Feeragh; Tully; Cartron; Tooluscan; and Carrowquille Lodge. A fair is held at Dangan on the 25th of May, which is noted for milch-cows; petty-sessions are held every alternate Thursday; and there is a barrack for the accommodation of a small police force.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Representative of Captain Doherty, who inherited the estate and patronage by his marriage with the youngest daughter of Bishop King: the tithe rent-charge is £150. The glebe-house, built in 1828 by a loan of £360, and a gift of £369, from the Board of First Fruits, is a good residence; the glebe comprises nine acres of excellent meadow-land, held by the rector. The church, towards the erection of which the Board granted a loan of £923 about the same time, is a neat building in good repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; a half parish adjoining still appertains to it, but has ceased to belong to the Protestant rectory: the chapel at Dangan, is of modern erection. A school of about 40 boys and 30 girls is held in a school-house built at the joint expense of Sir G. King and the Rev. Robert King; and there are five private schools, in which the number of children fluctuates from 100 to upwards of 200. A loan fund has been established, and also a dispensary. The late Mr. Lawder, of this parish, bequeathed £20 per annum, late currency, for clothing six poor men and six poor women; payment of this bequest was for a long time withheld, but has been lately enforced through the exertions of the rector and the interference of the Board of Charitable Bequests. A small donation was left by the Abbé O'Beirne, of Versailles, to the Roman Catholic chapel, and for the erection of a school-house, which has not been built. An abbey was founded here, according to some, by St. Patrick; and a priory by Con O'Flanigan, in 1232, having a walk underground which communicates with the Shannon: the latter was granted on lease, in 1580, to Tyrrell O'Farrell, at a rent of £3. 10., and subsequently to Sir Patrick Barnwell, who leased it to Dr. E. King, Bishop of Elphin, in 1611. Near Ballycommen are the remains of an old church named Tubber-Patrick; also the remains of a nunnery, and a fine spring called by the old people Patrick's Well, whence the place takes its name. At Kilbride, on the estate of Sir G. King, are the remains of another old church, with traces of a cemetery said to have been formerly the parochial burial-place. There are several chalybeate and sulphureous springs in the parish.

KILMORE, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Cashel; containing 1162 inhabitants. It comprises 2004 statute acres. Among the residences are Kilmore and Ballywalter. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge is £135. 6. 6.

KILMORE, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Nenagh, on the new road to Tipperary; containing 5138 inhabitants. It comprises 13,535 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of mountain and bog; agriculture is much improved. The mines in this parish are described in the article on Silvermines. Kilboy, the splendid seat of Lord Dunalley, is situated in a well-planted demesne of more than 600 Irish acres, which contains a fine sheet of water and a deer-park and is backed by a range of mountains: the mansion was erected about 60 years since. The other principal seats are Lissen Hall, and the glebe-house, the residence of the Very Rev. Gilbert Holmes, Dean of Ardfert. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united, in 1801, to the rectories and vicarages of Kilnaneave and Lisbunny, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the precentorship of the cathedral of Killaloe, and to the bishop's mensal. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £242. 6., of which £152. 6. are payable to the lessee of the bishop, £13. 17. to the precentor, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithe of the incumbent's benefice is £681. 18. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1810, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1812: there is a glebe of 16*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.* The church, at Silvermines, is a very neat edifice, for the erection of which the Board lent £900, in 1809. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Silvermines, comprising also the parish of Ballynaclough, and containing a chapel at Silvermines and another in Ballynaclough. A poor's fund was till lately supported by Lord and Lady Dunalley and the incumbent. There are some remains of the old castles of Ballycahill and Tullahedy; also of the ancient castle of Dunalley, which gives the title of Baron to the Prittie family. This castle was besieged by the disbanded soldiery of James II., who, after investing it for twenty-one days, effected an entrance by treachery: an interesting account of this siege, written by Mr. Prittie, the then proprietor, who leaped off the castle unhurt, is preserved among the family papers. Here are also the ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached, which is the place of sepulture of the Prittie family. An abbey, of which there are no vestiges, is said to have been founded at Kilmore in 540.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 9½ miles (S. S. W.) from Wexford; containing 1865 inhabitants. This place is situated on the eastern shore of the lough formed by the barrow of Ballyteigue, a long narrow sand-bank extending from Ballyteigue for nearly four Irish miles, to the entrance of the lake: the burrow abounds with rabbits, and the lake with a variety of wild-fowl. The parish comprises 4233¾ statute acres, which are partly good grazing-land, but principally under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture has been much improved; with the exception of the burrow, there is neither bog nor waste. Limestone exists on the lands of Ballycross, but has not yet been quarried; an abundance of sea-manure, or tagweed, is procured at spring tides and after storms, affording an excellent dressing for the land. Good building-stone is found on the townland of Sarcilla. The seats are Ballycross, Ballyharty, Ballyseskin, and Ballyteigue. At Crossfarnogue Point is a small pier, where coal is occasionally landed; and more than 100 boats averaging four men each, all of which rendezvous here, are engaged in the herring, lobster, and cod fisheries off this coast. The construction of a good pier at this point, which might be accomplished at an expense of about £1500, would afford suitable protection to the numerous fishing-vessels frequenting the place, and enable the fishermen to render more effectual assistance to vessels in distress. The steam-boat *Water Witch* was wrecked off this place in 1833, and several lives were lost. The present pier is small and of very rude construction, having been built by the fishermen themselves, about 35 years since. The tide at the point rises from 11 to 12 feet at high water of spring, and six feet at neap, tides. A coast-guard station, one of the six forming the district of Wexford, has been established at the point. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is impropriate in John Rowe, Esq., of Ballycross, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Tomhaggard. The tithe rent-charge is £339. 17., of which £253. 1. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Mulrankin, Tomhaggard, and Kilturk, in each of which, except the last, there is a chapel; that of Kilmore is a spacious building erected in 1803, adjoining which a house for the priest has been lately built. Near Crossfarnogue Point, where was formerly a telegraph, are the remains of Ballyteige Castle, once belonging to the Whitty family, and now incorporated with the mansion of Ballyteigue.

KILMORE-ERRIS, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Belmullet; containing 9428 inhabitants. This parish forms the remotest district of the main land of Connaught, and extends for more than 15 miles from north to south, including the peninsula called the Mullet. It is separated from the parish of Kilcommon by the town of Belmullet, and comprises 29,492¾ statute acres. The lands are chiefly arable, with a considerable portion of good pasture, and a large tract of mountain and bog; the soil is light and sandy, and the inhabitants are much annoyed by the drifting of the sand, which is of so penetrating a quality as to find its way into the interior even of watch-cases. The system of agriculture, though backward, has been much improved under the auspices of the Very Rev. J. P. Lyons, D.D., of Binghamstown, who has employed great numbers of poor labourers in reclaiming the waste land and bogs. Towards the coast, the land is exposed to violent storms, which frequently destroy the potato crops, and involve the poorer peasantry in all the miseries of famine. Considerable quantities of barley and potatoes are sent to the markets of Westport and Newport, when the crops escape injury from the western blasts, to protect them from which the ridges are made in a direction from north to south; quite low on the eastern, and raised about two feet on the western side. The chief manure is sea-weed and shell-sand, which are found in abundance on the coast. The cattle fed here are of very inferior quality, though the pasture is tolerably good; the fences are of rude construction, consisting only of a few sods; and the dwellings of the farmers seldom

contain more than one apartment, formed of stone at the base and of sods above. The peasantry subsist chiefly on sea-fish of various kinds, on shell-fish found on the coast, and on sloak or laver which they gather from the rocks. On the northern shore are some quarries of stratified granite of a very beautiful description, and of good quality for building, but it is not worked, on account of the difficulty of conveyance to any port; and on Tarmon Hill, near the southern extremity, are other quarries of granite, from which was raised the stone for building the pier at Blacksod haven. Iron-ore is also found in various parts and in great abundance. The principal seats are Bingham Castle, Binghamstown, and Bay View.

The parish is washed by the Atlantic on every side except the east, where it is separated from the main land by Blacksod bay, and on the north-east, where it is bounded by Broad haven; the isthmus between these bays, which is not more than 200 yards in breadth, can be approached only through a tract of wild mountainous country. On the western side of the peninsula are numerous rocky islets, the two largest of which are *North* and *South Inniskea*; and off the north-western extremity, about four miles from Erris Head and 1½ from Scotch Port, the nearest harbour for boats, is *Eagle Island*, a sharp rocky height comprising about 15 acres, of which 12 are covered with rich grass and three are barren and rugged rock. On this island the Ballast Corporation of Dublin, under the direction of government, some years ago erected two lighthouses, at an expense of £30,000, both displaying bright and steady lights visible at a great distance. The stone of which they are built was partly brought from Kingstown, near Dublin, and partly quarried on the island; the buildings contain convenient dwellings for the light-keepers. Between Blacksod Point, at the southern extremity of the peninsula, and Saddle Head on the island of Achill, in the parish of Achill, is the entrance to *Blacksod Bay*; and to the eastward are the entrances to the bays of Tulloghan and Bullane. Blacksod harbour is very spacious, and much to seaward, extending boldly into the Atlantic; and within it, works to any extent might be constructed for the security of vessels taking shelter: it is separated, as already observed, only by a narrow isthmus from the harbour of Broadhaven. The best anchorage is on the west side of the bay, about ½ of a mile from Barnach Isle, in from 4½ to 5 fathoms of water; but vessels not drawing more than 10 feet of water may ride farther up in from 2 to 2½ fathoms. The anchorage on the north side of the peninsula of Cleggan, though less exposed than in the open bay, is very indifferent; vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet must go up at half tide, as there are only nine feet off the western side of Cleggan at low water; the rocks at the north side of the anchorage are dry at half ebb. From the peculiar situation of the harbour and the abundance of fine granite fit for engineering purposes which the immediate neighbourhood affords, this might be rendered a highly advantageous station for steam communication with North America. Within the bay are several subordinate harbours, including Saleen and Tarmon. A pier has been built at *Saleen* or Binghamstown, which affords great convenience for shipping the agricultural produce, for which merchandise is brought back in exchange; and a small expenditure in completing the inner dock would make the harbour of Saleen still more useful than it is at present. A pier has also been constructed at *Tarmon*, of granite from the quarry on Tarmon Hill, at an expense of £1000, granted by the Board of Fisheries; and about 20 hookers of six tons each, and 100 yawls, are employed in the fishery off this coast, which is carried on by persons who are also farmers. There is a small landing-pier at *Belmullet*. Nearly opposite to Eagle Island is the headland of *Annagh*, projecting boldly into the Atlantic; and about half a mile to the west of it is a shoal called *Monaster Ladizi*, over which the sea constantly breaks with great violence. Fairs for live stock are held at Binghamstown on the first day of every month; there is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held weekly at that place and Belmullet, each of which is described under its own head.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £195. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450, and a loan of £180, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church, a neat plain edifice with a square tower, built in 1827, and towards the erection of which the same Board made a loan of £800, occupies a very elevated situation at Binghamstown; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £138 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the principal chapel, a large edifice, is at Binghamstown, and there is another chapel at Tarrane. Near the glebe-house is a remarkable subterraneous cavern, called *Pullinashantina*, into which the sea rushes for nearly a quarter of a mile, with extreme violence and noise; the rock is singularly formed, and part of it has fallen in, leaving a wide gap which adds to the awful grandeur of the scene. Not far from the cavern is a detached mass of rock that appears to have been severed from the other portion by some violent convulsion, and on the summit of which is a rich field of grass. To the west of Binghamstown are some ruins of the small monastery of *Cross*, or the Holy Cross, which was dependent on the abbey of Ballintobber; and nearly buried in the sands, are some of the walls of an ancient church said to have belonged to a nunnery formerly existing. On the shore of Broadhaven are the remains of *Knocknalina Castle*; and about four miles from it, on Blacksod harbour, stand the ruins of *Barnach Castle*, a square building of small dimensions. About a mile and a half to the north-west of the Mullet is *Coulogh Castle*, and on a bold headland opposite to Eagle Island are the remains of the fort of *Dunamogh*. On the island called *Inuis Glora* is an ancient burial-ground, which is still used as a place of interment. There is a very strongly impregnated chalybeate spring at Binghamstown.

KILMOREMOY, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, partly in the barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, but chiefly in that of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the market and post town of Ballina and the town of Ardnaree (both of which are separately described), 13,129 inhabitants. The parish comprises 12,331¼ statute acres: there is much bog, and agriculture is in a backward state. The principal seats are, Belleek Abbey, a noble mansion in the later English style of architecture, erected by the

proprietor at an expense of £10,000, and beautifully situated on the banks of the Moy, in a fine demesne tastefully laid out and richly planted; and Belleek Castle. It is now a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Ardagh; the rectory was till lately appropriate to the precentorship of Killala cathedral, and the tithe rent-charge is £294. 2. 9., of which £37. 8. 6. were payable to the precentor, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £100, in 1794, and which was rebuilt by a loan of £600 and a gift of £200 from the same Board, in 1828: the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church of the union, in Ardnaree, was built in 1763, by aid of a gift of £300 from the Board, which also granted £1400 as a loan for its enlargement in 1816; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £573 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a handsome cathedral at Ardnaree. There are also places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Within the parish are, a cromlech; the remains of an ancient castle, which gives name to the village of Ardnaree, or "the King's height;" and some ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached.

KILMORGAN, a parish, in the barony of CORRAN, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Ballymote, on the road to Dromahaire; containing 2343 inhabitants. It comprises 5768¼ statute acres, principally under tillage, with some pasture land and bog: the soil is generally good, and there is excellent limestone. The principal seats are Kilmorgan, Newpark, Kincrevan, and Branchfield. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Emlyfad; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Robert Gore Booth, and the tithe rent-charge is £167. 16., of which £77. 16. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Ballymote, and has a chapel at Kincrevan, and a nunnery. Part of the church remains, containing a large tomb of the Mac Donough family, by one of which the church was probably built. Here are also several mounds of earth covering stone graves, in which bones and urns have been found, whence it is inferred that a battle was anciently fought here.

KILMOVEE, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Ballaghadireen, on the road to Castlebar; containing 5844 inhabitants. It comprises 20,756½ statute acres, including about 8500 acres of bog; a large part is very barren and mountainous. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Castlemore; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Dillon, and the tithe rent-charge is £150. 6. 8., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Kilmovee and Glen. There are some remains of the church, in a burial-ground.

KILMOYLAN, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5¾ miles (S.) from Tuam, and on the road from Mount-Bellew to Galway; containing 1903 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8567 statute acres, and includes the villages of Anbally and Doneanamore, near the former of which are the ruins of Anbally Castle; there are also within the parish the remains of the castles of Tavanagh and Curofin. The principal seats are Curofin and Annagh. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Moylough; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Kilmoylan in the cathedral of Tuam, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £210, half payable to the prebendary and half to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Clare-Tuam; a chapel has been built at Curofin.

KILMOYLAN, a parish, in the union of RATHKEELE, barony of SHANID, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; adjoining the post-town of Shanagolden, and containing 3350 inhabitants. This parish is near the river Shannon, and comprises 15,091 statute acres; the land in the northern part is fertile, and rests on limestone, but the southern parts are hilly. About one-third of the whole is in cultivation; the remainder is rough mountain pasture and bog. There are very few agricultural implements, as most of the land is under spade husbandry. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of Limerick cathedral, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £174. 6., one-third payable to the vicar and the remainder to the lessees of the vicars-choral. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Shanagolden, and has a chapel in the small village of Ballyhahill. Here are the remains of Shanid Castle, one of the principal fortresses of the earls of Desmond, and from which originated their war-cry of *Shanid-a-boo:* the walls are ten feet thick and forty high, and rest upon an artificial conical mound on the top of a hill, which rises abruptly from a fertile plain and is surrounded by numerous intrenchments. Near the castle is a spacious circular fort surrounded by embankments and fosses.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a parish, in the union of GOREY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Oulart; on St. George's Channel, and on the old coast-road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1602 inhabitants. It comprises 3898¾ statute acres, principally under tillage: the soil is a rich loam, resting on a substratum of marl, which forms the chief manure; it is peculiarly adapted for tillage, and the state of agriculture has in consequence been highly improved. There is little bog, but coal is occasionally landed at Morris Castle. The principal seats are, Upton, commanding an extensive view of the sea-coast; Kilmuckridge Lodge; and Walshfield. The village of Kilmuckridge contains 270 inhabitants, of whom 189 are in this parish and the remainder in the parish of Killancooly. A lucrative herring and oyster fishery is carried on at Morris Castle; the former branch employing about 12 boats, principally belonging to this neighbourhood; and the latter about 40, principally belonging to Arklow. There is a constabulary police station in the village; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Easter-Monday, June 24th, and Sept. 29th: at Morris Castle is a coast-guard station. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, held with that of Melina and the vicarage of Ballyvalden: the rectory is impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., who

allows the curate £18 per annum for doing the duty; the curate also receives £40, as an augmentation, out of the parish of Donaghmore. The tithe rent-charge of Kilmuckridge is £112. 10., payable to the impropriator. The church is a neat structure, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £650 in 1815; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £138 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Litter, which also comprises the parish of Killancooly and the greater part of Monamolin: the chapel is at Litter, in this parish.

KILMUD, or KILMOOD, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, contiguous to the post-town of Killinchy, and on the road from Belfast to Downpatrick; containing 2154 inhabitants. This parish (called also Kilmoodmanagh), together with an extensive manor having various important privileges, formed part of the possessions of the ancient monastery of Comber. It comprises 4634½ statute acres, of which about 34 are water; 38 consist of plantations in the demesne of Florida, and from 40 to 50 are bog. The soil is generally fertile, and the land in a high state of cultivation: there is very little waste; and the bog, as it becomes exhausted, is brought into cultivation. In almost every part of the bog are found numbers of oak, birch, and fir trees of full growth, which last especially are in high preservation; they are sawn with difficulty, and the timber, said to be more durable than oak, is much used in building. The oaks are large, some measuring 30 feet in girth, and are found beneath the fir at a depth of 26 feet, but in general much decayed. The parish is remarkably healthy, and free from poverty. Florida manor-house, an elegant mansion, is the principal seat. A court leet and baron is held every third week by the seneschal of the manor, at which debts under 40s. are recoverable, and of which the jurisdiction extends over the whole of this parish, and the townland of Drumreagh in the parish of Killinchy. Petty-sessions are also held in the manor court-house, a handsome building erected in 1822. During the disturbances of 1798, the manor of Florida raised a battalion of yeomanry; the men still retain their arms and accoutrements, but of late have been seldom called out by government to exercise.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Marquess of Downshire and the family of Gordon, in the latter of whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £113. 14. 6. A handsome glebe-house was built in 1825, partly by £415 and a loan of £129 from the Board of First Fruits; and the family of Gordon, in consideration of getting the alternate presentation, gave 10 acres of land as a glebe, and endowed the vicarage with a rent-charge of £40 payable out of their estate of Florida. The church, after the dissolution of the monastery of Comber, fell into decay, and the tithes were annexed to those of the parish of Hillsborough, 14 miles distant; but in 1821, the present church, an elegant structure in the later English style, with a handsome tower and spire rising to the height of 120 feet, was erected near the site of the ancient ruins, at the joint expense of the lord of the manor and the Marquess of Londonderry, aided by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The interior is fitted up with Riga oak; the east window, of stained glass, and of large dimensions and very beautiful, appears to have been copied from that of Salisbury cathedral. In the churchyard is a mausoleum belonging to the Gordon family. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Saintfield. A handsome school-house was erected by the late Mr. Gordon and the Marquess of Londonderry; the school is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who pay the master £25 per annum. A school at Drumnahirk was built and is supported by Lord Dufferin, and there are also two private schools, in which are about 150 children; and a flourishing Sunday school union, consisting of more than 600 members. An extensive religious lending library is kept for the use of the poor.

KILMULLANE.—See KILLASPIGMULLANE.

KILMURRY, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, partly in the barony of EAST MUSKERRY, but chiefly in the barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Macroom, on the road to Bandon; containing 3742 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9109 statute acres. Its surface is undulating, and its substratum slate: the soil is generally cold and badly cultivated, except on the demesne farm of Sir Augustus Warren, Bart., of Warren's Court, a large and handsome house in an extensive and well-planted demesne, in which are the ruins of the old church of Kilbarry or Macloncigh. The other seats are Ballytrasna, Shandangan, Greenville, and Elmville. At the village is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on Feb. 1st, May 1st, Sept. 8th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st, principally for horned cattle and pigs. The parish is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, who pays a curate £100 per annum for performing the parochial duties. The tithes of the parish, under the Composition act, amount to £750, but they have not been paid for fifty years. A church is about to be built by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmichael, and has a small chapel in the village. Here is the shattered ruin of the ancient castle of Clodagh, built by M'Carty More; the remains of the old church are near the village; and near the boundary of Kilmichael parish are the ruins of Dunisky church.

KILMURRY, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (E.) from Limerick, and on the southern bank of the Shannon; containing 1708 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3570 statute acres, including 14½ acres of glebe, and about 35 acres of bog. The soil is very fertile; more than half of the land is in tillage, and the remainder is meadow and pasture: the surface is well planted near the Shannon. A river separates this parish from that of Castle-Connell, at the beautiful seat of the Earl of Clare, in the latter parish. Limestone is quarried in different places; and there are an excellent flour and oatmeal mill at Plassy, a paper and a flour mill at Ballyclogh, a starch-mill at Annacotty, and flour-mills at Ballysimon. The principal seats are Plassy, Milford, Shannon Park, Shannon View, Willow Bank, Rose Lawn, and Ballyclogh House. At Castle-Troy is a very neat cottage, belonging to Mr.

Materson, who at his own expense has made a gravel-walk a considerable way along the bank of the Shannon, for the convenience of the numerous visiters that frequent this place in summer to enjoy the beautiful scenery around it.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, episcopally united in 1792 to the rectory of Derrygalvin, but disjoined in 1837 ; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £273 : the glebe-house erected in 1790 having become a ruin, a new one was lately built at his own expense by the Rev. W. Maunsell, the rector, for which he has a charge on the benefice against his successor for £458. 6. ; there are three glebes, together consisting of 12 acres. The church is a substantial edifice, with a tower and spire of hewn stone ; for its erection the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £580 in 1812. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of St. Patrick's, Limerick. On the bank of the Shannon, boldly situated on a basaltic rock, are the ruins of Castle-Troy, which was erected by Dermot O'Brien in the reign of Henry III. ; and not far distant are the ruins of the ancient church of Killonan or Killowen.

KILMURRY, a parish, in the union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Iffa and Offa East, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Carrick-on-Suir ; near the river Suir and the high road from Clonmel to Waterford ; containing 2478 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7276 statute acres ; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilsheelan : the tithe rent-charge is £378. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with Grange-Mockler ; there is a chapel in each.

KILMURRY-CLONDERLAW, a parish, in the union of Kilrush, barony of Clonderlaw, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Kildysart, on the road to Kilrush ; containing 4332 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western side of the bay of Clonderlaw, and on the river Shannon. The bay is an open but insecure roadstead, near the bottom of which is a creek ; and at the village of Knock is a small pier for the convenience of boats landing sea manure and shipping grain to Limerick. The parish comprises 10,458 statute acres, mostly under tillage ; and from the abundant supply of rich manure afforded by the bay, the crops are very good : the state of agriculture has of late years been gradually improving. There is a large portion of bog ; and in some places coal is supposed to exist, but it has not yet been worked. Fairs are held at Kilmurry-M'Mahon on the 24th of May, July, and September ; and a seneschal's court for the manor of Clonderlaw is occasionally held, in which small debts are recoverable. The gentlemen's seats are Clonderlaw, Kilmore, Thornbury, Woodlawn, Oaklands, and Carabane.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united in 1774 to those of Killofin, Kilmacduane, Kilfedane, and Killeymur, together constituting the union of Kilmurry, in the patronage of the Bishop : the rectory is impropriate in John Scott, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £155. 15. 6., of which £90 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar ; the tithe of the entire benefice of the vicar is £387. 4. 8.

The glebe-house was built in 1811, when the Board of First Fruits granted £450 as a gift, and £53 as a loan, towards its erection ; it is at present in indifferent repair. The principal glebe comprises 17 acres, subject to a rent of £3. 1. per acre ; and there is an old glebe of 1*a.* 3*r.* near the church. The church, built in 1810 on the site of the ancient edifice, and towards which the Board granted a loan of £600, is a small plain structure with a square tower ; it had fallen into a dilapidated state, but was lately repaired and enlarged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at an expense of £415. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which also includes the parish of Killofin and contains the chapels of Kilmurry and Rhine : a spacious and handsome chapel has been just completed at Dromdigus. The parochial school-house was built on the smaller glebe by the Rev. J. Martin, the incumbent, aided by subscriptions and a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund ; and a large school has been established at Kilmurry-M'Mahon. In the demesne of Clonderlaw are the remains of a castle, formerly the residence of Sir Teigue M'Mahon.—See Knock.

KILMURRY-ELY, a parish, in the union of Roscrea, barony of Clonlisk, King's county, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Shinrone, and on the road from Roscrea to Banagher ; containing 1655 inhabitants, and 5385½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Shinrone : the tithe rent-charge is £179. 1. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Shinrone, and has a chapel at Brusna.

KILMURRY-IBRICKANE, a parish, in the union of Kilrush, barony of Ibrickane, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S.) from Miltown-Malbay, on the road to Kilrush ; containing, with Mutton or Enniskerry Island, 10,747 inhabitants, of whom 91 are in the village. It forms part of the dangerous western coast called "The Malbay," where if a vessel be embayed, its only chances of being saved are on the northern side of Liscanor bay, on the north-eastern side of Dunmore bay, or within the ledge of rocks opposite to Enniskerry, extending eastward from Seafield Point, in this parish. At each of these places a pier was erected by the late Fishery Board ; that at Seafield can only be approached at spring tides by vessels of 12 tons' burthen, but it is considered capable of being much improved, and would then be of great service. Here is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the six comprised in the district of Miltown-Malbay. The parish comprises 25,857¾ statute acres, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog : the arable land is generally manured with sea-weed and sand, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A court is occasionally held at Tromaroe by the seneschal for the manor of Moih Ibrickane, in which small debts are recoverable. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, entirely impropriate in the family of Wyndham : the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Miltown : there is a chapel of ease at Mullogh. The mountain streams in this parish form several picturesque cascades.—See Enniskerry and Mullogh.

KILMURRYNEGAUL, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Lower Bunratty, county of Clare,

and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road to Tulla; containing 699 inhabitants. It comprises $2917\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, mostly under tillage: the state of agriculture has of late been much improved, chiefly through the exertions of the Studdert family, of Kilkishen, whose residence, a handsome mansion surrounded by a well-wooded and highly improved demesne, is within the limits of this parish, though adjoining the village of Kilkishen, in the parish of Clonlea. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Ogashin, and the vicarage part of the union of Kilfinaghty. The tithe rent-charge is £58. 17., of which £31. 3. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Six-mile-bridge, and has a chapel near the village of Kilmurry. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial-ground, and within the limits of the parish are the ruined castles of Rossroe, Kilmurry, and Kilkishen; the last stands in Mr. Studdert's demesne.

KILMURVEY, a village, in the parish of ARRANMORE, barony of ARRAN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. The village is situated on the island of Arranmore, in the bay of that name, which is also called Portmurvey. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and there is a coast-guard station, forming one of those included in the district of Galway.

KILNABRONOGUE, or KILMALANOGUE, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. E.) from Portumna, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 1126 inhabitants. The parish comprises $3552\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicarage, and the tithe rent-charge is £53. 13., of which £13. 8. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Portumna. In the adjoining parish of Clontuskert is a convent of Dominican friars, at Boulas, who superintend a school.

KILNADEEMA.—See KILLEENADEEMA.

KILNAGARENAGH.—See LEMANAGHAN.

KILNAGLORY, a parish, in the union of CORK, partly in the barony of CORK, but chiefly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Cork, and on the old road from Ballincollig to Ovens; containing 1080 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the heart of a retired district, comprises 3942 statute acres. A portion of it dips into the limestone district near Ovens, and again near Ballincollig Castle; but the stone lies too deep to be profitably worked, as it can be easily procured from the adjacent parishes. The southern portion of the parish, adjoining Inniskenny, rests entirely upon a substratum of clay-slate; the surface is hilly, and the land full of springs, which is a great impediment to cultivation, especially in wet seasons. The northern or lower portion partakes of the rich and excellent quality of the limestone plain of which it forms a part, and the soil is extremely fertile. About one-third of the whole land is in pasture, and the remainder under tillage: the system of agriculture is improving; the holdings, being in the possession of a few individuals, who have both skill and capital, are in an excellent state of cultivation. The seats are Greenfield and Ballinora. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork; partly constituting the corps of the prebend of Kilnaglory in the cathedral church, and partly appropriate to the treasurer of St. Finbarr's, Cork; and in 1785 episcopally united, so far as regards the prebend, to the rectory and vicarage of Athnowen, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £270, of which £243. 15. are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the treasurer. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballincollig; there is a neat chapel at Ballinora. Here are several raths or forts.

KILNAGROSS, or KILNACROSS, a parish, in the union of BANDON, Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Bandon; containing 2060 inhabitants. It comprises 3764 statute acres, of which about 100 acres are waste land or bog, and the remainder arable: agriculture is in an improving state, the heavy wooden plough being now nearly out of use; sea-sand is used for manure. There is a quarry of excellent slate at Forkhill, and a large flour-mill at Shannon Vale. The principal seats are Shannon Vale, Fort Prospect, Ballymacowen, Castle View, and Kilnagross Cottage. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £277. The church, which was rebuilt in 1838, is a very neat edifice. There is now no glebe, though formerly, as appears by the Down survey, eight acres belonged to the parish; the rector pays rent for his house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonakilty. A parochial school is aided by the rector, and endowed with a house and an acre of land by T. Hodnet, Esq.; there is also a Sunday school. On the summit of an eminence, about a mile eastward from the church, are the remains of a very large cromlech.

KILNALECK, a village, in the parish of KILDRUMFERTON, barony of CASTLERAGHAN, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Cavan, and on the road from Mount-Nugent to Ballyjamesduff, in connexion with which latter town here is a receiving-house for letters; there are 327 inhabitants. This village, which contains about 74 houses, has been lately in a great measure rebuilt. It is a constabulary police station; and has fairs for cattle on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, May 13th, June 11th and 29th, Aug. 10th and 26th, Sept. 11th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 17th.

KILNAMANAGH, or KILLENAMANAGH, a parish, in the barony of FRENCHPARK, union of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Castlerea; containing 2900 inhabitants. It comprises $7621\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, principally under tillage, and includes extensive bogs and marshes: limestone is plentiful. About a mile above Lough Gara, the river Breedogue is crossed by a long low causeway bridge, near which a village has arisen. The principal seat is Kingsland. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin and union of Boyle; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and R. Young, Esq., of Castlerea, and the tithe rent-charge is £61. 16., half payable to the vicar, and half to the

impropriators. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 25*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.* statute measure, valued at £21, and subject to a rent of £2. 12. 6., per annum. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lough Glen, and contains a chapel. There is a school supported by the Church Education Society and the vicar.

KILNAMANNAGH, or KILMANNAGH, a parish, in the union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Castletown; containing 6061 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south-western coast, forming a peninsula between the bays of Bantry and Ballydonagan, and comprises 13,809 statute acres. Of these, 3126 are arable, and the remainder pasture, bog, and mountain; the arable land is tolerably fertile, and is chiefly cultivated by the spade, and manured with sea-weed and sand. The mountains consist of slate, of which there are excellent quarries at Lickbarren, but imperfectly worked. The greatest copper-mines in Ireland are situated in this parish, at Allihais; they have been extensively and constantly worked since 1813, and now produce from 6000 to 7000 tons annually of good ore, valued at £9 per ton. The works are carried on both by steam and water, and employ from 1200 to 1500 men; the ore is conveyed by hookers for shipment to Swansea. There are mills at Ballydonagan for crushing the ore, and numerous houses and cottages for the persons employed have been built; a new road from Castletown to the mines has been opened, and other improvements are contemplated. Asbestos is found at Kenlogh, and near Blackhall. At the south-western extremity of the parish is Crow Head, in lat. 51° 34′ 20″ and lon. 10° 11′ 40″: on Blackhall Head is a signal station; and between it and Sheep Head is the entrance to Bantry bay. Dursey Island is separated from the coast by a deep and dangerous channel, about 50 yards wide, through which the tide runs with great rapidity. There is a coast-guard station at Garinish Point, one of the three stations in the Castletown district. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, forming part of the union of Kilaconenagh; the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Riversdale, and partly appropriate to the vicarage, and the tithe rent-charge is £208. 19., of which £97. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilnamanagh is in the diocese of Kerry, and is the head of a district, called Castletown, comprising this parish and Kilaconenagh; there is a chapel at Cahirmore. The church is a picturesque ruin.

KILNAMARTRY, or KILNAMARTIN, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Macroom; containing 2782 inhabitants. It comprises 11,680 statute acres, lying between the rivers Toome and Sullane. Agriculture is backward, and the land generally cold and unproductive; not more than one-third is in cultivation, the remainder being rough rocky pasture, bog, and marsh. Good building-stone and inferior slate are raised in several places, and there are indications of copper-ore. The principal seats are Raleagh and Cahirdahy. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £315. There is a handsome glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1814, gave £100 and lent £900: the glebe comprises 29*a.* 28*p.* The church is a large edifice with a square tower; it was built in 1813 by a gift of £600 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £235 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Theronadromman, comprising the parishes of Kilnamartry and Ballyvourney, and part of Clondrohid, and containing a chapel at Caradagher, and one in Ballyvourney; the former is a large plain substantial building. The castle of Kilredagh stands on a lofty hill and commands the passes of both the rivers which bound the parish; it was very strongly built, and remained tolerably entire till 1833, when a considerable part fell.

KILNANARE.—See KILLANEAR.

KILNANEAVE, or KILLINAFFE, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Nenagh, and on the old road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 2021 inhabitants, and 6608 statute acres. Here is the seat of Monaquil. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmore: the tithe rent-charge is £166. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Templederry.

KILNASEAR.—See CALLABEG.

KILNASOOLAGH, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, adjoining the post-town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, and on the road from Ennis to Limerick; containing 1158 inhabitants. It comprises 5138 statute acres; the land is of excellent quality and mostly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is much improved, chiefly through the exertions of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. Limestone of superior quality abounds, and some of it admits of a high polish. The Latoon river, which separates this parish from Quin on the north, is navigable to the bridge for lighters of 50 tons; sea-manure is landed, and corn occasionally sent hence to Limerick. A cotton-manufactory was established a few years since, but was soon discontinued. The Newmarket petty-sessions are held every alternate Thursday at Rathfoland, on the southern border of the parish, immediately adjoining the town. Dromoland, the seat of Sir Lucius O'Brien, is a superb edifice in the castellated style, lately erected on the site of the ancient mansion, and surrounded by an extensive and richly wooded demesne, in which great improvements have been made. On an eminence in the deer-park is a turret that forms a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the Fergus. Carrigorin, the seat of Sir William Fitzgerald, Bart., is a handsome mansion commanding a fine view of the junction of the Fergus and Shannon, and of the islands by which the former river is studded.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united to those of Dromline and Kilmaleery, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Tradree or Tomfinlough. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £181. 11. 6., of which £110. 15. 6. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the vicarial union is £138. 9., Irish. The glebe-house, erected about 1815, and for which the Board of First Fruits

granted £400 as a gift and £260 as a loan, stands on a gentle eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the Fergus and Shannon and their numerous islands: the principal glebe comprises 12 acres, subject to a rent of £9 late currency, and there is a glebe of 1¼ acre near the church. The church, a large and handsome building with a tower surmounted by a spire, was rebuilt in 1815, at an expense of about £1500, towards which the Board granted a loan of £900; it contains a finely executed monument to Sir Donat O'Brien, and some mural tablets of the Fitzgerald family. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newmarket, where the principal chapel is situated. At Dromoland is a large school, with a garden and apartments for the master, entirely supported by the O'Brien family; a female school is also supported by Lady O'Brien. At Mohawn and Rathfoland are the ruins of the castles respectively so called.

KILNAUGHTEN, a parish, in the union of Listowel, barony of Iraghticonnor, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, on the southern shore of the river Shannon; containing, with the post-town of Tarbert (which is described under its own head), 5102 inhabitants. The parish is estimated to comprise about 9164 statute acres, of which 8340 are applotted under the Tithe act: the land is in general good, and mostly under tillage, but there is a considerable portion of bog in the southern part. Limestone is brought from Askeaton by the boats employed in conveying turf from Tarbert to Limerick, and is used for manure; the state of agriculture has latterly been much improved. On the estate of Colonel Halliburton is a quarry of excellent stone, adapted for flagging and building; the flags are chiefly sent to Limerick and other places, for the streets: the stone for the bridewell and new Roman Catholic chapel at Tarbert was taken from this quarry. The seats are, Sallow Glen, a spacious and handsome mansion, situated in a finely wooded demesne of more than 100 acres extending along the picturesque glen of that name; Pyrmont, commanding a fine view of the Shannon; Carrunakilly; Lislaghtin Abbey; Tarbert House, commanding a view of the bay of Tarbert and the river Shannon; Ahanna; and Leslie Lodge, late the residence of the family of that name.

The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in Anthony Raymond, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin and Listowel. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £200. 12., two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar. The church for this portion of the union, a neat modern building, is near Tarbert. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish (with the exception of the townland of Kilmurly) forms part of the district of Ballylongford, also called the district of Tarbert, at which latter place is a handsome chapel of recent erection. At Sallow Glen is a school supported by Mr. Sandes; near Tarbert is one on Erasmus Smith's foundation, with two acres of land and an excellent house for the master; and a third school is chiefly supported by the Methodists of Tarbert. The ruins of the old church of Kilnaughten still remain, in the burial-ground; and at Kilmurly, or Kilmacrehy, are vestiges of another old church or chapel. On the eastern side of the creek of Ballylongford are the picturesque ruins of the abbey of Lislaghtin, founded by O'Conor Kerry for Franciscans of the Strict Observance: the tower, choir, and several other parts of the buildings, remain. These ruins, with the modern mansion, are in the parish of Aghavallin.

KILNEBOY, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare, and province of Munster; containing, with the post-town of Curofin (which is separately described), 4102 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ennis to Kilfenora, and comprises 17,967 statute acres. A very large portion of the land is rocky pasture, a small quantity only being under tillage; the soil varies from the poorest to the richest quality, resting on a substratum of limestone. There are some extensive tracts of bog in the eastern part of the parish; coal has been discovered on the mountains of Clifden, lead-ore at Glanquin, and a rich silver-mine lately in Tullacommon, but none are worked. The surface is boldly diversified, and embellished with the picturesque lakes of Inchiquin and Tadune, the latter of which is but partly in the parish. The lake of Inchiquin is about 2½ miles in circumference, and is situated at the base of a richly wooded range of hills, forming a fine contrast to the bare limestone rocks in the vicinity. On its northern side are the interesting ruins of Inchiquin Castle, from time immemorial the property and long the residence of the O'Brien family, whose descendant, the Marquess of Thomond, derives his title of Earl of Inchiquin from this estate; they consist of a very ancient castle in a greatly dilapidated condition, and a mansion attached to it, and contribute much to the beautiful scenery of the lake. On the opposite shore is the mansion of the Burton family, and in the immediate vicinity of the lake are several other seats, of which that called Adelphi is an elegant cottage residence, adjoining which are the picturesque ruins of an old tower. An excellent road has been formed over the hill of Inchiquin, from Adelphi to Crossard. The lake is well stored with brown and white trout; and a regatta, recently established, is likely to become an annual amusement. The other seats in the parish are, Elmvale, that of J. O'Brien, Esq.; Poplar; Inchiquin Cottage; and Richmond. A manorial court is occasionally held at Curofin, and petty-sessions every alternate Wednesday.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united in 1801 to the rectory and vicarage of Kilkeedy and the vicarages of Dysert, Rath, and Inchicronane, together forming the union of Kilneboy, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £78. 9. 9., and of the entire benefice £351. 18. The glebe-house is in Kilkeedy; the glebes comprise 28⅝ acres. The church situated at Curofin is a neat edifice, erected by aid of a loan of £400 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1826; there is also a church in the parish of Kilkeedy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Curofin, comprising also the parish of Rath; the district has three chapels, situated respectively at Kilneboy, Curofin, and Rath.

There are some ruins of the old church of *Kilneboy*, which appears to have been built long before the Reformation; and near them is the base of an ancient round tower, now reduced to a height of only 12 feet, and without any aperture either for door or window. At a short distance to the north-west, and at the boundary

of the lands formerly attached to the church, is a remarkable stone cross, fixed in a rock, and consisting of a shaft with two arms curving upwards, on each of which, near the top, is a head carved in relief, and in the centre two hands clasped; it is said to have been erected in memory of the reconciliation of two persons who had been long at violent enmity. The small village of Kilneboy is stated traditionally to have been formerly a large town, of much earlier origin than Curofin. Within a short distance from it are the ruins of a square fortress, with the remains of two angular towers, in which cannon used to be mounted; it is supposed to have been erected about the time of Elizabeth, is situated in low ground by the side of the river, and is said to have been at one time the residence of the deans of Kilfenora. About half a mile from the ruins of Kilneboy church are those of the church of *Cood*, apparently of great antiquity. Near this spot, and within the old race-course of Cood, part of the army of James II. encamped in 1689. To the east of Curofin is the cemetery of the church of *Kilvedane*, of which building, though existing within the memory of many persons living, no vestige can now be traced. In this cemetery was interred Hugh Mac Curtin, a celebrated Irish antiquary, scholar, and poet; he was author of the antiquities of Ireland, an Irish grammar and dictionary, and other works. At *Glanquin* was a church said to have been founded by St. Patrick; there is no vestige, except the cemetery, which is still used. A Moravian church was built at *Crossard*, in 1793, but the society was soon dissolved, and the building fell into dilapidation; it was afterwards used as a Roman Catholic chapel, and is now unoccupied. About two miles to the north of Kilneboy are the remains of the castle of *Lemenagh*, formerly the residence of the O'Brien family; and on the road side, a mile eastward from Curofin, are the beautiful and very perfect remains of the castle of *Ballyportree*. On the common of the parish is a large cromlech. There are two holy wells; one, situated near the Roman Catholic chapel, is surrounded with large trees, and not far from it are the remains of an ancient stone cross. Near Crossard is an extensive natural cavern; and at *Thaiscogh*, on a rocky eminence, is a remarkable spot, where seven springs have their source, and unite into one stream, which takes a subterraneous course for nearly a mile, and then emerges. Dr. Charles Lucas, a distinguished political writer on Irish affairs, is said to have been a native of this parish.

KILNEDDY, or KILNEADY, an ancient parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Knocktopher, and near the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing about 38 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Knocktopher. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyhale. At Ballytarsney is a chalybeate spring, from the sides of which, stalactites of iron-ore are taken; and iron-ore fit for smelting is said to exist in the parish.

KILNEGARRUFF, or KILNEGARIFF, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, partly in the barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, but chiefly in the ancient county of the city of LIMERICK, in the province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Castle-Connell, and on the road from Limerick to Dublin; containing 2724 inhabitants. It comprises 4455 statute acres, including about 500 of valuable bog. The land is based on limestone; part of it is extremely rich and part sterile. Agriculture is improving rapidly, and the cultivation of green crops has been introduced. Towards the western termination of the parish are several flourishing plantations, which form part of the Earl of Clare's demesne of Mount Shannon: the seats here are Thornfield, Woodsdown, Mulcaher, and Rich Hill. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Castle-Connell: the tithe rent-charge is £203. 16. The church was destroyed in the war of 1641, and was rebuilt, but is now in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also part of the union or district of Castle-Connell, and has a large new chapel at Ahane. There is a dispensary, connected with that of Castle-Connell.

KILNEHUE, or LAMOGUE, a parish, in the union and barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Gorey, on the high road to Carnew; containing 3596 inhabitants. This parish comprises 15,360 statute acres, of which nearly the whole is under tillage. The soil is in general light, with the exception of some heavy clay near Gorey; the system of agriculture has of late been much improved; but the want of lime, which is not to be obtained nearer than the county of Carlow, is a great obstacle to progress. Marl-pits occur in various parts of the parish, and at Slievebawn, near Moneyseed chapel, are some quarries of good slate. A constabulary police force is stationed in a commodious barrack at the village of Hollyfort. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, the rectory forming part of the union of Gorey and of the corps of the deanery of Ferns; the perpetual curacy, which was erected in 1828, and of which the stipend is £120, is in the patronage of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge is £349. 7. 6., with the exception of the townland of Buckstown, the tithes of which have from time immemorial been paid to the rector of Carnew. The curacy extends over 27 townlands, comprising the greater part of this parish, and also over two townlands in the parish of Kilkevan. A glebe of 6½ acres was to have been allotted to the curate, in exchange for the original glebe of 4½ acres, but the arrangement was not effected, and the old glebe is still annexed to the curacy; there is no glebe-house. A neat church, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £800, was built in 1813, at Hollyfort; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £141 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Gorey, but chiefly in that of Camolin; there is a chapel at Moneyseed. The parochial school is partly supported by a grant of £7. 10. per annum from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and by a contribution from the curate; Lord Powerscourt allows the schoolmistress £10 per annum.

KILNEMANAGH, a parish, in the unions of GOREY and ENNISCORTHY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N. E.) from Oulart, on the old road to Gorey; containing 870 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Awen-Banna, comprises 2678 statute acres. Nearly

the whole of the land is under tillage, with some small tracts of pasture; the soil is in general fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. Ballanahown and Ballanvach are two deserted mansions belonging to the Irvines, of Ownavarra. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £95. 4. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1807, gave £100, is situated on a glebe of 27¼ acres of cultivated land. The church, towards which the same Board gave £600, in 1813, is a neat edifice, and has been repaired by a grant of £104 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Oulart, where the parochial chapel is situated. The parochial school, under the superintendence of the rector, is supported by subscription. Near Oulart, but within the limits of the parish, is a fever hospital, with a dispensary and a residence for a medical attendant.

KILNEMONA, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Ennis, on the road to Ennistymon; containing 1758 inhabitants. This parish, though only ¾ of a mile in breadth, extends nearly five miles in length: it comprises 5418¼ statute acres, about two-thirds of which are excellent arable and pasture land, and the remainder chiefly reclaimable bog; the state of agriculture is improving. In the eastern part is a quarry of limestone of superior quality, used for various purposes, and producing stones of considerable size which are easily detached, the strata being regularly disposed one above the other. Magowna, a seat, in the parish, is situated near the ruins of the castle of that name, formerly the residence of Bryan O'Brien. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union, of Dromcliffe. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £93. 15., three-fifths are payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of about one acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Inagh, and has a chapel. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground; at Shallee are the ruins of the castle of that name, of which no particulars are extant; and there are several ancient forts or raths.

KILNENER.—See Killinor.

KILNERATH, or Newport (St. John's), a parish, in the union of Nenagh, barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 2 miles (E.) from Newport, on the upper road to Nenagh; containing 2970 inhabitants. It comprises 10,450 statute acres: with the exception of an extensive tract of bog, affording excellent fuel, the land is in general of good quality and in an improved state of cultivation. The scenery is of interesting character; the banks of the river here are bold and rocky, presenting some very striking features, and masses of rock lying in its channel give an artificial rapidity to its course. The principal seats are, Castle Waller, that of the Waller family, pleasingly situated in a tastefully embellished demesne; Oakhampton, the property of Lord Bloomfield; and Rockvale. At Rockvale are considerable flour-mills. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council to the rectories and vicarages of Kilcomenty and Kilvolane, together constituting the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's Newport, in the patronage of the Bishop: Killoscully formed part of this union until 1839, when, on the death of the then rector, the Rev. S. Pennefather, it was severed by act of council. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, and of the entire benefice £814. 9. 3.: there is a glebe-house in the parish of Kilvolane, and the glebes of the union comprise 8½ statute acres. The church of the union is at Newport. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of two districts; one called Newport, comprising also parts of the parishes of Kilvolane and Kilcomenty, in each of which is a chapel; and the other called Ballynahinch, comprising also Killoscully, in which parish is a chapel. The chapel at Ballynahinch, to which a national school-house is attached, was built on ground given by Lord Dunally. There are some remains of the old church, and also of the chapel of Kilpatrick; near which latter is a chalybeate spring, not much used.

KILNINOR.—See Killinor.

KILNOE, a parish, in the union of Scariff, barony of Lower Tulla, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Scariff, on the road to Ennis; containing 3482 inhabitants. It comprises 10,512½ statute acres, of which 5913 consist of arable land of medium quality, and the remainder of mountain pasture and bog. The state of agriculture is likely to be much improved, in consequence of the new roads lately made in the vicinity of Lough O'Grady, a portion of which lake is within the limits of the parish. Fairs are held at Bodike on Jan. 1st, April 2nd, July 1st, and Oct. 5th; and a court for the manor of Doonass is occasionally held at Coolreath by the seneschal for the recovery of small debts. The seats are Coolreath, St. Catherine's, and Kilgorey. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: part of the rectory is appropriate to the prebend of Tomgraney, and the remainder forms part of the rectorial union of Omullod; the vicarage is part of the vicarial union of Kilseily. The tithe rent-charge is £170. 3., of which £24. 15. are payable to the prebendary of Tomgraney, £69. 4. 8. to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. The ruins of the church still remain. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tomgraney, and has a chapel at Bodike. Near the southern shore of Lough O'Grady are the ruins of the castle of Coolreath, and the ruins of another exist at Ballynahince.

KILPATRICK, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, partly in the barony of Kerrycurrihy, but chiefly in that of Kinnalea, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S.) from Carrigaline, on the road to Roberts Cove; containing 1081 inhabitants. It comprises 2664 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is generally poor and badly cultivated. The strand of Ringabella bay furnishes sand for manure, in the conveyance of which about 10 boats belonging to this parish and Tracton are employed, and great quantities are landed at the bridge over the river Menane. The principal seats are Ballea Castle, Fountainstown, Gurtnagrenan, and Broomley. The parish is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Shannon, and the tithe rent-charge is £90. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilpatrick is part of the district of Tracton. The ruins of the church, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, are at the head of a glen.

KILPATRICK, an ancient parish, in the union of Edenderry, barony of Carbery, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster; containing 1080 inhabitants. It comprises 7076¼ statute acres.

KILPATRICK, county of Meath.—See Castletown-Kilpatrick.

KILPATRICK, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Lower Kilnemanagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Tipperary; containing 1734 inhabitants, and 2785 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Ballintemple; the tithe rent-charge is £108. 10.

KILPATRICK, or Dorsakile, a parish, in the barony of Demifore, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (S. E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Killucan; containing 447 inhabitants. It comprises 1892¼ statute acres; the soil is fertile and principally under tillage, and there is abundance of limestone. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, to whom the whole tithe rent-charge, amounting to £82. 10., is payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of St. Mary's. Here are the ruins of an old church, with the vestiges of a fortified building nearly adjacent; and part of another fort is on the lands of Tuitestown. There are also five large raths.

KILPATRICK, a parish, in the barony of Shelmalier, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (N.) from Wexford, on the coach-road to Dublin; containing 879 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated partly on the river Slaney, and partly on its estuary, above Wexford bridge, comprises 2739¼ statute acres of good land in an excellent state of cultivation; the system of agriculture being superior to what generally prevails in this part of the country, and green crops having been cultivated for some years: there is neither bog nor waste land. The river is unsurpassed for the richness and beauty of the scenery on its banks, and the surrounding country is agreeably and strikingly diversified. Saunderscourt, the property and residence of the Earl of Arran, commands a fine view of the bridge and harbour of Wexford; and Kyle, another seat, is embosomed in woods of the richest foliage, and embellished with pleasure-grounds and gardens tastefully laid out and commanding extensive and varying views of the scenery of the Slaney. On a rocky eminence in Lower Kyle, overlooking the river, is a monumental obelisk, erected in 1786 by the Rev. C. Harvey, D.D., to commemorate the exertions and patriotism of General George Ogle and the independent volunteers of Ireland, the first corps of which was raised in this county. The "Kyle Model Gardens," established by C. G. Harvey, Esq. (who appropriated nearly eleven statute acres of his best land for that purpose), are intended to afford practical instruction to the labourer in garden husbandry, in order to the due improvement of allotments of land for the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and bees, on the system of the "London Labourers'-Friend Society," and for the profitable employment of the labourer's spare time without interfering with his ordinary occupation. This garden, besides affording perfect specimens of cottage gardening on a minute scale, under the superintendence of an experienced gardener, who gives gratuitous instruction, contains a patch of land devoted solely to the support of a cow, in order to exhibit to the small holder a practical proof of what may be accomplished by good management on a very small allotment. Mr. Harvey liberally undertook to advance the funds requisite to render the institution fully available. Some handsome cottage residences have been erected on the Kyle estate, of which one is called Broomley, and another Kyle Cottage: Sion Hill, a residence, is also in the parish. On the Saunderscourt demesne is a quarry of conglomerate or pudding-stone, which is used for building, but not to any great extent. A brewery has been built at the village of Kyle; a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Enniscorthy and Wexford has been established; and there is also a constabulary police station.

This parish was formerly included in the union of Ardcolm, from which it was separated in 1829, and, with the parish of Tickillen, formed into a distinct benefice. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Arran. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £110. 4., of which £46. 0. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the union payable to the incumbent amounts to £109. 3. The old church, which was for some years the domestic chapel of Saunderscourt, has a handsome Norman doorway, removed from the ruins of the church of Ballynaslaney; under the altar are interred the remains of the first earl of Arran. Another church has been erected on a new site, at an expense of £867, of which £717 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £150 from private sources; it affords accommodation to 200 persons. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district called Crossabeg, comprising also the parishes of Artramont, Tickillen, and a portion of Kilmallog: the chapel near Crossabeg is a plain building, adjoining which is a house for the priest; there is also a chapel at Ballymourne. Two neat school-houses in the Swiss cottage style were built a few years since by Mr. Harvey, by whom the school for boys is wholly supported; the other, for girls, has recently been aided by a grant of £12 per annum from the National Board. An association of Ladies for the employment of the female poor in spinning and weaving, established in 1823, is supported by subscriptions of the resident gentry of this and the neighbouring parishes; and a branch of the Scryne and Ardcolm dispensary has been opened at Kyle. The Kyle Charitable Loan Fund, established in 1835, has been attended with the most beneficial results. Some fossil remains, consisting of a pair of antlers of the elk or moose-deer, of large dimensions, were lately found at Kyle.

KILPEACON, a parish, in the union of Limerick, partly in the barony of Pubblebrien, but chiefly in that of Small County, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Fedamore; containing 424 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1214 statute acres: the land is generally of good quality and very productive, though the system of agriculture is far from being in an improved state; the substratum is limestone. The fences, except around the demesnes, consist chiefly of loose stones;

but in various parts the scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some few highly interesting. The manor was granted, in the reign of James I., to William King, Esq., who erected a very strong castle, which has been taken down: the park was extensive and well planted; part of it remains, and the oaks are some of the finest and most stately in the country. The late proprietor, on taking down the castle, erected a very handsome mansion on a more elevated site. Ballyclough and Leamonfield are also residences in the parish.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, united by act of council, in 1803, to the vicarage of Knocknegaul, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Kilpeacon in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £69. 4. 8., and of the entire benefice (including the Hackneys, a detached portion of the parish in the barony of Costlea, and separately compounded for) £242. 6. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1817, by a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe, which is situated in Knocknegaul, comprises 11 acres. The church, now a neat edifice with a square embattled tower, was in 1762 destroyed by the Whiteboys, and rebuilt the following year; in 1819 it was enlarged and repaired, for which purpose the Board granted a loan of £400: it contains a handsome monument to Sir William King. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Fedamore, and partly in that of Loughmore. The parochial school is built on an acre of land given by the late E. Villiers, Esq., and is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation from the rector. There is a dispensary in the parish. In the neighbourhood is a place called *Bawnachumtha*, or the "Camp Field," in which are some raths and circular fortifications; and on the summit of Greenhill is a rath or doon, about 320 feet in circumference and 18 feet high. In the adjoining fields are several smaller forts, surrounded by a single vallum, and quite level within; near these forts a crown of gold, in the form of a shell, and weighing $5\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, was dug up by a peasant in 1821, and sold to a goldsmith in Dublin for £18. 18.

KILPEDDER, a village, in the parish of KILCOOLE, union of RATHDRUM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 11 dwellings and about 72 inhabitants. Petty-sessions are held here once in three weeks.

KILPIPE, a parish, in the union of SHILLELAGH, partly in the barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in that of SOUTH BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Rathdrum, on the road to Clonegal; containing 3400 inhabitants. It comprises 15,631 statute acres. The surface is varied, and part of the Croghan mountain is within its limits; the system of agriculture is greatly improved; there is an extensive bog near the river Derry, and some small turbaries near the mountain. The parish contains the residence of Wingfield, in the grounds of which is an ancient rath; and there are also several handsome and substantial farmhouses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united in 1782 to the vicarage of Killinor or Kilninor, and in the nominal patronage of Sir R. Steele, as representative of Mrs. Hatten, the last abbess of a nunnery in Carlow, and who possessed the right of appointing the minister; his title to the patronage is clear, but as it has not been exercised, it has lapsed to the bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £283. 17., of which £173. 1. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the entire benefice of the vicar is £152. 6. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Killinor, is a neat residence, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £350 and a loan of £180, in 1819; the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church was built in 1765, chiefly by parochial assessment; it was repaired and enlarged by a loan of £100, in 1817, from the Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £183 for its further repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killavany. A school at Carraghlean is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, under the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam, who lately endowed it with two acres of land, and built the school-house, a good stone building, at a cost of £150. There are some remains of the old church, the burial-ground of which is still used; and at Kilcashel are also the ruins of a church.

KILPOOLE, a parish, in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the greater portion of the town of Wicklow, 2977 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, was anciently the extremity of the English pale, and formed part of the possessions of the priory of Kilmainham: it comprises 3028 statute acres. Off the coast is the sand-bank called the Horse-Shoe, which extends south-west for about a mile, with 5 feet of water on it at the north end, which is the shallowest part. Kilpoole is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Wicklow; the rectory is impropriate in Earl Fitzwilliam, and the tithe rent-charge is £90, half payable to the impropriator and half to the vicar.

KILQUADE.—See KILCOOLE.

KILQUANE, or ST. PATRICK'S NORTH, a chapelry, in the union of LIMERICK, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and partly in the city of LIMERICK, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Limerick, and on the north side of the river Shannon; containing 4132 inhabitants. It comprises 5409 statute acres, chiefly in tillage. The state of agriculture has of late years improved, from the proximity of the district to the city of Limerick, of which it includes a small portion of the north liberties; midway between Corbally mills and St. Thomas's Island is the boundary mark called the "Liberty stone." There is a considerable portion of bog; and limestone, containing fossil shells, is used for building and burnt for manure. On the river Blackwater, which runs into the Shannon, are two large flour-mills. Manorial courts for the recovery of small debts are occasionally held at Athlunkard and Parteen; and at Ardnacrusha is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are, Spring Hill; Quinsborough, formerly the residence of Lord George Quin; Whitehall; Fairy Hill; Thomas Island; and Cottage. Kilquane is a perpetual cure, and forms, with Singland, or St. Patrick's South, the rectory of St. Patrick, and part of the union of St. Patrick, and of the

corps of the treasurership of Limerick cathedral. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £138. 9. 3., is wholly payable to the rector; the curate has a stipend of £75, and £12 per annum from Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. The church is a neat building with a tower and spire, towards which the late Board of First Fruits granted £700, in 1819. In the Roman Catholic divisions the chapelry forms part of the district of Parteen, or Kilquane, which also includes part of the parish of Killely or Meelick and contains the chapels of Ardnacrusha and Parteen; the former is a handsome edifice of hewn stone. The parochial school is chiefly supported by the rector, who allows £10 per annum and discharges the rent of the school-house; and at Parteen is a large national school, chiefly supported by a grant from the Board: the school-house, erected by Mr. Honan in 1833, consists of a centre and two projecting wings, and contains apartments for the master and mistress. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILQUANE, or Kilcoan, a parish, in the barony of Barrymore, union and county of Cork, and province of Munster, 7 miles (N. E.) from Cork, on the road to Tallow; containing 1802 inhabitants. It comprises 6047 statute acres. The land is generally fertile, though part of it is irreclaimable mountain, and the state of agriculture is improving: the mountain of Knockcumcreagh rises to a considerable elevation, and affords pasturage for cattle. There is a paper-mill at Knockra. The parish is a rectory in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the corps of the prebend of Killaspigmullane in St. Finbarr's cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £198. 15. The church was rebuilt by a gift of £650 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Cahirlog, or Glauntane, and has a large chapel at Knockra. A school is endowed with a bequest of £10 per annum from the Rev. M. O'Keane.

KILQUANE, a parish, in the union of Ballinasloe, barony of Longford, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 3½ miles (W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road to Killimore; containing 1960 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6858¾ statute acres. It is a rectory, prebend, and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is appropriate partly to the see, partly to the prebend of Kilquane in the cathedral of Clonfert, and partly to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Dononaughta. The tithe rent-charge is £84. 9., of which £41. 11. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £5. 17. 9. to the dean, £5. 17. 9. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilquane is the head of a district, called Queenborough, comprising this parish and that of Fahey, in each of which is a chapel.

KILQUANE, a parish, in the union of Tralee, barony of Corkaguiney, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Dingle, and on the eastern side of Smerwick harbour, on the western coast; containing 1760 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9709 statute acres, of which about one-half consists of coarse mountain pasture, bog, and rocky cliffs. It includes the headland of Ballydavid, where there is a detachment of the coast-guard from the station at Ferriter's cove. Salmon is taken at the mouth of the Moorstown river, which runs into the harbour and partly bounds the parish on the south; and some of the inhabitants are occasionally employed in the fishery off the coast. The living, lately suppressed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £77. 1. 6. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of 6*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Keel or Ferreter. Some remains of the church still exist, in the burial-ground.

KILQUANE, or Ballyshonboy, a parish, in the union of Kilmallock, partly in the barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, but chiefly in the barony of Costlea, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Kilfinnan; containing 887 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2776 statute acres: the land in the lower part is tolerably good, and some of it under tillage; but nearly one-half of the parish is mountainous and uncultivated, and the greater portion of the remainder is in demesne and meadow. The mountains form the range of Jamestown, Ballyhough, Ballyshondebuie, and Ballylopin, extending to the boundary of the county of Cork; they every where afford good pasturage for sheep and young cattle, and comprise several hundred acres, much of which might be brought into cultivation. Among these mountains the unfortunate Earl of Desmond suffered many privations after his attainder in 1579; but the extensive woods and forests in which he took refuge, with the exception of those of Mount Coote and Riversfield, have wholly disappeared. The parish is a rectory, appropriate to the see of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £49. 12., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilquane forms part of the district of Kilmallock. Near Ballyshoudehaigh is an ancient mansion, for many years the residence of the Hall family; not far from it are the remains of extensive fortifications. At the base of the mountain near Mount Russell, are the remains of the church, which tradition supposes to have belonged to an establishment of Knights Templars. Great numbers of human bones found in this parish, and supposed to be those of the followers of the Earl of Desmond, have been collected and interred in the grounds of Mount Coote.

KILRAGHTIS, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Upper Bunratty, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Ennis, on the road to Gort; containing 1995 inhabitants. It comprises 5587 statute acres, and, though only one mile broad, is nearly six miles long. Barefield is a very picturesque lake. The parish is in the diocese of Kilfaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Ogashin, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union of Dromcliffe. The tithe rent-charge is £73, of which £34. 12. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dowry or Doora: there is a chapel at Barefield. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground.

KILRANE, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (S. E.) from Wexford; containing 720 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and partly on the bay of Rosslare, outside Wexford harbour; and comprises 2047¾ statute acres, under an improving system

of cultivation, in which sea-weed is used as a manure: good building-stone is obtained at Ballyhire. The principal seats are Ballytrent, Ballycronigan, and Ballyhire. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the herring-fishery, and during the summer in the fishery off the Tuscar rock. On this rock, which lies in St. George's Channel, about 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Greenore Point, is a lighthouse 101 feet high, erected in 1815 by the Ballast Corporation: it has a revolving light of three faces, two of which are bright and the third deep red; and in foggy weather bells are rung by the same machinery that causes the lights to revolve. Greenore Point is in lat. 52° 14′ 20″ (N.), and lon. 6° 12′ (W.): near it are two small rocks. At Ballygeary is a coast-guard station, which is included in the Wexford district. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Kilscoran, or Tacumshane, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns cathedral; the rectory till lately formed the corps of the prebend of Kilrane, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £133. 0. 9., of which £90 are paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar: there are two glebes, comprising nearly seven acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilrane is in the district of Tagoat, and has a neat chapel. At Ballytrent is an ancient Danish rath with a double mound, lately converted into a garden and shrubbery.

KILRANELAGH, a parish, in the union of Baltinglass, barony of Upper Talbotstown, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (E.) from Baltinglass, on the road from Dublin to Hacketstown; containing 1800 inhabitants. It comprises 4470½ statute acres, of which 1053 are mountain land, including Cadeen, which is 2143 feet high, and Kilranelagh hill, which rises to the height of 1289 feet: the land is chiefly in pasture. In the demesne of Kilranelagh is found porcelain clay, consisting of decomposed felspar, equal in purity to the Cornish china clay; granite and slate are abundant, and large masses of hornblende and a sort of greenstone frequently occur. There is a constabulary police station near Fort Granite. The principal seats are, Kilranelagh, a well-planted demesne of 200 statute acres; Ballynrowan; Fort Granite; and Barraderry. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Kiltegan: the tithe rent-charge is £145. 7. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Rathvilly, and has a chapel at Talbotstown. In the demesne of Fort Granite is a handsome school-house, with apartments for a master and mistress, built and supported entirely by the proprietor and his family. A kistvaen was discovered some years since on the estate of Kilranelagh, in which was an urn containing bones, now in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. At Talbotstown are the remains of a square fort with a fosse, which must formerly have been of consequence, as it gave name to the barony; and there is a large old burial-ground.

KILRAUGHTS, or Cilraghts, a parish, in the union of Ballymoney, barony of Upper Dunluce, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (E.) from Ballymoney, and on the roads leading respectively from Coleraine to Belfast and from Ballymena to Bushmills; containing 1542 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5132½ statute acres, of which very little is waste; the system of agriculture is in an unimproved state. The land is of excellent quality, but is generally occupied by small farmers, who devote a portion of their time to weaving; consequently, the due cultivation of the soil is neglected. There is only a small portion of bog, not more than sufficient to afford a moderate supply of fuel. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Rasharkin in the cathedral of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The church is a ruin, situated on an eminence; attached to it is a burial-ground, which is still used. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Covenanters.

KILREA, or Kilree, a parish, in the union of Callan, barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Knocktopher, and near the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 720 inhabitants. It comprises 1947¾ statute acres. The principal seats are Kilree House and Chapel Izod. Kilrea is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donemagan. Among the ruins of the church is a very handsome and perfect cross, formed of a single block of freestone about eight feet high, ornamented with interlaced rings. Tradition states it to have been erected to commemorate the death of Neill Callan, King of Ireland, who, it is supposed, was drowned while endeavouring to save the life of a nobleman who had fallen into a river. Here is also the tomb of Richard Comerford and his wife, dated 1622, and ornamented with hieroglyphics of the Crucifixion, &c. About 10 feet from the north-western angle of the church, is an ancient round tower, which at four feet above the ground is 50½ feet in circumference; it is about 93 feet high, and the door is five feet from the ground.

KILREA, a market and post town, and a parish, partly in the barony of Coleraine, but chiefly in that of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 28 miles (S. E.) from Londonderry, and 110 (N.) from Dublin, on the roads leading respectively from Coleraine to Portglenone and Castle-Dawson, and from Garvagh to Ballymoney; containing 4227 inhabitants, of whom 1191 are in the town. This parish is situated on the western shore of the river Bann, over which is a substantial stone bridge of seven arches, forming a communication between Kilrea and the county of Antrim, with which there is a great intercourse. The town, which has a post-office in connexion with Coleraine, is near the river, in that part of the parish within the barony of Loughinsholin; and consists of a square, or diamond, and four principal streets, comprising 214 houses, of which about 12 are slated, and the remainder thatched. The inhabitants are now supplied with water from a pump lately placed in the middle of the Diamond by the Mercers' Company, the public fountain in the south-eastern angle of the square being no longer used. A spacious and commodious hotel, and a handsome residence for their agent, have also been erected by the company, who are proprietors of the town and surrounding district. Their estate, of which this town may be considered the head, comprehends 41 townlands;

9 in this parish, 9 in Desertoghill, 11 in Maghera, 5 in Tamlaght-O'Crilly, 4 in Aghadowy, and 3 in Killylagh; together comprising an area of 21,060 statute acres, of which nearly one-fourth part is bog and rocky ground. The spinning of yarn and weaving of linen are carried on generally throughout the parish; and the river is navigable for lighters from Belfast and Newry, through Lough Neagh, to Portna, about a quarter of a mile distant from the town. The market is on Wednesday; a flax and linen market is held every alternate market-day, and fairs for cattle and horses on the second Wednesday in every month. A large and handsome market-house has been built on the north side of the square, at the expense of the Mercers' Company, who have also built a barrack in Bridge-street for the constabulary police. Manorial courts are held occasionally, and petty sessions in the market-house on the first Monday in every month.

The parish extends along the banks of the river Bann more than six miles, and comprises 6314½ statute acres, of which 138½ are in the Bann. The soil, though varying in different parts, is generally light, resting upon a substratum of basalt, which in many places rises above the surface, and of which detached blocks of various sizes are scattered in the wildest confusion. A good black, or rather dark grey, stone is quarried for building purposes; the quarry is distant from the town about a mile and a quarter, on the Coleraine road. There is no limestone in the parish; nor is there any timber or plantation; but many of the leases having expired, the Mercers' Company have already commenced some extensive and valuable improvements. The land is principally under tillage, producing tolerably good crops; the system of agriculture, though better than formerly, is still capable of improvement: there is an extensive tract of bog, affording an abundant supply of fuel. The line of road between this place and the county of Antrim was lately changed, which greatly increased the facility of travelling.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £180. The glebe-house, situated near the church, on a glebe of three acres, was built in 1774, by the then incumbent, at a cost of £600; there is a glebe in the parish of Tamlaght-O'Crilly, comprising 351 acres. The church has been recently rebuilt, chiefly by the Mercers' Company; the cost was £6000, of which £500 were given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: it is a very handsome edifice, with a spire 120 feet high, and is lighted by Palmer's patent lamps; between 600 and 700 persons are accommodated within it. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Desertoghill, called also Kilrea. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. A parochial school is supported by the rector; a second school by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, for which the Mercers' Company erected a stone building, in 1813, at an expense of £700; and two others by the same company. The company support altogether 22 schools on their estate, in which about 1000 children are gratuitously instructed and supplied with books. There are some picturesque remains of the ancient castle of Movanagher, 1½ mile to the north of the present town: during the parliamentary war it was garrisoned for the king, but shortly fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, by whom, after being repeatedly taken and retaken, it was finally dismantled in 1649. The ford at Portoneil, and the ferry across the Bann, were in the same war scenes of much slaughter; and in 1668 they were severely contested, and alternately in the possession of both persons.

KILRENNY, a parish, in the union of Edenderry, barony of Carbery, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kinnegad, and on the road from Edenderry to Clonard; containing 638 inhabitants, and comprising 2617 statute acres. The land is good, and almost equally divided between an improving system of tillage and pasture: there is but little bog, and no waste. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Loftus family, of Killyon, and the tithe rent-charge is £33. 15., two-thirds payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballyna, or Johnstown.

KILRICKILL, a parish, in the union of Loughrea, barony of Leitrim, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Loughrea, on the road to Ballinasloe; containing 1737 inhabitants. A nunnery is said to have been founded by St. Patrick for his sister, St. Richella, at Kilbought, at which place the Whaley family subsequently founded a monastery for the third order of Franciscans. The parish comprises 5947¼ statute acres. Here are some good stone-quarries; one of them, at Dartfield, produces a black stone which takes a high polish: limestone is also procured; and there is a small quantity of bog, which has been much reduced by injudicious cutting. There is a constabulary police station in the village, and a manorial court is held once every three weeks. Kilrickill is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Loughrea; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery, and the prebends of Droghta and Ballynoulter in the cathedral of Clonfert. The tithe rent-charge is £76. 17. 6., of which £22. 10. are payable to the dean, £20. 12. 6. to the prebendary of Droghta, £18. 15. to the prebendary of Ballynoulter, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilrickill is the head of a district, comprising this parish and Killalaghton, in each of which is a chapel. At Kilbought are the remains of an ancient chapel, said to have belonged to the Franciscan friary; the burial-ground has been inclosed, and planted with yew-trees. The castle of Wallscourt gave the title of Baron to the family of Blake.

KILROAN, Killowen, or Killowney, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, partly in the barony of Kinsale, but chiefly in the barony of Courceys, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3¼ miles (S.) from Kinsale, and on the western side of the entrance to Kinsale harbour; containing 731 inhabitants. This parish, which is surrounded by the parish of Ringrone, except on the eastern side, where it is bounded by the sea, comprises 1140 statute acres, and contains several picturesque glens. The soil is good, but indifferently cultivated: the substratum is of schistose formation, changing into transition rocks traversed by numerous veins of quartz. Kilroan is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, entirely appropriate to the vicars-choral of Cork cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £84. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Courceys.

On the cliff at Courtafuteen are the picturesque ruins of the church, built of unhewn stone and with loop-hole windows.

KILROE.—See KILMANLOE.

KILROGUE, a village, in the parish of LACCAGH, barony of CLARE, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Galway, on the road to Tuam; containing about 48 inhabitants. This small village, consisting only of a very few scattered dwellings, has, since the census of 1821, decreased to nearly one-fourth part of its population at that time.

KILRONAN, GALWAY.—See KILLARARAN.

KILRONAN, a parish, in the union and barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Shannon; containing, with the towns of Keadue and Ballyfarnon (which are separately described), 7085 inhabitants. This parish contains the iron and coal works of Arigna, which are described in the article on the county; and comprises 16,356¼ statute acres, of which 200 are woodland, 6000 arable, 4000 pasture, 2000 bog, and the remainder mountain and waste land. It is bounded on the east by Lough Allen: this beautiful sheet of water is 6½ miles in length by 2½ in average breadth, but is considerably narrower towards its southern extremity. On each side are steep and barren mountains, which render it liable to storms and gusts of wind; and within its limits are O'Reilly's Island, which has been lately planted, and the small island of Inse, which is described in the article on Innismagrath. Beneath the mountains on the south is Lough Meelagh, near which is some charming scenery; and here is also Lough Skean. The village of Lough-End consists of straggling houses, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the collieries, or the sandstone and limestone quarries. The principal seats are, Castle Tenison; Alderford, (anciently called Camagh,) of the Mac Dermott Roe family; Greyfield; Mount Allen; and Knockranny.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in W. Mulloy, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £195, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £328, from the late Board of First Fruits in 1815; the glebe comprises 30 acres, subject to a rent of £10. The church is a neat building with a spire, towards the erection of which the same Board gave £500, in 1788. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Keadue, and one at Arigna, which latter was erected by the Mining Company. At Keadue is also a dispensary. The ancient church is in ruins; the burial-ground is still much used, and contains the remains of Carolan, the last and one of the most celebrated of the Irish bards, who died at Camagh, the seat of the M'Dermot Roes, in 1738, and was buried in their vault. There is a circular-headed portal in the walls of the old church, ornamented with carved cylinders. Near the old church is a celebrated well, in the vicinity of which is a cromlech.

KILRONAN, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, barony of GLENAHIRY, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Clonmel, on the new road to Dungarvan; containing 4772 inhabitants. It comprises 16,702 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of mountain land, much of which, however, is planted or under cultivation. Limestone is found in several places. Some of the scenery is extremely rich and varied, particularly where the river Suir, which forms the northern and western boundaries of the parish, separates Kilmanahan Castle from Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore. There are constabulary police stations at Kilmanahan-Bridge and Four-Mile-Water: fairs are held at Windygap on June 21st and Aug. 21st. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £290. 15., of which £166. 3. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is no glebe-house or glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newcastle, or Four-Mile-Water, at which latter place is a neat chapel. There are some remains of the church, and of the fort of Castlereagh; also of Castle Conagh, a square building, occupying the summit of a limestone rock on the bank of the river Neir, a tributary of the Suir.

KILRONAN, or BUTLERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 9½ miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford; containing 112 inhabitants, and 546 statute acres. Butlerstown Castle is stated to have been captured by Cromwell's forces, in retiring from the siege of Waterford, and to have been partially destroyed with gunpowder; it has been repaired, and is now a private residence. The parish is in the diocese of Waterford, and was a rectory, forming part of the union of Killure, now suppressed: the tithe rent-charge is £25. 5., and there is a glebe of 10 acres, adjacent to the site of the old church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Trinity Without, or Ballybricken, and contains a chapel.

KILROOT, or KILROI, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Carrickfergus, on the road to Larne; containing 735 inhabitants. At Kilroot Point, the French general Thurot, with three ships and 600 men, landed in 1760, with a view to attack Carrickfergus, which being at the time unprovided with a regular garrison, was obliged to capitulate. He also threatened to lay siege to Belfast, but on the approach of the forces which were advancing to expel him, he re-embarked his troops at this place, and set sail for France. The parish, which is situated on the bay of Carrickfergus, comprises 2418 statute acres; the land is in general in a good state of cultivation, and the most improved system of husbandry prevails. Castle Dobbs and Bella Hill are the principal seats: there are some interesting ruins of the ancient mansion of Castle Dobbs. Basalt and limestone exist in great abundance: of the former, a regular quarry of the columnar formation has been opened; the tops of the columns which are of four, five, and six sides, are only a few inches below the surface. All the pillars dip to the northward, and are nearly as perfect as those of the Giants' Causeway, resembling in some degree the massive columns called the Giants' Organ; between them are thin layers of decomposed rock; the ends of the joints are in some almost flat, and in

others concave and convex. There is an extensive bleach-green belonging to Michael Andrews, Esq., of Ardoyne; in which the elegant royal damasks from the Ardoyne manufactory are finished, to the number of more than 10,000 pieces annually, affording constant employment to a number of persons. A constabulary police force is stationed here.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united by charter of James I. to the rectory of Ballynure and the vicarage of Templecorran, together forming the union and corps of the prebend of Kilroot in the cathedral of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Donegal. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £113. 10., of which £75. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire benefice produces to the incumbent a rent-charge of £420. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church has been in ruins for more than 200 years; the church of the union is at Ballynure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrickfergus and Larne. A nitrous spring rises in a bed of marly clay in the parish; the water has an aperient quality. Dean Swift held the prebend of Kilroot, which was his first preferment.

KILROSS, or KILRASSE, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (E.) from Collooney, on the road to Dromahaire; containing 1633 inhabitants. The church of the Holy Trinity, or Athmoy, was built here for Præmonstratensian Canons brought from Lough Kee by Clarus Mac Moylin O'Moillchonry, archdeacon of Elphin, in the 13th century: the outer walls still remain, with a burial-place attached. The parish comprises 3932¾ statute acres, and contains abundance of limestone. Near Castle Dargan, a residence, are the ruins of an ancient castle. Kilross is a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin, formerly part of the union of Boyle; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithe rent-charge is £61. 18., of which nearly half is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Sowey.

KILROSSANTY, a parish, in the union of DUNGANNON, barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Kilmacthomas, and on the old road from Waterford to Dungarvan; containing 3615 inhabitants. This parish comprises 17,416 statute acres; the soil is generally of an inferior quality, and there are about 1000 acres of bog. It extends from the eastern base of the Cummeragh mountains, and includes the hamlets of Cummeragh and Glendaligan; the principal seats are Roxborough, Mount Kennedy, and Brook Lodge. Fairs are held at Ballycaroge on the 2nd and 21st of October. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the gift of the Bishop, who also presents to the rectory, which forms the corps of the prebend of Kilrossanty in the cathedral of Lismore: the tithe rent-charge is £450, of which £300 are payable to the prebendary, and £150 to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1807, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £314 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church was built in 1808, by a gift of £500 from the same Board, and has been repaired by a grant of £240 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilrossanty is the head of a district, comprising this parish and Fews, in each of which is a chapel. There is a public school to which Colonel Palliser subscribes £40 annually, besides giving the school-house; and near the Roman Catholic chapel a commodious school-house has been erected by subscription, on a site given by Pierse G. Barron, Esq. In the bed of a stream is a detached fragment of rock split through, called *Clough Lowris*, or "the speaking stone." At Barnakile are some remains of a castle, and there was one at Ballycaroge belonging to the Walsh family.

KILRUANE, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, partly in the barony of LOWER ORMOND, but chiefly in that of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Nenagh, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 1444 inhabitants. It comprises 3911 statute acres, principally under tillage; the drill system of agriculture is general. There are some limestone-quarries, and a bog of about 50 acres. The principal seats are Rapla, Rathurlys, Ballinvira, and Claremont. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £149. 19. 8. There is now neither glebe-house nor glebe; *14a. 2r. 12p.* of land about the old church, properly belonging to the benefice, are withheld by the present landlord of the estate on which they are situated. The church, a neat structure, was built by a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1822. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cloghjordan, and contains a chapel. In the demesne of Rathurlys are the remains of a circular castle, and of a Danish rath covering about two acres, in which are the picturesque ruins of the old parochial church; and not far distant are to be seen the remains of a Druidical altar.

KILRUSH, a sea-port, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 21 miles (S. W.) from Ennis, and 130¼ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 11,385 inhabitants, of whom 5071 are in the town. This town is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, about 15 miles from its mouth, and on the creek to which it gives name, and to the convenience of which for export trade it owes its present importance. It is neatly built, and consists of a market-square intersected from east to west by a spacious street, from which smaller streets branch off; the total number of houses, in 1841, was 719. The principal streets are well paved and flagged; and the roads in the vicinity have been greatly improved within the last few years. The manufactures of the town and neighbourhood, chiefly for home consumption, are friezes, flannels, stockings, strong sheetings, and a serviceable kind of narrow linen called bandle-cloth; there are works for refining rock salt for domestic use, a tanyard, a soap manufactory, and a manufactory for nails. The chief trade is in corn, butter, cattle, pigs, and agricultural produce; and a considerable number of hides are sold in the market. About 20 small hookers belonging to the port are engaged in fishing and dredging for oysters off the coast, in which about 200 persons are employed.

K I L—R U

The port is free of dues, except a small charge for keeping the pier in repair. The pier, which is of solid construction, is protected by a sea-wall of great strength, and is very commodious both for commercial and agricultural uses; it affords every facility for landing passengers from the steam-vessels which regularly ply between this place and Limerick. During the bathing season at Kilkee these vessels ply daily, and at other times on alternate days; public cars are always in attendance to convey passengers to Kilkee. The pier extends from the shore towards Hog Island in the Shannon, and was erected partly at the expense of the Board of Customs, and subsequently extended 168 feet by the late Board of Fisheries and Mr. Vandeleur, at an expense of £1800. The custom-house, a neat building near the quay, erected in 1806, is under the control of the port-collector of Limerick. The harbour is about 9 miles below Tarbert; its peculiar advantage arises from its depth of water, which admits of the entrance of vessels of the largest size. Ships of war and Indiamen anchor in the roadstead, and there is a tide-harbour with piers and quays; also a patent-slip for repairs. Hence this is a good asylum harbour for vessels in distress; its proximity to the mouth of the Shannon renders it easy of access, and eligible for vessels to put to sea at any time of the tide; and therefore it must be considered one of the best positions for an American packet station. About one mile south from the shore, and between the island of Inniscattery and the main land, is Hog Island, comprising about 20 acres of land, and containing one family. A coast-guard station, forming part of the district of Miltown-Malbay, is established at Kilrush, and a revenue cutter is stationed off the shore. In the excise arrangements, Kilrush is within the district of Limerick.

A branch of the National Bank has been opened in the town. The market is on Saturday, and by patent may be held daily; the fairs are on May 10th and Oct. 12th, and there is also a fair at Ballyket on July 4th. The market-house, a handsome building in the centre of the market-square, was erected at the expense of the late Mr. Vandeleur, to whom the town owes much of its prosperity; there are also some meat-shambles and a public slaughter-house. Quarter-sessions are held here at Easter and Michaelmas; there are petty-sessions every Tuesday; and a court for the manor of Kilrush is held on the first Monday in every month by the seneschal of Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., lord of the manor. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house, a neat and commodious building, was erected in 1831, on a site given by Mr. Vandeleur; and a small bridewell was built in 1825, containing eight cells, two day-rooms, and two yards, and well adapted to the classification of prisoners.

The parish comprises 15,658¾ statute acres. The system of agriculture has latterly been much improved, and tillage very considerably extended; within the last few years the quantity of wheat grown has increased tenfold. This improvement is chiefly to be attributed to the facility of communication with Limerick, afforded by the Steam Navigation Company; the agricultural produce which passed through the market, in a recent year, including pigs, amounted in value to £50,000. Great quantities of turf are cut, and sent chiefly from Poolanishary harbour, on the western shore of the parish, to Limerick and its neighbourhood, by boats manned by three persons; each boat is calculated to earn about £200 annually in this trade. At Knockeragh is an excellent quarry of flags, the smaller of which are used for roofing; and flags of superior quality are also quarried at Moneypoint, on the shore of the Shannon, and sent to Cork, Tralee, and other places: gritstones, from four to eight feet in length, and from two to four feet wide, are procured at Crag and Tullagower, with sand of a good quality for building. There are also quarries of building-stone and slate; and in several parts of the parish are indications of lead and copper, but no mine of either has been yet opened. The principal seats are, Kilrush House, the residence of the Vandeleur family, a handsome and spacious mansion immediately adjoining the town, and commanding an extensive view of the Shannon, and the Clare and Kerry shores; Mount Pleasant; Cappa Lodge; and Oaklands.

Kilrush is in the diocese of Killaloe. The rectory is partly impropriate in John Scott, Esq., but chiefly appropriate to the prebend of Inniscattery in the cathedral of Killaloe; the vicarage forms part of the corps of the same prebend, to which were episcopally united, in 1777, the vicarages of Kilfieragh, Kilballyhone, and Moyarta, together constituting the union of Kilrush, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £321. 18. 6., of which £27. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the prebendary; the vicarial tithe of the three other parishes amounts to £274. 4. 8. The glebe-house, built in 1807, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, is a handsome residence near the church; the parochial glebe comprises about 3 acres, and that of the entire union 10 acres. The church, a large edifice with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, built in 1819, at an expense exceeding £1700, stands near the site of the ancient church, the ruins of which form an interesting and picturesque appendage: it contains a well-executed mural tablet to the late Mr. Vandeleur, and has been repaired by a grant of £121 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Killeymur: the parochial chapel is a spacious building, with a well-executed altar-piece; there is also a chapel at Knockeragh, erected in 1833. In the town is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, recently erected on ground presented by Mr. Vandeleur. A school is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow the master £30 per annum; a parochial school is chiefly supported by the incumbent, and there is a large school under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £750, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6800, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers. About two miles from the town, on the road to Miltown, and also near the Ennis road, are chalybeate springs, both considered efficacious in the cure of bilious diseases. At Mullagha are the ruins of an ancient chapel, supposed to have been built by St. Senan, who is said to have been a native of that place; attached to it is a burial-ground still in use, and near it a holy well. There are several raths or ancient forts included within the limits of the parish.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of West Ophaly, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S. W.) from Kilcullen, on the road to Athy; containing 577 inhabitants. An abbey for Augustinian canons was founded here at the commencement of the thirteenth century by William le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and subsisted till the Reformation. In 1642, the Earl of Ormonde, returning from the relief of the royal fortresses in Kildare, was opposed on the high grounds of Kilrush and Bullhill, by Lord Mountgarrett and other Roman Catholic leaders, whom he entirely defeated on a neighbouring eminence since called Battlemount. This victory was considered so important that the English house of commons voted him £500 for the purchase of a jewel, and petitioned the king to create him a Knight of the Garter. The parish comprises 4076½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Ballysonan: the tithe rent-charge is £166. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilrush is part of the district of Sancroft.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of Cranagh, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (W.) from Freshford, on the road to Johnstown; containing about 754 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Aghoure. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilrush is part of the district of Urlingford. In civil arrangements it is reckoned part of the parish of Clomantagh.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, union of Dungarvan, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 2 miles (N. W.) from Dungarvan; containing 723 inhabitants. It comprises 1723 statute acres, and is nearly surrounded by the parish of Dungarvan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to the rectories of Ballybacon and Kilmolash, together forming the union of Kilrush and the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £114. 4. 8., and of the whole union £634. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 20 acres, besides 30 acres belonging to the archdeaconry. Here are some interesting remains of the church, covered with ivy.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Scarawalsh, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster; adjoining the post-town of Newtownbarry, and containing 3158 inhabitants. This parish comprises 11,385¾ statute acres of land generally fertile; but with the exception of some pebble-limestone, manure is scarce, and limestone is brought from the county of Carlow. It is watered by the Slaney, over which are two stone bridges, one connecting it with Newtownbarry, and the other crossing the river at Clohamon. The principal seats are, Ballynapark; Clohamon Lodge; Ballyrankin House, a handsome mansion lately much improved, now the property of the Rev. N. Devereux; and Newlands; all pleasantly situated on the banks of the Slaney. Part of the demesne of Woodfield, the beautiful seat of Lord Farnham, is also in this parish. Clohamon is a neat and thriving village of recent origin, and the population is chiefly employed in large flour and cotton mills, from the latter of which are produced on an average about 200 pieces weekly. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming the corps of the prehend of Kilrush in Ferns cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £520. 12. 4. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a small plain edifice, and has been repaired by a grant of £262 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilrush is the head of a district, including this parish and that part of Carnew which is in the county of Wexford, and containing chapels at Kilrush and Askamore; the former is a neat modern building, attached to which are a residence for the priest and a school. About 70 Protestant children are educated at the schools of Clohamon and Kilrush.

KILSALLAGHAN, a parish, in the union of Balrothery, barony of Nethercross, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the old mail-road to Drogheda; containing 548 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Kilsaughan*, is bounded on the north by a small stream called the Fieldstown river, which falls into the sea a little to the north of the town of Swords. It comprises 2731 statute acres, of which 1134 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture: the system of agriculture is improving, and tillage increasing; and building-stone is found in the parish. There are several good houses: the principal are, a mansion on the grounds of which are the ruins of Kilsallaghan Castle, forming a conspicuous feature for many miles round; New Barn, where is a rath or moat; and Dunmicky, near which is a rath surrounded by a deep ditch. Fairs for horses, cattle, and pigs, are held on Ascension-day and Sept. 8th. The living is in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory appropriate to the incumbent for the time being, provided he be resident, at a reserved rent of £10. 7. to the crown; and the vicarage united to that of Chapelmidway, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge, including Chapelmidway, is £125. The glebe-house was built in 1748, by a gift of £173 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 33 acres of well-cultivated land. The church, rebuilt in 1812, by a loan of £708 from the same Board, is a neat small edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Rollestown.

KILSARAN, or Kilsorran, a parish, in the union and barony of Ardee, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, on the coach-road from Dublin to Belfast; containing, with the parish of Gernonstown and the post-town of Castle-Bellingham, 2098 inhabitants. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the 12th century by Matilda de Lacy, and was granted, in the reign of Edward II., to the Knights Hospitallers. In 1483, Keating, prior of Kilmainham, appointed Marmaduke Lomley preceptor, but some time after threw him into prison, where he died of a broken heart. The parish comprises 3393½ statute acres: the land is of superior quality, and chiefly under a good system of tillage; there is neither waste nor bog. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and embellished with several handsome seats, among which are Milestown, Greenmount, Maine, and Kilsaran. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, united by statute of the 9th of Anne, cap. 12, to the rectory of Gernonstown, and in the patronage of J. M'Clintock, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge of this parish is £240. 18. 7.; and the value of the whole union, including glebe, £385. 16. 10.

The glebe-house was built about 80 years since by Mrs. Spencer; the glebe comprises 19½ acres of profitable land. The church of the union is at Castle-Bellingham. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilsaran, Gernonstown, and Stabannon, and containing chapels at Kilsaran and Stabannon, the former of which is a large building adjoining the ruins of the ancient church.

KILSCANLAN, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (S. E.) from New Ross, near the road to Wexford; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1154 statute acres, chiefly under tillage. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross. The tithes, previously to the passing of the Rent-charge act, amounted to £43. 16. 11.; they were lately disappropriated from the see of Ferns, and the rent-charge is now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who allow the impropriate curate 40*s.* late currency per annum for the discharge of the clerical duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Old Ross.

KILSCANNEL, a parish, in the union of Rathkeale, barony of Lower Connello, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Rathkeale; containing 1049 inhabitants. It comprises 3203 statute acres; the soil is of superior quality, being based on a substratum of limestone. About one-half of the land is under an excellent system of tillage, producing abundant crops; and the remainder is rich meadow and grazing-land, affording plentiful pasture to numbers of milch-cows: there are several large dairy-farms, and great quantities of butter are sent hence to Cork and Limerick for exportation. In this parish is a colony of Palatines, or German settlers, all of whom are Protestants, and many of them poor industrious weavers. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Elm Hill, a handsome residence, and Kilscannel House: there are also several substantial and well-built houses occupied by highly respectable farmers. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., and the glebe comprises 12 acres of profitable land in two detached portions. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £115, is a very neat edifice with a square embattled tower, erected in 1822, by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the unions of Ardagh and Rathkeale. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 60 children are taught in the parochial school, for which a neat school-house, with a residence for the master and mistress, was built by subscription in 1825. Near the present church were some remains, lately removed, of the ancient structure. There were also remains of a very ancient church at Kilmurry, removed to make room for a house, about seven years since.

KILSCORAN, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (N.) from Broadway; containing 666 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Greenore bay on the eastern coast, comprises 2151¾ statute acres principally under a gradually improving system of tillage; sea-weed, which is in abundance on the shore, is the principal manure. Building-stone of tolerable quality is found at Kishough Cross. In the bay, during moderate weather, or with westerly winds, a vessel may ride in safety on the south side in two or three fathoms of water. Hill Castle, a seat in the parish, occupies a commanding situation, and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the surrounding landscape. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Tacumshane, Ballymore, Killilane, and Rosslare, the vicarage of Kilrane, and the impropriate curacy of St. Margaret's, together forming the union of Kilscoran, also called Tacumshane, and the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £170. 3. 6., and of the entire benefice £740. 13. The glebe-house is in Tacumshane parish. The church, a neat structure, was built in 1817, by a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, and was recently repaired by a grant of £157 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tagoat. About 60 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by the rector; the school-house, a neat rustic building, was erected at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Elrington, the late incumbent of the union.

KILSEILY, a parish, in the union of Limerick, barony of Tulla Lower, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Killaloe, on the road to Ennis; containing 4469 inhabitants. It comprises 11,102¾ statute acres; about 7600 are arable land under an improving system of tillage, and the remainder mountain pasture and bog. Good building-stone of a gritty quality is found in the parish; and at Ardskegh, Hurlston, and Lyssane are quarries of slate, the produce of which is extensively used in Limerick and Ennis. The principal seats are Woodfield, Hurlston, and Violet Hill. Lake Doon near Broadford, abounds with pike and bream; and the neighbourhood affords a variety of game. A canal from Broadford to Bunratty, on the Shannon, might be constructed at a moderate expense, the line being nearly level, and mostly through a chain of lakes. Two fairs are held at Broadford, *which see*; and a manorial court for the recovery of small debts is also held there. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forming part of the union of Omullod; and the vicarage united to the vicarages of Killurane and Kilnoe, constituting the union of Kilseily, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £180, one-half payable to the rector and the other to the vicar; and the entire tithe of the vicarial benefice is £235. 8.: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church, at Broadford, was built in 1810 by a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Broadford, comprising also the parish of Killokennedy; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Broadford, Glanomera, and Kilbane. The parochial school, at Broadford, is supported by the incumbent. There are some slight vestiges of Doon Castle, on the border of the lake; and near Broadford is a mineral spring, formerly in great repute.

KILSHALVEE, or KILLOWSHALWAY, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of CORRAN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Ballina; containing 2411 inhabitants. It comprises $5505\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, principally under tillage: the land is generally good; there is but little bog. Limestone is abundant. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Killaraght; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Kingston, and the tithe rent-charge is £253. 17., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Buninaden, and has a chapel at Killarvin. There are some remains of the church.

KILSHANE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 615 inhabitants. It comprises 1424 statute acres, and contains limestone and brownstone, the latter of which is of good quality for building. Here is a small flour-mill. The principal seats are Spring House and Kilshane Cottage. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, entirely impropriate in the representatives of W. Moore, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £49. 10. per annum. Here are some ruins of the church, and of a castle; also several Danish raths. A well, called Lady's well, is much resorted to by the peasantry; and there are some chalybeate springs.

KILSHANIG, or KILSHANICK, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Mallow, on the road to Millstreet; containing 9348 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Glauntane, is situated on the southern side of the river Blackwater, and is partly bounded on the east by the Clydagh, and on the south-west by the Bogra moors. It comprises 27,595 statute acres; about two-fifths are under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of about 1290 acres of common and 260 of woodland, is mountain pasture and bog. The system of agriculture is gradually improving; limestone is found on the lands of Newberry, but not in sufficient quantity for the supply of this extensive parish, the deficiency being made up from quarries near Mallow. The principal seats are, Dromore House, occupying a commanding situation in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape; Danesfort; Millfort; Woodfort, in the grounds of which is a thickly planted conical hill with a turret on its summit, commanding a fine view of the rivers Blackwater and Clydagh, the town of Mallow, and the numerous seats in the vicinity; Clydagh; Clydaghville; Lombardstown; Allworth; Upper Dromore; Bettesborough; and Newberry House. At Millfort, Lombardstown, and Gortroe, are some small flour-mills. A court for the manor of Newberry is occasionally held at Scarra, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.* late currency; and there is a constabulary police station.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £553. 17., and the glebe comprises about $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres; there is no glebe-house. The church, built in 1719, is a plain neat edifice with a square tower, originally surmounted by a spire, which was taken down in 1815. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel of Glauntane was rebuilt in 1821, and is situated in a picturesque glen; there is also a chapel at Kilpadder. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. About 300 children are taught in two scriptural schools and an infant school: one is endowed with four acres of land from the Misses Lombard, and is almost entirely supported by the rector, the Rev. John Lombard, and a grant from the Scriptural School Society; another was built by the late, and is aided by the present, Mr. Newman. The late Mrs. Newman bequeathed £200 late currency, the interest to be divided annually among ten poor men and ten widows, to enable them to provide a dinner on Christmas-day. Mr. Newman, also, bequeathed £100 for distribution annually among the poor. The extensive remains of the castle of Dromineen, the ancient residence of the O'Callaghans, occupy a bold and romantic situation on the southern bank of the river Blackwater, and command an extensive and pleasingly varied view of the surrounding country, in which Mount Hilary, recently planted by Samuel Townsend, Esq., and on which are the remains of an ancient building called Money's Castle, forms a conspicuous and interesting object.

KILSHANNY, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Ennistymon, on the road to Kilfenora; containing 2114 inhabitants. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Corcomroe, which at the Dissolution was, with its appurtenances, mills, and fisheries, granted to Robert Hickman. The parish comprises 5805 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; there is a considerable portion of bog. A court for the manor of Corcomroe is occasionally held by the seneschal at Kilshanny, for the recovery of small debts. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Kilfenora, partly appropriate to the deanery, but chiefly impropriate in R. M. G. Adams, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £118. 10., of which £112. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remaining £6, being the tithe of the townland of Ballymacrenan, to the dean. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is held separately, and gives name to a district; the chapel is at Kilshanny. At Smithstown, a seat of Viscount Powerscourt, are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILSHARVAN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, partly in the barony of UPPER DULEEK, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Drogheda, on the road to The Naul; containing 440 inhabitants, of whom about 160 are in the hamlet, which contains 30 houses. It comprises $2096\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 40 are woodland and 100 waste; the land is of moderately good quality, and almost equally divided between pasture and tillage. Here is plenty of limestone; and on the Nanny water are extensive bleach-works, the property of Mr. Armstrong, contiguous to whose tastefully laid out grounds are the picturesque ruins of the old church, the burial-ground of which is still used. The other principal seats are Mount Hanover, Cooper Hill, and Annagor. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Colpe; the rectory is partly impropriate in G. Pepper, Esq., and partly appropriate to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge is £86. 5., of which £52. 17. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar:

there is a glebe of 3½ acres, valued at £12 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilsharvan forms part of the district of St. Mary's, Drogheda. A bequest of £10 per annum was made by the late H. Smith, Esq., to the poor of this parish and Colpe.

KILSHEELAN, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, partly in the barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, but chiefly in that of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Carrick-on-Suir, and on the road from Clonmel to Waterford; containing 1936 inhabitants, of whom 435 are in the village. The village consists of 74 houses, and is a constabulary police station: here is a bridge over the river Suir. The principal seats are Newtown Anner, Landscape, and Gurteen. Adjoining the magnificent woods of this last demesne, which contains a cromlech, is a large ravine composed of strata of red sandstone, white silicious sandstone, and soft slaty rock which decomposes into a pure yellow ochreous earth. Kilsheelan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to the rectory of Kilmurry, and in the gift of the Marquess of Ormonde, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £285. 15., of which £187. 15. 6. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropriator; the tithe of the entire benefice of the incumbent is £566. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgrant or Riverstown, and contains a chapel. The late W. Power, Esq., of Ballydino, left 30 acres of land and £5000 for the establishment of an almshouse. Here are some remains of the ancient church, and of a castle; also a large moat.

KILSHINANE, or KILLISHANE, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Listowel, on the road to Castleisland; containing 2271 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 13,478 statute acres, is bounded on the south-east by the Knockfodery, or Lackfodery, mountains; and consists chiefly of mountain pasture and bog: coal exists, but has not been worked. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilflyn. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £112. 6. 6., is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly included in the district of Listowel, but chiefly in that of Lixnaw. The ruins of the church still exist, in the burial-ground; near which is a holy well, resorted to by the peasantry for devotional purposes.

KILSHINE, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Navan, and on the road from Dublin to Kingscourt; containing 609 inhabitants. This parish was the scene of a skirmish during the disturbances of 1798. It comprises 1543½ statute acres, three-fourths of which are under a good system of tillage; there is some bog. Petty-sessions are held at George's Cross every alternate Monday. Mountainstown House, the handsome residence of the Pollock family, is situated in a fine demesne of 300 plantation acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1809 to the rectory of Clongill, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, the former having one turn and the latter two. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £69, and the value of the entire benefice £228 per annum. The church, which is a very neat structure with a spire, was rebuilt by a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815. The glebe-house is in Clongill, where there is a glebe of 21 acres, valued at £63 per annum, besides a glebe in this parish of ten acres, valued at £21 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is considered to form part of the district of Castletown-Kilpatrick.

KILSILLAGH, a parish, in the union of BANDON, barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Clonakilty; containing 188 inhabitants. This small parish, which is entirely surrounded by the parish of Lislee, comprises only 245 statute acres; the whole belongs to the see of Ross. The land is very fertile, and under good cultivation; the substratum is clay-slate, and the chief manure sea-weed and sand, which are obtained with facility in great abundance; there is neither waste land nor bog. Kilsillagh is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, forming part of the union of Lislee: the tithe rent-charge is £32. 1. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Abbeymahon. There are some slight remains of the parish church, to which is attached a small burial-ground.

KILSKERRY, a parish, in the union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Omagh; containing, with the market-town of Trillick, 9351 inhabitants. This place, during the war of 1641, was attacked by the Irish forces under Sir Phelim O'Nial, whom the inhabitants succeeded in driving back to the mountains; but they suffered severely in a second attack, in which the assailants were successful. Near Corkhill Lodge are the remains of a fortress which was garrisoned by the inhabitants, who resolutely defended the ford of the river, where a handsome bridge was subsequently erected. The army of James II. encamped twice in this parish during his contest with William III., and marched hence against Enniskillen. An interesting work was published by the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, rector of Kilskerry, descriptive of these two wars, in the latter of which he himself took an active and honourable part. The PARISH is six miles long and as many broad, and comprises 20,439 statute acres, of which the surface is boldly undulated, and the soil generally fertile. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving; more than 1000 acres of waste land have been already brought into cultivation, principally under the encouragement of the rector. The principal seats are, Trillick Lodge, the property of Colonel Archdall, near which are the remains of Castle Mervyn, built by a person of the name of Mervyn, from whom Colonel Archdall derives his title to his estate in this county; Relagh; Corkhill Lodge; and Corkhill. Two other seats, almost dilapidated, were formerly the residences of the Barton and Bryan families. There are several mountains in the parish, and several lakes, from which small streams descend to Lough Erne, between which and Lough Foyle it has been in contemplation to form a communication by a canal. There is a small establishment for milling blankets. A manorial court, petty-sessions, and fairs are held at Trillick, *which see.*

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, constituting the corps of the prebend of Kilskerry in the cathedral of Clogher, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £506. 12. The glebe-house, a spacious and handsome residence surrounded by old plantations, was built in 1774 at an expense of £1300, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 380 acres of profitable land, valued at £1 per acre; besides which there are 636¾ acres of mountain glebe, annually in process of being reclaimed, and rising in value. The church, an elegant structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, was built in 1790, at an expense of £1060, defrayed by the Rev. Dr. Hastings; the original spire was taken down and the present one erected in 1830, at the expense of the parish. Divine service is also performed by the clergymen of the Establishment in the Wesleyan meeting-house at Trillick, monthly in winter, and once a fortnight in summer. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, a spacious building, is at Magheralough. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists at Trillick. A parochial school is supported by the rector and the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and there is a school-house at Magheralough, built by the Rev. A. H. Irvine, curate, on land given by Colonel Perceval; there are several national and other schools, and a dispensary. Here was a monastery in the 7th century, of which no vestiges can be traced.

KILSKYRE, or KILSKEER, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Crossakeel, and several villages, 5014 inhabitants. An abbey was founded here at a very early period, which was destroyed by the Danes, but some of its ruins still exist. The parish comprises 11,724 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; there are about 800 acres of bog and waste land, and abundance of limestone. Near Bensfort, extensive operations for draining the lands are in progress. The principal seats are Newgrove; Miltown; Silvan Park; and Boltown, the property of the Battersby family. The village of Kilskyre comprises 29 neatly built houses, and 156 inhabitants. Petty-sessions and fairs are held at Crossakeel, *which see*. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £318. 15. The glebe-house was built in 1789, at a cost of about £810; the glebe consists of 22 acres. The church, a handsome edifice with a lofty spire, stands on an eminence, at Crossakeel; it was erected by subscription in 1818, and has been repaired by a grant of £137 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a district, comprising Kilskyre, Clonabreny, and Diamor, and containing chapels at Kilskyre and Ballinlough, the latter of which is a neat edifice. There is a school at Crossakeel on Erasmus Smith's foundation, to which W. Blayney Wade, Esq., contributes £6 per annum, besides granting two acres of land, on which the school-house was erected at an expense of £200, partly defrayed by Mr. Wade and partly by the trustees. Viscount Killeen lately gave a site for a school-house at Kilskyre, and another has been established at Ballinlough.

KILSUB, or BAWNBOY, a village, in the parish of TEMPLEPORT, union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ballyconnell, on the road to Swanlinbar; containing 26 houses, and 96 inhabitants. It has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ballyconnell; a fair is held on the first Monday, and petty-sessions on the second Monday, in every month. Near Bawnboy is a well-planted demesne; and there is a small boulting-mill.

KILTACAMOGUE.—See KILDECAMOGUE.

KILTALE, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3¾ miles (W.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Summerhill to Skryne; containing 419 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1018½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Knockmark; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Dunsany. The tithe rent-charge is £53. 9., payable to the impropriator, who allows a stipend for the discharge of the clerical duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kiltale is part of the district of Kilmore.

KILTALLA, or KILTALLAGH, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Milltown, on the road to Tralee; containing, with the town of Castlemaine (which is separately described), 1303 inhabitants. This parish extends from the river Maine, on the south, to the mountain of Slieve Meesh on the north, a portion of which mountain is within its limits: it comprises 4757 statute acres, having generally a fine alluvial soil on a substratum of limestone; there is some light bog on the mountain. The limestone is burnt for manure, and at Anna is a quarry of good brown-stone adapted for building. The seats are Laharun, Kiltalla Glebe, and Anna: at Ballycrispin, the estate of Lord Monteagle, was the residence of his maternal ancestors. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united since 1682 to the rectory of Kilgarrilander and the rectory and vicarage of Currens, together constituting the union of Kiltallagh, in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £124. 14. 9., and of the entire union £365. 18. 6. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1820, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of like amount, from the Board of First Fruits: there is a glebe in each parish; that of Kiltallagh comprises about six acres, and those of the entire union 19¾ acres. The church is a small plain edifice with a square tower, rebuilt in 1816, the late Board granting a loan of £600. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Castlemaine, which also comprises the parish of Kilgarrilander, and contains the chapels of Kiltallagh and Boulteens; the latter is in Kilgarrilander. The children of the parish generally attend Lady Godfrey's free school at Milltown, in the adjoining parish of Kilcoleman.

KILTARTAN, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with part of the post-town of Gort, 2962 inhabitants. It comprises 5725 statute acres: here is a little bog, and some rocky waste land. Limestone is abundant, bears a high polish, and is obtained in very large square slabs; at Ballylee is a quarry of fine

black marble. The principal seats are Coole, Ballymantane, Raheen, Ballylee Castle, Roseville, and Ballintown. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmacduagh; the tithe rent-charge is £131. 10. 9. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a stone chapel built in 1837, for which R. Gregory, Esq., gave £60. There are the ruins of a large castle at Castletown, in good preservation. Kiltartan gives the title of Baron to Viscount Gort.

KILTEAL, or KILTEEL, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of STRADBALLY, but chiefly in the barony of MARYBOROUGH EAST, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from Stradbally, on the road to Maryborough; containing 1067 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3553½ statute acres, including the great heath of Maryborough, 274½ acres in extent. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Dysartenos; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Carew, and the tithe rent-charge is £132. 3., of which £88. 2. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Maryborough.

KILTEEL, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Naas, and on the road from Dublin to Ballymore-Eustace; containing 797 inhabitants, of whom 168 are in the village. The village comprises 33 houses, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held in it on May 1st, June 24th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 2nd. The parish comprises 3435¼ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Rathmore; the rectory is impropriate in Col. Luke Allen, and the tithe rent-charge is £74. 2., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Blessington. Here are the ruins of a castle.

KILTEELY.—See LISTEELY.

KILTEEVAN, a parish, in the barony of BALLINTOBBER, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. E.) from Roscommon, on the road to Lanesborough; containing 2818 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8411 statute acres; is bounded by Lough Ree and the river Shannon on the east; and contains a great quantity of bog. The principal seats are Kilteevan House and Beechwood. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Roscommon; the rectory is impropriate in the representative of the late Viscount Kingsland, and the tithe rent-charge is £86. 18. 6., of which £48. 18. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Roscommon, and has a chapel.

KILTEEVOCK, or KILTEEVOGE, a parish, in the union of STRANORLAR, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Stranorlar, and on the river Finn; containing 4864 inhabitants. This parish, which was formed by separating some townlands from Stranorlar, comprises 41,131¾ statute acres; 91 acres are water. The land is of middling quality, and principally in pasture; there is a considerable quantity of reclaimable bog, and some mountain land which is used for grazing. A lead-mine was opened in 1775, but was soon relinquished as unprofitable. Fairs are held at Cloghanbeg on Feb. 1st, May 19th, Aug. 25th, and Nov. 19th, for cattle, yarn, linen, and drugget. The principal seats are, Cloghan Lodge, the property of Sir T. C. Style, Bart.; and Glenmore. A manorial court formerly held here was discontinued in 1831. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Rector of Stranorlar, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £94. 10. The perpetual curate's income consists of £50 late currency from the rector of Stranorlar, £25 from Primate Boulter's fund, and the glebe, valued at £16 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1799 by a gift of £150 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a plain building. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Glenfin, at which place is the chapel, a plain building erected in 1835 by subscription. Here is a dispensary.

KILTEGAN, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and partly in the barony of SOUTH BALLINACOR, but chiefly in that of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Hacketstown, on the road to Baltinglass; containing 3969 inhabitants. This parish comprises 15,950¾ statute acres, mostly under an improving system of agriculture; there is a large tract of bog and mountain land. Limestone-gravel is burnt for manure, and granite is abundant. High Park is the residence of the Westby family; the original mansion was burnt by the insurgents in 1798; the demesne, which comprises about 400 statute acres, contains some very fine old timber. Hume Wood, another seat, stands in a demesne of 289 acres. The village contains 36 houses; has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Baltinglass; and is a station of the constabulary police. A patent exists for eight fairs in the year, but none are held.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, in 1804, to the rectory and vicarage of Kilranelagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop by agreement with the crown; the rectory is impropriate in Sir R. Steele, Bart. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £387, of which £255 are payable to the impropriator, and £132 to the vicar; the tithe of the whole union of the incumbent is £277. 7. 8. Adjoining the church is the glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816, gave £400 and lent £370: the glebe comprises 22 acres, for which £2 per acre is paid. The church is a handsome edifice with an embattled tower and spire, erected by a gift of £500 and a loan of £320 from the same Board; it was enlarged in 1826 by a loan of £100 from the Board, and has been repaired by a grant of £191 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Hacketstown, and has a chapel at Kilmoat. In the village is a school supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school-house was built at an expense of £300; about 80 children of both sexes are taught. There is also a national school for males and females; the school-house is in the old chapel-yard. At High Park and Kilmoat

are raths; on opening one at the former place, about twelve years since, an urn of coarse pottery was discovered, which contained ashes and bones. There are ancient burial-places on the townlands of Kiltegan and Drim.

KILTENNEL, a parish, in the barony of IDRONE EAST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Borris, on the road to Enniscorthy; containing 3544 inhabitants. The parish comprises 11,170 statute acres, and is situated in a mountainous district bordering on Mount Leinster, which rises 2610 feet above the level of the sea. The gentlemen's seats are, Mount Leinster, the beautiful and romantic residence of Henry Newton, Esq., a house in the Elizabethan style; and Kilcoltrim, the seat of Edmund Hegarty, Esq. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithe rent-charge is £288. 15., of which £187. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and £101. 5. to the vicar. The church, which is in the village of Killedmond, is a neat building erected in 1840, at a cost of £824, whereof £689 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £135 subscriptions from the landed proprietors and the incumbent; it affords accommodation to 200 persons. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kiltennel forms part of the union of Borris: the chapel is situated at Rahanna. A very handsome parochial school-house has been built by private subscription, on a site presented by Lord Downes; about 120 children are educated in the school. Attached to the chapel are national schools. The ruins of the old church at Kiltennel are covered with ivy; there are also remains of a chapel at its eastern end, which was built in 1789, by Captain E. Byrne. In the parish are likewise the fragments of a granite cross; and a cairn.

KILTENNEL, or COURTOWN, a parish, in the union of GOREY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Gorey, and on the sea-side road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1279 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Kilbride, is situated on the Irish Channel, and bounded on the south by the Awen-o-varra river; it comprises 4125¾ statute acres, the greater portion under tillage and the remainder good pasture and meadow land. The soil is generally fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. On Tara Hill, of which nearly half is in this parish, are some quarries of building-stone which supply the neighbourhood. Courtown, the elegant seat of the Earl of Courtown, is situated in a retired spot on the banks of the Awen-o-varra, which winds through the richly-wooded demesne; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and from the house is obtained a glance of the sea through a vista in the surrounding plantations. Seafield, held by John Glascott, Esq., from the earl, is situated about a mile and a half to the north of Courtown.

There are several boats belonging to this parish, employed in the Courtown fishery, and great quantities of cod are taken off the coast; but from the uncertainty of the voyage to Dublin, by which the cargo is frequently spoiled before it reaches the market, the value of the fishery is much diminished. To obviate this evil an act was obtained, in 1824, for the construction of a harbour at or near the mouth of the Awen-o-varra river, to be called the Courtown harbour. This work, originally planned and begun by the late A. Nimmo, Esq., was for a time much retarded in its progress, from the shifting nature of the sands off the coast, and from other unforeseen impediments; but these obstacles have been surmounted, and the works, which have been for the last few years under the direction of Francis Giles, Esq., engineer, who has greatly improved the original plan, are now considerably advanced. A lock, 14 feet deep, and capable of admitting vessels of upwards of 100 tons, has been constructed of hewn granite; through which, by a diversion of its course, the river has been brought, supplying a body of water which may be employed in scouring the channel, where there is constantly a depth of eight feet of water. The entrance is between two parallel piers, with flood-gates leading into the basin, which is capable of receiving about 60 vessels of 100 tons, and is also the receptacle of the small Chapel river. The harbour is entered at Lloyd's, and when completed it is intended to introduce well-boats, by which the fish may be kept alive during the voyage. Several good slated houses and other buildings have been erected along the quay, and there is a constabulary police station.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Earl of Courtown; the tithe rent charge is £119. The glebe-house was built at the joint expense of the Earl of Courtown and the late incumbent, the Rev. F. Owen, the latter of whom obtained a charge for his share of the expenditure on his successor; there is a glebe of 26 acres. The church, a small edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, is situated on a well-wooded eminence, and is a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballygarret. Schools for children of both sexes, with apartments for a master and mistress, who have also an acre of land rent-free, were erected by the Earl of Courtown, and are supported chiefly by his lordship; the schools are under the Church Education Society. The Hon. T. Stopford, D.D., successively rector of this parish, dean of Ferns, and bishop of Cork, bequeathed £300; and Lady Anne Hore, wife of the Rev. T. Hore, of Ham Common, county of Middlesex, bequeathed £100; to the poor of this parish. At Courtown is a chalybeate spring. In a burial-ground called "Prospect," near Seafield, are the vaults of the Courtown and Hore families, with monuments to Mary, Countess of James George, third earl of Courtown, who died April 14th, 1823; and Anne, wife of W. Hore, Esq., who died April 4th, 1808. In the demesne of Courtown is a small and very ancient burial-ground.

KILTERNAN, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6¾ miles (S. by E.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 1019 inhabitants. This parish, which joins the county of Wicklow at the remarkable pass called the Scalp, comprises 3165½ statute acres: the land is rocky and mountainous, abounding with heath, and there is a considerable quantity of waste; but the system of agriculture is improving. There is some good bog. The parish abounds with remarkably fine granite, which is quarried for building, flagging, and other uses; great numbers of persons are employed in cutting the

stone, which is sent to Dublin. The principal seats are, Springfield, a modern mansion, commanding a view of the two Sugar-Loaf mountains and the adjacent country; Glancullen, finely situated in a handsome demesne, surrounded with interesting scenery; Kingston Lodge, a villa with an Ionic portico, in tastefully disposed grounds; Kilternan House, formerly belonging to the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, embracing a prospect of the Hill of Howth and Killiney bay; Kilternan Lodge; Kingston House; Jamestown; and Fountain Hill. Part of the Three Rocks mountain is in this parish, presenting boldly diversified scenery. The mountains at Glancullen abound with grouse. On the road to Enniskerry, and within two miles of that beautiful village, is the Scalp, a deep natural chasm in the mountains, forming a narrow defile with lofty and shelving ramparts on each side, from which large masses of granite of many tons' weight have fallen; masses of detached rock are heaped together above the road in the wildest confusion, apparently arrested in their descent, and threatening every moment to crush the traveller by their fall. On entering the ravine from Dublin, the Great Sugar Loaf mountain appears to close up the egress; but on advancing, the view expands and becomes exceedingly beautiful, embracing the two mountains of that name, Bray Head, and the fine country in the neighbourhood. There are a cotton and a paper-mill, each employing about 40 persons; and a receiving-house for letters has been established at the small village of Golden-Ball, which is partly within the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to that of Kilgobbin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop and the Archdeacon, the former having one and the latter two presentations; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Compton Domville, Bart., C. Fitz-Simon, Esq., and Mrs. Anderson. The tithe rent-charge of the vicarial benefice is £140. 18. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1815, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 14 acres of profitable land. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1826, at an expense of £1900, of which £900 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits, £500 from Richard, Viscount Powerscourt, and £500 raised by assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £181 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Sandyford and Glancullen, at which latter place is a neat chapel, with a monastery founded in 1835 on a piece of ground given by Mr. Fitz-Simon. About 150 children are taught in two public schools; one, at Glancullen, is supported by the National Board, and the other, at the Scalp, by subscription. Some remains exist of the ancient parish church, a picturesque ruin of the earliest age; there are several raths, and in the demesne of Kilternan House is a cromlech. The Rev. Father O'Leary composed part of his works while on a visit with the Fitz-Simon family, at Glancullen, in this parish.

KILTESKILL, a parish, partly in the barony of Loughrea, but chiefly in that of Leitrim, union of Loughrea, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 2 miles (S. E.) from Loughrea, on the road to Woodford; containing 802 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the Slievebaughta mountains, and comprises 4695¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Loughrea; the rectory is partly appropriate to the bishopric, and partly to the corps of the prebend of Kilteskill in the cathedral of Clonfert. The tithe rent-charge is £66. 1., of which £15. 7. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £7. 14. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killeenadeema, and contains a chapel.

KILTESKIN, or Titeskin, a parish, in the union of Midleton, barony of Imokilly, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Cloyne, and near Cork harbour; containing 703 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1145 statute acres, formed part of the union of Aghada, which was held *in commendam* by the bishops of Cloyne till the death of Bishop Brinkley, in 1835, when Kilteskin became a separate rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £151. 6., and there is a glebe of 9 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cloyne. Near the ruins of the church is a holy well, much frequented on the 15th of August; adjoining which, is a stone with a rude representation of the Crucifixion.

KILTEYNAN, or Kiltinan, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 2¼ miles (S. E.) from Fethard, on the road to Clonmel; containing 1296 inhabitants. It comprises 5102 statute acres. Kiltinan Castle consists of an ancient circular tower, the walls of which are seven feet thick, and of a residence erected on the old site by the late E. Cooke, Esq.; it stands on a nearly perpendicular limestone rock, 90 feet high, and commands a view of the Waterford mountains. There is a very fine well in the castle, covered by a circular tower, and approached by 90 steps. The river Clashanly runs close to the castle, and at the extremity of the demesne joins the Anner: within the demesne is a copious spring, constantly flowing from a cavern in a limestone rock; also the ruins of the parochial church. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel: the rectory is sequestrated, and vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay a stipend to the curate of Fethard for performing the occasional duties; the tithe rent-charge is £240. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Fethard, and has a chapel at Killusty.

KILTHOMAS, a parish, in the union of Gort, partly in the barony of Kiltartan, but chiefly in that of Loughrea, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 6 miles (N. W.) from Gort, on the road to Loughrea; containing 3278 inhabitants. This parish comprises 11,710 statute acres: the seats are Lime Park and Copard. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and to the prebend of Kinvarra in the cathedral of Kilmacduagh. The tithe rent-charge is £114. 7. 6., of which £25. 17. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £13. 10. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish, which is also called Peterswell, from a holy well which is much visited, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a handsome chapel, built in 1836 at an expense of £700, on a

site given by Blake Foster, Esq., and towards the erection of which R. Gregory, Esq., gave £30. The old chapel is now used as a school-house.

KILTIGAN, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, ¾ of a mile (N.W.) from Clonmel, on the road to Cahir; containing 283 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1069 statute acres: the lands, which are principally arable, are generally in the occupation of experienced farmers, and consequently under an improved system of cultivation. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for burning; and there are indications of coal, in sinking for which some wavelite was discovered, of which beautiful specimens were procured. The principal seats are Heywood, Glenconnor, Summerville, and Summer-Hill. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Donoughmore in the cathedral of Lismore; the tithe rent-charge is £70. 5. 6. The church is an ancient structure in a very dilapidated state.

KILTOGEGAN.—See GAULSKILL.

KILTOGHART, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with part of the post-town of Carrick-on-Shannon, and the villages of Drumshambo, Leitrim, and Jamestown (which are separately described), 17,581 inhabitants, of whom 484 are in the village of Kiltoghart. It comprises 30,494¾ statute acres: the land is chiefly under tillage, and there is much bog and mountain, with quarries of freestone and limestone. Part of the mountain Slieve-an-irin, and several small lakes, are in this parish; in which likewise rise the hills of Sheemore, said to contain caves of considerable depth. The principal seats are Jamestown Lodge, Port, Lismore Lodge, Caldra Lodge, Castlecarrow, Newbrook, and Keon Brook. At Drumhearny, extensive plantations have been laid out by P. Latouche, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh; and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £450. 15. The glebe-house was erected by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1050 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1819, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £174 for its repair: the glebe comprises 279 acres. There is a church at Carrick-on-Shannon, and one at Drumshambo. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms two districts; one called Kiltoghart and Gowel, which has chapels at Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, and Gowel; the other called Kiltoghart-Murhane, which has a chapel at Murhane. There are a Primitive and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house at Carrick-on-Shannon, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house at Drumshambo. To one of the numerous schools Mr. Latouche allows a house and three acres of land, besides subscribing £15 annually; and to another the Earl of Besborough subscribes £5. 5. At Port are the remains of a monastery, which was converted into a castle to command the ford across the Shannon.

KILTONANLEA, or DOONASS, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of LOWER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Killaloe; on the road to Limerick, and on the river Shannon; containing 4016 inhabitants. It comprises 7627½ statute acres, mostly in tillage. Limestone, in which marine shells are found imbedded, is quarried near Clonlara, and chiefly burnt for manure. there is some bog. A branch of the Shannon navigation, about four miles in length, passes through this parish, to avoid the falls of Doonass between Limerick and Killaloe, and affords a daily communication by steam and other boats with those places. At Doonass are extensive bleaching establishments; at Clonlara are a public dispensary, and a station of the constabulary police. Petty-sessions are held weekly on Friday at the latter place, where, also, a manorial court is occasionally held for the recovery of small debts; and efforts have been recently made to re-establish the fairs usually held on March 17th, June 11th, and Sept. 21st and 29th, each continuing for two days. The seats are, Doonass House, the residence of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart., beautifully situated on the Shannon; Summer Hill; Water Park; Erina House; Erina; Rosehill; Elm Hill; Bellisle; Landscape; Springfield; Parkview; Newtown; Mount Catherine; Runnard; and Doonass glebe.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Killokennedy, together forming the union of Kiltonanlea, or Doonass, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £256. 3., and the entire tithe of the benefice £333. 19. The glebe-house was erected in 1804, when £597 were lent and £200 given by the late Board of First Fruits for that purpose; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church, at Clonlara, is a neat building, erected in 1782, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles; for the erection of the tower and gallery the same Board granted £300, in 1829. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Doonass, which also comprises parts of the parishes of Killaloe and Killokennedy: the parochial chapel at Clonlara, erected in 1815, is a large and well-built structure; and there is a chapel at Trogh, in the parish of Killaloe. Within the limits of the parish are the ruined castles of Rhinnuagh, Newtown, and Coolistigue; and several ancient raths or forts. The "Falls of Doonass," on the Shannon, as seen from Doonass demesne, have a striking and highly picturesque effect: the river, which above the falls is 300 yards wide and 40 feet deep, here pours its vast volume of water over large masses of rock extending upwards of a quarter of a mile along its course, and producing a succession of falls forming a grand and interesting spectacle.

KILTOOM, or KILTOMB, a parish, in the union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon; containing 4150 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on Lough Ree, comprises 13,246 statute acres: the soil is light but fertile, and the lands are generally in a profitable state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is a moderate portion of bog. The scenery is pleasingly diversified. The principal seats are, Hodson's-Bay, situated on the shore of Lough Ree, in tastefully disposed grounds commanding a fine view of the lake and the river Shannon; Grove; New Park, a handsome residence pleasantly situated; and Rockhill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united by act of council, in 1784, to the vicarage of Camma, toge-

ther forming the union of Kiltoom, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £116. 5., of which £48. 15. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £150. The glebe-house, built in 1790, by the then incumbent, is situated about a mile from the church; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The old church was built in 1785, by a gift of £390 from the Board of First Fruits; a new church has lately been erected, the funds for which were chiefly supplied by Sir Frederick Trench. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; a spacious chapel has been built.

KILTOOMY, or KILTORNEY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 9½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Listowel, and on the river Brick; containing 2043 inhabitants. It comprises 5866 statute acres, of which about one-half consists of arable land, and the remainder of marshy land and bog. Limestone-gravel is found near Kiltoomy, and used for manure. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilflyn: the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £90, is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kiltoomy forms part of the district of Lixnaw. The ruins of the church still exist: it was the cemetery of the Fitzmaurices prior to the erection of the mausoleum near Lixnaw on the death of John, the third earl of Kerry. Near Shanavally is a chalybeate spring.

KILTORA, or KILTURRAGH, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, partly in the barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, but chiefly in that of CORRAN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Ballymote, on the road to Castlebar; containing 2613 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6883 statute acres: the land is principally under a gradually improving system of tillage. A large quantity of waste land has been brought into cultivation, but there is still a considerable extent of bog. Doo Castle occupies the site of an ancient fortress, of which there are still some remains near the present house. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Emlyfadd; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., and the tithe rent-charge is £172. 5., of which £82. 1. are payable to the lessee of the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Buninaden. There are numerous Danish raths in the parish; and about three miles westward from Colloony are the remains of Meemlough Castle, built by T. B. O'Hara; the walls are still entire, and are perforated by flights of steps.

KILTORAGHT, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Curofin, and on the road from Kilfenora to Ennis; containing 1074 inhabitants. In the civil divisions it is not known as a parish, having merged into that of Kilfenora: it comprises 3091¾ statute acres, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora: the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the deanery; the vicarage was episcopally united, in 1795, to that of Clouney, together constituting the union of Kiltoraght, in the gift of the Bishop. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £67. 10., two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar, who receives £40 from Clouney, and whose income has been augmented by a grant of £63 from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £800 in 1813, having been injured during the late disturbances, is now in a dilapidated state; divine service is performed at the glebe-house, for the erection of which the same Board gave £450, and lent £62, in 1814. The glebe of the union consists of nine acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilfenora: a chapel has been erected at Inchioveagh, on the new line of road to Ennistymon. There are some remains of a castle at Inchioveagh.—See CLOUNEY.

KILTORKIN, an ancient parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing about 176 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1012 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Knocktopher; the tithe rent-charge is £33. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyhale.

KILTORMER, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road to Loughrea; containing 2089 inhabitants. It comprises 6898 statute acres; a considerable quantity is reclaimable bog. Here are a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ballinasloe, and a constabulary police station. The principal seats are, Eyreville, an elegant mansion in the Italian style of architecture; Bellevue; Mount Pleasant; Skycur; Ballydonagh; and Chilhame. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, episcopally united in 1813 to the rectories and vicarages of Killoran and Abbeygormagan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £76. 3., of which £31. 3. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £20. 15. 6. to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the entire benefice of the vicar is £150. 14. The glebe-house was erected in 1817 by a gift of £400 and a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of two acres in the parish of Killoran, and one of 12 acres in Kiltormer, on which is the glebe-house. The church, in the village of Kiltormer-Kelly, was built in 1814 on a site given by T. Stratford Eyre, Esq., by a gift of £600 and a loan of £200 from the Board, and has been repaired by a grant of £109 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it is a neat edifice with a square tower, inclosed in a planted area. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of Clonfert, and has a chapel at Kiltormer-Kelly. The parochial school, in which 50 children are educated, is aided by a donation of £6 annually from the incumbent; and there is a national school, for which J. Prendergast, Esq., gave the site and £50 towards its erection. At Ballydough, on the south side of the road, are the foundations of a large castle. A holy well is much resorted to on the last Sunday in July.

KILTORMER-KELLY, a village, in the parish of KILTORMER, union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Ballinasloe; containing 245 inhabitants. This is a rising village, in a well cultivated district, within 5 miles of the Grand Canal; and has cattle-fairs on the 17th of Feb., May, Aug., and November. A fine quarry of black marble has been discovered in the vicinity. Here are the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and national school. It is or was the estate of Charles Kelly, a friar, whose ancestors founded Kilconnell Abbey and some others in this county.

KILTORNEY.—See KILTOOMY.

KILTRELLIG, a village, in the parish of KILBALLYOWEN, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 304 inhabitants.

KILTRISK, a parish, in the union of GOREY, partly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, but chiefly in the barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S.) from Gorey; on the river Awen-o-varra, and two miles from the eastern coast; containing 757 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3284¾ statute acres, chiefly under tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Leskinfere and of the corps of the treasurership of Ferns cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £94. 10., out of which £20 are paid to the perpetual curate of Donaghmore. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballygarret.

KILTRUSTAN, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Strokestown, on the road to Elphin; containing 3938 inhabitants. It comprises 6339 statute acres, principally under an improving system of tillage. There is a large quantity of bog, with quarries of excellent limestone; also limestone-gravel and marl, and on the lands of Tubberpatrick some very fine potters'-earth. Lead-ore has been found, but is not worked. The principal seats are Tubberpatrick, Clooeen, and Cretta Cottage. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Bumlin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the prebend of Kilgoghlin. The tithe rent-charge is £234. 7. 6., of which £156. 5. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the prebendary. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Strokestown, and has a chapel. Here are the remains of a monastery, the burial-ground of which is still much used; also of a castle which belonged to O'Connor Roe; and a well, dedicated to St. Patrick.

KILTUBRID, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (N. E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road to Ballinamore; containing 7228 inhabitants. It comprises 15,603 statute acres, including 60 of woodland and 2429 of bog and mountain: the land is chiefly under spade husbandry. On the northern side of Slieve-an-irin, which rises 1922 feet above the sea, iron-ore is found in the beds of streams, and limestone on their banks; and on the south and west sides are indications of rich beds of that metal. Thick strata of it are also visible in the beds of Barnameena and the neighbouring cataracts. Under the south and west brow of Slieve-an-irin is a stratum of coal; and large and deep beds of pipe-clay and yellow ochre are found in the channels of several of the mountain streams, particularly about Aughacashel, intermingled with flinty gravel or silicious sand. Near the top of the mountain at Aughacashel is a large mass of heavy, smooth, pea-green viscous earth, intermixed with sparkling yellow sand; there is likewise a great quantity about two miles north-westward. Freestone is abundant; and here are some sulphureous springs. Remains of disused furnaces are visible near the mountain, and under its brow is a deep cavity, in which the waters disappear, emerging about a mile to the west of its base. The parish contains several lakes; one is much resorted to from a belief that the water will cure the erysipelas. The principal seats are Loughscur, Annadale, Drincy, Laheen, and Aughacashel, near which last coal is partially worked by the peasantry.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £186. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £250, and a loan of £530, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1825: the glebe comprises 470 acres, about one-fourth of which is unprofitable land. The church is a plain building, erected by aid of a gift of £440 from the same Board in 1788, and recently repaired by a grant of £168 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is coextensive with that of the Established Church, and is sometimes called Cashcarrigan; there is a chapel on the townland of Rosgarbon. On an island in Lough Scur are the remains of Castle John, which was built by John Reynolds in the reign of Elizabeth, and frequently attacked by the O'Rourkes; on another island are the ruins of a square fortress which was used for a prison by the Reynolds family. In Loughscur demesne is a cromlech called by the peasantry *Leaba Dearmud i Graine*, or "Darby and Graine's Bed or Altar." There are some remains of an old church, with a burial-ground attached.

KILTULLAGH, a parish, in the union of LOUGHREA, partly in the barony of KILCONNELL, but chiefly in that of ATHENRY, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Athenry, on the road to Loughrea; containing 3244 inhabitants. A cell of the third order of Franciscans was founded here prior to the year 1441. The parish comprises 8948 statute acres, and is moderately well cultivated. Kiltullagh House is the seat of J. D'Arcy, Esq., in whose demesne is a fine chalybeate spring. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kilconickny; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric, deanery, and archdeaconry of Clonfert, and to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge is £153. 8., of which £17. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £3. 9. to the dean, £24. 4. 8. to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kiltullagh is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kiltullagh and Killimordaly, in each of which is a chapel. There is a Dominican convent at Esker, consisting of seven friars; it is pleasantly situated, and the chapel has a handsome spire. Connected with it is a school of about 600 children, 50 of whom are clothed, and many of them fed.

KILTULLAGH, a parish, in the union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of

CONNAUGHT, 5¼ miles (W. by S.) from Castlerea; on the road to Tuam; containing 7664 inhabitants. A monastery for Franciscan friars of the order de Pœnitentiâ was erected here soon after the year 1441. The parish comprises 24,713 statute acres: about one-quarter is bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land, with about 30 acres of plantation, principally at Coshla. There is much limestone and sandstone; and the valleys abound with iron-ore, which was formerly smelted, as is evident from the existence of an old furnace. Here is an excellent chalybeate spring. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of parliament, in 1711, to the rectories and vicarages of Aghavower, Annagh, Becan, Knock, and Templetogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £170. 10., and of the whole benefice £581. 11. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 3*a.* 26*p.* The church is a neat building, erected about 1826 by a loan of £700 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Garraulahan and Cloonfad. There are two public schools, to one of which the rector subscribes £5, and W. R. Wills, Esq., £4, annually; the latter gentleman has erected an excellent school with rooms for the master and mistress, and also gives £10 annually for clothing the children. Mrs. Wills subscribes £4 to the other school. An extensive loan fund, which issues about £70 weekly, has been established by the rector.

KILTURK, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the road to Kilmore; containing 912 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the western extremity of the lake of Tacumshane, and extends to the sea, by which it is bounded on the south. It comprises 2206¾ statute acres, chiefly under tillage: the system of agriculture is in that improved state which generally prevails in this part of the country; sea-weed, which is found in abundance, is the principal manure. The chief seats are Ballyhealy, Woodville, and Sweetbriar Lodge. The lake is frequented by numbers of wild-ducks and other wild-fowl. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Tomhaggard; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Robert Tottenham, and the tithe rent-charge is £141. 11., of which £81. 1. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1806 by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; it had originally a tower, which fell down soon after its erection. The glebe consists of 15¾ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilturk is part of the district of Kilmore. There are some remains of a castle originally of considerable extent, now consisting only of portions of two of the towers; the mound by which it was surrounded was levelled about 40 years since, and is now under cultivation.

KILTURRAGH.—See KILTORA.

KILTYCLOGHER, or SARAHVILLE, a village, in the parish of CLONCLARE, union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 244 inhabitants. This village, which consists of about 70 houses, was recently built by C. H. Tottenham, Esq., under the north-eastern range of the Glenfarne mountains. A market is held every Friday, in a good market-house, and is well attended, there being no other within seven miles: fairs are held on the 14th of every month. Here are a constabulary police station, and a Roman Catholic chapel lately erected.

KILVARNET, a parish, in the barony of LENEY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Ballymote, and on the mountain road from Sligo to Ballina; containing 2352 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Owenmore, comprises 6696 statute acres. The surface is mountainous, and agriculture is in a backward state, but a considerable tract of mountain is gradually being reclaimed; there is a moderate quantity of bog, but little more than what is requisite for fuel. Limestone is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes. The principal seats are, *Temple House*, that of the Perceval family, a modern mansion, on the border of a fine lake, and in an extensive and well-planted demesne, in which the ruins of the ancient house of Knights Templars from which it takes its name form an interesting object on the margin of the lake; *Annachmore*, a handsome residence, delightfully situated in an ample demesne enlivened by the windings of the river Owenmore (over which is a bridge) and commanding, from the summit of Cloyn Hill, a view of the course of the river, the distant hills of Knocknaree and Benbulben, the Ox mountains, and the picturesque hills of Knocknashee and Knockmuckleta, with much of the country in the neighbourhood; and *Summerton*. The linen manufacture is carried on by individuals to a small extent, and there is a bleach-green at Ballinacarrow, where fairs are held on May 19th, June 16th, Oct. 14th, and Dec. 14th, for cattle, pigs, and yarn; fairs are also held at Temple-house. Petty-sessions are held at Coolany, where a sub-post has been established. Kilvarnet is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Killoran; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery, and the tithe rent-charge is £57. 9., of which £26. 6. are payable to the dean of Achonry, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Collooney; the chapel is at Ballinacarrow. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The preceptory for Knights Templars, anciently called *Druimabradh* and subsequently *Teachtemple*, was founded in the reign of Henry III., and on the suppression of that order was given by Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers. There are some ruins of the churches of Killoran and Kilvarnet.

KILVECONTY.—See KILBEACONTY.

KILVEMNON, or KILMANANIFF, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Callan, on the road to Fethard; containing 4983 inhabitants. It comprises 10,551 statute acres, of which about 1600 are bog; and includes within its limits part of the lofty mountain of Slieve-na-Man. About four-fifths of the land not bog are arable, the remainder pasture; it is moderately productive, but in many parts is low and wet: the surface is ornamented with some plantations and hedgerows. The river Anner has a subterraneous course here for about a quarter of a mile, and works the Compsey Mill. The principal seats are, Killaghy Castle, which was the residence of Baron Tobin, and was taken by Cromwell, who gave it to a Colonel Green, from whom it has descended to its present pro-

prietor; Gurteen; and Ballylanigan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £506. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1781, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of six acres. The former church was a plain structure, erected by parochial assessment in 1772; a new church has been erected at a cost of £446, of which £396 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Mullinahone, where there is a chapel.

KILVINE, a parish, in the union of Ballinrobe, barony of Clanmorris, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Dunmore, on the road to Ballinrobe; containing 2236 inhabitants, of whom 260 are in the village. The parish comprises 5426 statute acres, principally under tillage, and contains a great quantity of bog and some waste land. The seats are Cartown, Killan, Rockfort, and Oldtown Cottage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £87. 4. 7., now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballindangan.

KILVOLANE, a parish, in the union of Nenagh, barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, on the road from Thurles to Limerick; containing, with the post-town of Newport (which is separately described), 4254 inhabitants. It comprises 8679 statute acres. There were formerly large tracts of waste land, which, from the facility of procuring lime, have been partly reclaimed and are rapidly coming into cultivation. The system of agriculture is improved; there are tracts of valuable bog, and several quarries of excellent limestone, which is burnt for manure. Gritstone of good quality for building is also extensively quarried; and copper-mines of good ore were formerly worked with success; they were discontinued for a time, but have been again worked for some years past by Lord Stradbroke. The scenery is finely diversified; the river Clare intersects the parish, affording advantageous sites for mills, and on the south-eastern side forms a boundary between the counties of Tipperary and Limerick. Clare Glen, which is beautifully picturesque, has been planted. The principal seats are, Barna and Mount Philips, the demesnes of which are richly embellished with stately oaks; Ballymakeogh; Mount Rivers; Bloomfield; Fox Hall; Clonsingle; Derryleagh; and Prospect. A corn-mill and a tuck-mill have been erected on the river Clare, near Newport. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's Newport; the tithe rent-charge is £346. 3. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £530, is a neat edifice, situated at Newport. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newport, in which town is the chapel. The parochial school is endowed with 20 acres of land, and is aided by subscriptions; there are two national and four private schools. Some remains exist of the ancient parochial church, at Ballymakeogh; the cemetery around it is still used as a burial-ground.

KILWATERMOY, a parish, in the union of Lismore, barony of Coshbride, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S. E.) from Tallow, and on the river Blackwater; containing 2400 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6557 statute acres; the surface is in general mountainous. The principal seats are Moor Hill, Sapperton, and Headborough; these are handsome seats surrounded by plantations and ornamented with the river Bride, over which is a wooden bridge. Here is also Janeville. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Tallow; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and the tithe rent-charge is £199. 8., two-thirds payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar. A handsome church was erected about 1831, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Knockamore, and contains a chapel. Near the site of the old church is a natural cavern.

KILWAUGHTER, a parish, in the union of Larne, barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Larne, on the road to Ballymena; containing 2164 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9803½ statute acres, of which 11½ are under water; about one-third is arable, and a very large portion mountain and waste land, particularly Agnew Hill, which has an elevation of 1558 feet above the level of the sea. The lands near Kilwaughter Castle are in a high state of cultivation; there is some bog, and limestone and basalt are abundant. The castle, the elegant mansion of the Agnew family, proprietors of nine-tenths of the parish, is situated within a beautiful and extensive demesne: in the plantation above the house is a place called Dhu Hole, a fissure in the limestone rock, into which falls a river that is no where seen again till it enters Lough Larne. There are extensive cotton and spinning mills in the parish, that employ nearly 1000 persons; linen-cloth is woven in some parts. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Carncastle in the cathedral of Connor. A perpetual curacy was lately instituted, called the curacy of Carncastle and Kilwaughter, which is endowed with a portion of the tithe rent-charge of the latter parish, amounting to £45. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recommend, that on the next avoidance the united parishes and rectories of Kilwaughter and Carncastle become a distinct benefice, the perpetual curacy to be absorbed therein. The church is at Carncastle; the glebe (in this parish), as also the glebe-house, was purchased by the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813. There is a small Roman Catholic chapel at Craiganorn. £50 Irish were bequeathed to the poor of the parish by Mr. H. Crawford, and are now under charge of the Board of Charitable Bequests. Some slight remains exist of the old church, in the castle demesne.

KILWEILAGH, or Killoulagh, also called Killeveilagh, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (S. W.) from Castletown-Delvin, on the road to Mullingar; containing 1229 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8145¼ statute acres, principally in pasture; and contains abundance of limestone and limestone-gravel. It is watered by the river Deel, with which several small lakes are connected on its northern

side; and on the eastern is a large tract of bog. Contiguous to this is Bracklyn Castle, a fine seat and demesne. Here are also the seats of Rockview, Dysart, and Gigginstown. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilcumney; the rectory is impropriate in N. Ogle, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £114. 4. 8., of which £86. 10. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kilwellagh is part of the district of Castletown-Delvin, and contains a chapel. There are many raths, containing very large human bones.

KILWHELAN, or KILPHELAN, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Mitchelstown, near the road to Kilworth; containing 201 inhabitants, and comprising 524 statute acres. For all ecclesiastical purposes it has merged into the parish of Brigown. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, entirely impropriate in William Norcott, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Mitchelstown.

KILWORTH, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 20 miles (N. N. E.) from Cork, and 106 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Cork to Dublin; containing 3246 inhabitants, of whom 1772 are in the town. This place was the scene of some battles in the war of 1641 and during the usurpation of Cromwell, by whom the manor was given to Fleetwood, whose name it still bears. In July, 1642, the castle of Cloghlea, near the town, said to have been built by the family of the Condons, and at that time the property of Sir Richard Fleetwood, was taken by Lord Barrymore and the custody of it entrusted to Sir Arthur Hyde, from whom it was afterwards taken by a descendant of the original founder, who surprised the garrison and either put them to death or detained them prisoners. The TOWN is situated on the Funcheon, over which is a neat stone bridge of six arches, about a mile above its confluence with the Blackwater: it consists principally of one long irregular street, containing 284 houses, several of which are well built and of handsome appearance; and is sheltered by a low mountain ridge, which rises immediately behind it. There are several mills on the river, the principal of which are the Maryville flour-mills, generally employing from 20 to 30 men, and producing annually about 12,000 barrels of flour; there is a flax-mill belonging to Dr. Collet, and adjoining the town is a mill for oatmeal. The market is on Friday, but since the rise of the town of Fermoy, only 2 miles distant, it has been gradually declining; the fairs are on Jan. 25th, Easter-Tuesday, Corpus Christi day, Sept. 11th, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 10th. The market-house is a neat building near the church; there is a constabulary police station, and a manorial court is held every three weeks for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* late currency, with jurisdiction over this parish and parts of the parishes of Kilcrumper and Macrony.

The parish comprises 6521 statute acres: the soil is generally good; about one-half of the land is under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. The system of agriculture has been much improved, and is still advancing; there is little waste land except reclaimable mountain. There is no bog; consequently fuel is scarce. Limestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried chiefly for agricultural purposes. Moore Park, the seat of the Earl of Mountcashel, is a noble and spacious mansion, on the right bank of the Funcheon, which flows through a richly wooded demesne of 800 acres, comprehending much beautiful and interesting scenery. Within the grounds is Cloghlea Castle, a lofty square tower rounded at the angles, and situated on the highest ground on the bank of the river, commanding one of its most important passes. The other seats are, Maryville, a handsome mansion of recent erection and finely situated on the Funcheon; Woodview, a neat modern residence; and Rushmount.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilcrumper, Macrony, and Leitrim, by act of council, in 1692, together constituting the union of Kilworth, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in W. Charters, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £255, one-half payable to the impropriator and the other to the vicar; the vicarial tithe of the whole union is £63*7*. 10. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Kilcrumper, was erected in 1821, by the incumbent, assisted by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1300 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820; attached to it are 34 acres of glebe, and there are 10 more acres in the union. The church, an old structure, has been thoroughly repaired by a grant of £371 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which, with the exception of part of the parish of Kilcrumper, attached to the district of Fermoy, is co-extensive with the union of the Established Church: the parochial chapel, at Kilworth, is a neat and spacious edifice; and there is a chapel at Coolmahon, in the parish of Macrony. The parochial school is supported by the interest of a bequest of £500 by the Rev. Dr. Moore, a late incumbent, and an annual donation from the vicar: the school-house, a neat building, has 2 acres of land rent-free attached to it. Another school is chiefly supported by Lady Mountcashel, who also patronises a Sunday school; and there is a large national school-house, erected in the Roman Catholic chapel-yard in 1833. A dispensary and fever hospital have been opened for the poor. In that part of the demesne of Moore Park called the Castle field, numerous copper and silver coins, and some human skeletons, have been found. There are several ancient raths in the parish, under some of which appear to be chambers. Kilworth gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Moore, earls of Mountcashel.

KINATEVDILLA, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated in Clew bay, and comprises 6½ statute acres.

KINAWLEY, a parish, in the union of ENNISKILLEN, partly in the barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, partly in that of GLENAWLEY, but chiefly in that of KNOCKNINNY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Ballyconnell, on the road to Enniskillen; containing, with the post-town of Swalinbar, which is separately described, 16,855 inhabitants. It comprises 51,004 statute acres, of which 15,346½ are in the county of Cavan, and, including islands, 35,657½ in the county of Fermanagh; of the

latter number, 2895 acres are in Upper Lough Erne, and 645¼ in small loughs. Agriculture is in a good state; there is a considerable quantity of bog, and limestone and freestone are abundant. Cuilcagh mountain, which is 2188 feet high, is in the Cavan part of the parish. The river Shannon rises at the base of this mountain, from a deep circular gulph, 20 feet in diameter; and there is another deep gulph about three-quarters of a mile from this, in which the flowing of water may be heard. The elevation of the source of the Shannon above Lough Allen is 115 feet, and above the sea 275 feet. Petty-sessions are held every fortnight at Derrilin, where, also, fairs are held on May 27th and Oct. 27th. The principal seats are Mount Prospect, Dresternan, Prospect Hill, and Cloghan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6. The glebe-house was erected in 1824, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 302 acres. There is a church at Derrilin, and one at Swalinbar, which latter is in a ruinous state. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms two districts; Kinawley, in which are chapels at Kinawley and Swalinbar; and Knockninny, in which are chapels at Knockninny, Glassmullen, and Drumderrig.

KINCON, a village, in the parish of KILFYAN, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 23 houses, and 125 inhabitants.

KINEAGH, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, but chiefly in that of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Baltinglass, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 1580 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6298¼ statute acres. Agriculture is improving; and there is fine granite for building. The principal seats are Bettyfield, Rickettstown, and Philipstown. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; the rectory is partly appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the vicars-choral of St. Patrick's, and partly impropriate in the Duke of Leinster, H. Cumming, Esq., and J. D. Duckett, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £250. 11. 6., of which £86. 1. are payable to the vicar; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 18*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.* A neat church was built in 1832, by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Castledermot, in the diocese of Dublin, and partly in that of Rathvilly, in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. Here are the ruins of the old church, and of an abbey.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the county of Kildare; on the north by that of Westmeath, and a small portion of Meath; on the west by those of Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon, from the two latter of which it is separated by the Shannon; and on the south by the Queen's county and Tipperary. It extends from 52° 48′ to 53° 24′ (N. Lat.), and from 7° 0′ to 8° 0′ (W. Lon.); comprising an area of 493,985 statute acres, whereof 337,256 are arable land, 145,836 uncultivated, 8258 plantation, 902 under towns and villages, and 1733 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 131,088; in 1831, to 144,225; and in 1841, to 146,857.

This part of the island, owing to its inland situation, is not noticed by Ptolemy; recourse must therefore be had to the early native writers as the only source whence to ascertain its former state. From these it has been concluded that, at a very remote period, the county formed part of the territory denominated *Hy Falgia*, which comprised also Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, and Kildare. It was likewise included, together with the Queen's county, Dublin, and Kildare, under the denomination of *Hy Laoighois*, the chieftain of which resided at Dunamase, in the Queen's county. Afterwards, the county, or, as some say, the southern part of it only, was included in the district of *Eile*, or *Hy Leigh*, comprehending also the western part of the Queen's county, and the northern part of Tipperary. That district was subsequently divided into three principalities, each under its own chieftain; one of which, forming the southern portion of the King's county, and lying westward of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, obtained the name of *Eile in Chearbhuil*, or "the plain near the rock," afterwards corrupted into *Ely O'Carroll*. The chiefs of Ely O'Carroll were called O'Carroll; and under them was a subordinate dynast named O'Delany, who ruled over a district in the south, denominated *Dal-leagh-nui*, or "the district of the flat country." These two districts, with the more northern parts of the present King's county, occupied by the Mac Coghlans, O'Molloys, and O'Conors, were afterwards united into one kingdom, under the title of the ancient kingdom of *Hy Falgia*, or *Offallia*; which comprehended also a part of the county of Kildare, and the lands of the O'Dempsies and O'Duins, in the Queen's county. It retained this title for several centuries after the landing of the English, and included a smaller territory called *Hy Bressail*.

So early as 1170, the ENGLISH power was extended into this part of Ireland, though not with permanent vigour. Thus, the lands of Cryngidubh were deemed in all matters of English jurisdiction to form part of Meath; the manor of Geashill, held by the Fitzgeralds, was esteemed part of the county of Kildare; and from the Black Book of the Exchequer, and divers pipe-rolls, it appears that the whole of Offallia was charged with twelve knights' fees to the king as part of the county of Kildare. But as the English power declined, its laws and customs were disregarded; and under the name of *West Clonmalugra* or *Glenmalire*, this district was for successive centuries one of the most turbulent and hostile to the Anglo-Irish government. Eastern Glenmalire or Glenmaleiry, and Leix, were the names then given to the Queen's county; the Barrow river being the boundary between the two districts. The O'Conors were the commanding sept in Offallia: in the reign of Edward VI., uniting with the O'Mores, of Leix, they spread disorder through the province of Leinster; but the lord-deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, aided by a force sent from England under William Bellingham, dispersed them with little difficulty, ravaged their lands, drove their inhabitants into their fastnesses in the bogs and woods, where they were reduced to the last extremities by famine, and secured their subjection by building six castles in their territory. The chiefs

themselves submitted, and attended St. Leger into England, where they were thrown into confinement; and their lands, being declared forfeited, were shared among English officers and settlers. The O'Carrolls, occupying the remotest situation, appear to have been the least affected by these disastrous events. The new arrangements were completed in 1548, and procured for Bellingham the honour of knighthood and the government of Ireland. But the old Irish families did not patiently relinquish their claims and possessions; they were indefatigable in their efforts to resist what they deemed an unjust usurpation. Numbers were consequently cut off in the field, or executed by martial law; and the whole race would have been extirpated in the reign of Mary, had not the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde interceded with the queen, and become sureties for the peaceable behaviour of the survivors. By an Irish statute in 1557, Lord Sussex was empowered to grant estates or leases in the districts recovered from the Irish inhabitants. Another, reciting their forfeiture to the crown by rebellion, erected certain lands into the King's and Queen's counties, so named in honour of Philip and Mary; the former comprised Ophaly, and such part of Glenmalire as lay east of the Barrow, and had for its capital the fort of Dingen, formerly the chief seat of the O'Conors, and henceforward called Philipstown. In this division was included a small portion of the county of Kildare, containing the parishes of Harristown and Kilbracken, which until lately, though completely inclosed by Kildare, continued to form part of the King's county. During the entire reign of Elizabeth, the desultory attempts of the natives against the English forces were continued; and the most unscrupulous measures were, on the other hand, exercised against them. In 1599, the Lord-Lieutenant entered the county with a force of 2500 men, and totally defeated the O'Conors; but in the following year they became as troublesome as before: at length, Sir Oliver Lambert was sent thither at the head of 1000 foot and 100 horse, and after raising the siege of Philipstown, which had been closely pressed by the insurgents, he dispersed them so completely that no resistance of any importance was afterwards attempted.

The county extends into each of the two ecclesiastical provinces, being partly in the diocese of Clonfert, partly in that of Ossory, partly in that of Killaloe, but chiefly in those of Meath and Kildare. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ballyboy, Ballybritt, Ballycowen, Clonlisk, Coolestown, Eglish, Garrycastle, Geashill, Kilcoursey, Lower Philipstown, Upper Philipstown, and Warrenstown. It contains part of the borough and market-town of Portarlington; the market and assize town of Tullamore; the ancient corporate towns of Philipstown and Banagher; the market and post towns of Parsonstown, (formerly Birr,) Clara, Edenderry, and Frankford; and the post-towns of Farbane, Shinrone, Moneygall, Geashill, Cloghan, and Kinnitty. Amongst the largest villages are Ballycumber, Ballingarry (each of which has a sub-post), Shannon-Bridge, Ballyboy, and Shannon-Harbour. The county sent six members to the Irish parliament; two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Philipstown and Banagher; but since the Union its representation has been confined to the two members for the county at large. The constituency, as registered in 1841, was 1078, of whom 961 were freeholders, and 117 leaseholders: the election takes place at Tullamore. The county is included in the Home Circuit. The assize and general quarter-sessions of the peace are held in Tullamore; quarter-sessions are also held at Birr and Philipstown. The county gaol and court-house are at Tullamore, and there are court-houses and bridewells at Birr and Philipstown: the former bridewell is a modern and well-constructed building; the latter is the old county gaol. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 13 deputy-lieutenants, and 81 other magistrates, besides the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 45 constabulary police stations, having a force of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables, 47 constables, and 249 sub-constables, with seven horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £12,504. The county infirmary is at Tullamore; and there are fever hospitals at Shinrone and Parsonstown, and dispensaries at Banagher, Clara, Edenderry, Farbane, Frankford, Geashill, Kinnitty, Leap, Moneygall, Parsonstown, Philipstown, and Shinrone, supported equally by private contributions and grand jury presentments. The lunatic asylum for the county is at Maryborough, in Queen's county. The grand jury presentments for 1844 were £24,324. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Athlone district, and has barracks for infantry at Banagher, Parsonstown, and Shannon-Harbour, and for cavalry at Tullamore and Philipstown; affording, in the whole, accommodation for 68 officers and 1412 men.

The form of the county is very irregular; and until lately it had three isolated portions, which, though considered to be parts of Upper Philipstown, were by situation wholly included within the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. Its SURFACE is, for the most part, an uninterrupted flat, except where it rises at its south-western extremity into the *Slieve-Bloom* mountains, which range in a direction from north-east to south-west for twenty miles, forming the boundary between the King's and Queen's counties. Their highest point is called The Height of Ireland; there is but one passage through them, called the Gap of Glandine, which is very difficult of approach, steep and craggy, and but five feet wide. The only other elevations which merit notice are, *Crogan Hill*, to the north of Philipstown, rising about five hundred feet above the surrounding country, and beautifully clothed with verdure to its summit; and the great *Hill of Cloghan*, which is the most commanding eminence between the Brosna river and the Slieve-Bloom mountains, and abounds on all sides with numerous and never-failing springs. *Lough Pallas*, between Tullamore and Ballyboy, is the most remarkable lake in the county; it is of inconsiderable extent, but has the finest tench in Ireland. *Lough Annagh* partly belongs to this county, as the divisional line between it and the Queen's county is drawn through its centre. It contains about 315 acres, and the greater part is from five to eight feet deep in summer; its bottom is chiefly composed of bog, interspersed with roots of trees, with a bank of gravel and stones in the centre: several small streams flow into it, and its waters are discharged into the Silver river, which flows into the Brosna. *Deroin Lough*, in the barony of Eglish, comprises about 200 acres.

Lough Boura contains 175 acres, but is so shallow that a man may wade through every part of it in the summer time; its bottom is composed of fine black bog and gravel. *Couragh* is a small lough in the bog between Frankford and Parsonstown. Although a great part of the county is covered with bog, the climate is said to be as wholesome as in any other part of Ireland.

The general SOIL, in its natural state, is not fertile, and is only rendered so by manures and by attention to a proper course of crops. The quality is, generally, either a deep moor or a gravelly loam; the former very productive in dry summers, the latter most benefited by a moist season. Limestone is the common substratum, yet as a manure it is not used so extensively as it should be. Limestone-gravel, here called corn-gravel, is also abundant, and is in general use as manure, as, without burning or any other preparation, it produces heavy crops. The pastures, though not luxuriant, are excellent for sheep-walks, the flocks producing wool in abundance, and of very fine quality. The unreclaimed moor is highly nutritious to young cattle; but it is observed that where bogs have been reclaimed, although the vegetation is rapid and rather earlier than in the upland, corn crops are generally two or three weeks later in ripening. The best land in the county is on the western side of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, extending from the boundary of the Queen's county through Ballybritt to Parsonstown; but the barony of Clonlisk, in general, is decidedly the most fertile. That of Warrenstown has been much improved by the efforts and example of two enterprising Scotch farmers of the name of Rait: the land in it, though naturally good, requires great attention to draw forth all its capabilities. The beneficial change has been brought about at considerable expense and labour, and the barony is now nearly as productive as the fertile barony of Clonlisk. A part of the Bog of Allen lies within this county, forming, in detached portions, the most remarkable feature of its surface. The mountains have a great variety of soils and substrata, but the larger part of them merely affords a coarse pasture to young cattle in dry seasons; the only portion worthy of especial notice is a tract of fertile land, part of which is grazed all the year by numerous flocks of sheep and young cattle, while part, having a limestone soil, with a stiff clay at the basis of the heights, yields abundant crops of corn.

The farms were formerly very large. It was not uncommon for one person to hold a thousand or fifteen hundred acres; but their size is now much reduced, averaging not more than from 12 to 17 acres; few are so large as 200 acres. Considerable tracts of mountain and bog are reclaimed every year by young men after marriage, who locate themselves in cabins, generally near the bog for the advantage of fuel. Many of the little elevated patches in the Bog of Allen, here called Islands, have been thus brought into cultivation. The chief CROPS are wheat and potatoes, except near the bogs and mountains, where oats are principally grown. Barley and rape are also extensively raised; the latter is found to flourish on the most boggy soil, if properly drained. Turnips, mangel-wurzel, vetches, and clover are every where grown by the gentry and large farmers; but the generality of the small farmers do not venture on the green-crop system, except in the barony of Warrenstown, where a regular rotation crop is general. Red and white clover are found on most farms; the former, with rye-grass, answers on bog-land extremely well, and throughout every part of the country it affords a remarkably early herbage, ripens a month earlier than the natural grasses, and is made into hay with much less trouble. Flax is grown for domestic use in small quantities, in patches or in the corner of a field. On the banks of the rivers are extensive marshy meadows, called callows, which are mostly inundated in winter, but afford a valuable pasture in summer. In the district between Birr and Roscrea they are very extensive, and yield great quantities of hay of very superior quality; the hay from the callows on the Shannon is not so good. Dairies are not so frequent here as in some of the neighbouring counties; nor is the same attention paid to the breeding of milch-cows, although near Parsonstown and on the borders of Meath the dairy-cows are very good. Butter is the chief produce; cheese is seldom made, and what is made is of inferior quality.

Much has been done to improve the breed of horned CATTLE: that mostly preferred by the farmer is the old native stock crossed by the Durham. A very serviceable breed has been introduced by a cross between the Meath and Devon; the cattle are exceedingly pretty, and thrive well on favoured soils. In the barony of Ballybritt is a very heavy and powerful breed of bullocks, being a cross between the Limerick and Durham, excellent for field work, of large size, and rapidly and economically fattened: they are principally sent to the Dublin market. The breed of sheep has also been much improved. A cross between the new Leicester and the native sheep of the valley gives excellent wool, and draws higher prices than any other. On the hills, the sheep appear to have been crossed till it would be difficult to give the breed a name; the best appear to combine the old Ayrshire with the Kerry. The horses are well bred, light, and active, and when properly trained, excellent for the saddle; they are bred in great numbers: it is no unusual thing to see herds of young horses, mostly bays, in the mountains or bogs of Eglish and Ballyboy. There is a greater number of jennets here than in any other part of Ireland. Pigs are found every where, but very little attention has been paid to their improvement. Asses are mostly kept by the poor people, and mules are common with the small farmers. Goats are by no means numerous.

The county is generally well fenced, mostly with whitethorn planted on the breast of the ditch; but from the time of planting, the hedges appear to be neglected, except towards the south-western parts, where the country much resembles some of the midland districts of England. Draining and irrigation appear to be unknown; yet the country is highly favourable for both, for although chiefly a plain, and interspersed with large tracts of bog, it is so much elevated as to afford opportunities every where for carrying off the redundant water into some river. The general manure is limestone-gravel, of which the best kind is found in hillocks, or at the foot of hills, and has a strong smell when turned up: the burning of this gravel in heaps, with the parings of the moors, furnishes a manure producing extraordinary crops. Bog-stuff by itself, or worked up into a compost with dung, is much used: in high grounds, with a deep limestone

bottom, this latter is found to be the best manure. The old plough is still in use. Oxen are employed in tillage, and for the harnessing of them a singular kind of yoke is in use in the neighbourhood of Leap: it consists of a flat light piece of wood which lies on the forehead and is strapped to the horns, so that the force of the draught is brought to the neck, in which the animal's strength is supposed chiefly to exist; the oxen rather pushing than pulling. Another mode has been introduced when four oxen are employed: they are coupled together, and a long beam is laid across their necks, embracing the throat by an iron bow which pierces the beam and is keyed at the top; from the centre of the beam the long chain is suspended. This kind of yoke is considered to be very easy to the cattle. The Scotch plough and the angular harrow are every where used, except in the mountain districts and by the poorer farmers. The slide car and that with solid wheels, are both exploded, and a light car with iron-bound spoke-wheels has taken their place; it is formed of framework, consisting of the shafts and a few transverse bars for the body, on which rests a large wicker-work basket, here called a kish: by removing the basket the frame serves to carry bulky articles, such as sacks of grain or hay. This car is very light, not weighing more, when well made, than 1½ cwt. The Scotch cart is seldom seen but with the gentry.

Evident marks exist at the present day, to prove that the whole surface of the county was once an uninterrupted forest: the alder is indigenous, and a small patch of the ancient forest still remains in the demesne of Droughtville. The borders of the county near Tipperary are well wooded, and have a beautiful appearance; but the principal woods are those of Killeigh, Charleville, and Castle-Bernard: there are likewise very extensive plantations and much ornamental timber around Woodville, Droughtville, Mountpleasant, Leap, Goldengrove, Doone, Moystown, Geashill, Newtown, and Clara. The timber is large and excellent: the ash from this part bears the highest price in Dublin; oak, birch, and lime also thrive well. Much planting has been effected on the borders of the bogs, and on the islands and derries interspersed through them, some of which are ancient stands of timber. Trees are also found growing within a few feet of the ancient timber, which is now several feet under the surface. The bogs, which cover so large a portion of the land, supply a never-failing quantity of fuel: their elevation renders them easily reclaimable, and the quantities of limestone and gravel found in the escars and derries with which they are interspersed afford great facilities for bringing them into a state of tillage.

The level portions of the county form part of the great field of floetz limestone. Its structure varies from the perfectly compact to the conjointly compact and foliated, and even granularly foliated. Beds of the last kind are quarried for various purposes near Tullamore; the stone is of a greyish white, and of a large granular texture. The Slieve-Bloom mountains consist of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded by sandstone; the sandstone appears to sweep round the clay-stone nucleus, following the sinuosities and curvatures formed by its surface, with a dip that conforms to the declivity. Quarries are formed all round the mountains: in some the strata are from one to three feet in thickness; while in others excellent flags are raised, from an inch to four or five inches thick, and seven and eight feet square. The sandstone of these mountains is commonly yellowish-white or grey, sometimes exhibiting small porous interstices filled with iron ochre. Croghan Hill is a protruding mass of basalt, supporting on its north-western and south-western sides the floetz limestone. The gravel-hills or escars form a very singular feature in this county. They appear in the borders of Westmeath, and proceed by Philipstown in a south-western direction to Roscrea; they are entirely composed of gravel and sand, those in the northern part being of silicious formation, and in the southern argillaceous. In no other part of Ireland do escars present so great a variety of structure, or exhibit a more bold and marked appearance. Neither coal nor any other of the more valuable metallic ores has been found; those discovered being manganese and iron in very small quantities, with some ochre and potters'-clay.

The woollen manufacture is very limited: the women spin worsted, which they dispose of to the manufacturers. Friezes, stuffs, and serges are made in the county, but entirely for home consumption. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on with much spirit in some parts, particularly in the baronies of Garrycastle and Kilcoursey. The women are peculiarly industrious; they are all spinners, and their auxiliary exertions for the subsistence of the family are so proverbial, that it is common for an industrious young man to take a journey into this county in quest of a wife. There are extensive flour-mills, distilleries, and breweries at Parsonstown and in some other parts of the county, but the people are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Brosna, formerly called Brosmog, rises in the county of Westmeath, and running westward by Ballycumber and Farbane, discharges itself into the *Shannon*, which forms the entire western boundary of the county, separating it from Connaught. The county is bounded for a short distance on the north-east by the river *Boyne*; the *Barrow* separates it from the Queen's county, in the neighbourhood of Portarlington; the *Feagile* separates it from Kildare, a little above Monastereven. *The Lesser Brosna*, which joins the Shannon below Banagher, is the boundary between this county and Tipperary for a distance of seven miles, and has been rendered navigable from the Shannon to about two miles above Riverstown bridge, for small turf boats. This interesting little river, from Riverstown bridge down to the Shannon, is also the boundary between the provinces of Leinster and Munster, so that at the mouth of the Lesser Brosna is the junction of three provinces and three counties. Through numerous glens in the hilly district descend rapid mountain streams, which only flow in wet weather; the fall of their waters is generally as sudden as their rise. Many of them are discharged into *Knockarley* river, which sometimes appears but an inconsiderable stream, but when swelled by the mountain floods becomes of great magnitude, occasionally rising several feet and carrying away every thing on its banks: its bed has been completely changed in consequence of the violence of these floods, which baffle all the art and labour expended in endeavouring to confine the river to its original channel. *The Grand Canal* enters the county near Edenderry, and continues its

course through its entire length, in a western direction, by Philipstown and Tullamore, till it joins the Shannon, at Shannon-Harbour, near Banagher, opening a direct communication with Dublin on the one side, and with Ballinasloe and the Shannon on the other: this is the chief line of trade for the county. It has been proposed to make a navigation from the Shannon up the Lesser Brosna to Parsonstown. The roads are numerous in every part, and have been greatly improved within the last few years; several new lines have been opened through the bogs. But notwithstanding the central situation and great extent of this county, it is a singular fact, that there is not a mail-coach to or from any town in it; the only mail-coach road touching the county is that from Dublin to Limerick, and this but for a very short distance south of Roscrea. The roads are all maintained by grand jury presentments.

The most ancient relic of ANTIQUITY is a ruin called the White Obelisk, or Temple of the Sun, in the Slieve-Bloom mountains, being a large pyramid of white stones. Danish raths are common: a chain of fortified moats commanding toghers or bog-passes extends through the county. Ballykillen Fort was a famous rath, in the centre of which was a vault where some curious relics were found. The number of religious establishments in the county appears to have been very great in proportion to its extent. Of the existing remains the most remarkable are the ruins at Clonmacnois. Of the other religious establishments, there are still vestiges of those of Clonfertmulloe, Drumcullin, Kilcolman, Killegally, Rathbeg, and Reynagh, which have been converted into parish churches. At Killeigh, now a small village, were three religious houses. Durrow was the site of a sumptuous abbey founded by St. Columb; the abbey of Monasteroris was founded by one of the Birmingham family, in a district then called Thotmoy; Seirkyran Abbey was founded by St. Kieran, near Ballybritt. The abbeys of Clonemore, Glinn, Kilbian, Kilcomin, Kilhualleach, Killiadhuin, Liethmore, Lynally, Mugoa, Rathlibthen, and Tuilim, are known only by name. The ruins of ancient castles are numerous; most of the baronies take their names from some one of them. Several are still kept up as the mansions of the proprietors; but the greater number are in ruins. Those deserving special notice, together with the modern mansions of the nobility and gentry, are described under the heads of their respective parishes.

Though there are some good farmsteads, but little attention is in general paid to the arrangement of their offices or their internal convenience or neatness, except in those belonging to gentlemen of fortune. The houses of the small farmers are very mean, and the peasants' cabins are throughout miserably poor, in few instances weather-proof, and mostly thatched with straw; on the borders of the bogs they are still worse constructed, being covered only with sods pared off the surface and called scraws, or with rushes. Yet the people are said to prefer the shelter thus afforded to that of stone and slated houses, partly from custom, partly, too, on account of the warmth retained by the smoke and closeness of the earthen buildings. The food is potatoes, milk, and oatmeal. In the neighbourhood of Philipstown, bacon forms an occasional addition to the family fare, and beer is in much demand. In Kilcoursey, most cottier families consume a bacon pig annually. Though illiterate, the people are very anxious to have their children instructed, as is evident from the number of small schools in all parts. They speak English every where; if a person is heard speaking Irish, they invariably call him a Connaught man. Their clothing is of the coarsest materials, manufactured at home. The women prepare the yarn for the manufacturer, and execute many of the details of agricultural industry. The use of cotton in lieu of linen and woollen has become very general, particularly for female dress.

Chalybeate mineral waters are frequent: some wells at Shinrone throw up a strong ferruginous scum, and their waters leave a lasting mark on linen. In Garrycastle barony chalybeate springs are particularly numerous; there is also one at Escar, in Coolestown, another at Kilduff, in Philipstown, and another near Aghancon church, in Ballybritt. In Ballycowan barony is a well which exhibits a combination of sulphur with iron. Yet none of these springs are much noted for their medicinal effects. At Ballincar, near Whigshorough, is a spa resembling that of Castle-Connell, in Limerick; its waters are of a yellowish hue, and it is much esteemed for its efficacy in healing bad sores and scorbutic ulcers. Besides these, may be mentioned a spring on the glebe land of Geashill, the waters of which never throw off any sediment, but, though preserved for many years in bottle, continue perfectly pure, and undistinguishable in taste and colour from that drawn fresh from the spring.

KINGSCOURT, a market and post town, in the union of BAILIEBOROUGH, parish of ENNISKEEN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Carrickmacross, and $50\frac{1}{2}$ (N.W.) from Dublin, on the road from Carrickmacross to Bailieborough; containing 1614 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the confines of the counties of Louth, Meath, and Monaghan, was founded near the site of the old village of Cabra, by Mervyn Pratt, Esq., towards the close of the last century, and was completed by his brother, the Rev. Joseph Pratt. From the facility afforded by its situation for procuring materials for building, from the advantageous conditions of the leases granted by its proprietor, the construction of good roads, and the establishment of a market, it has rapidly risen into importance, and is now a thriving and prosperous place. It consists of one spacious street, containing 307 houses, which are well built of stone and roofed with slate; has a neat and commodious market-house, and a daily post; and is the head station for the Kingscourt district of the Irish Society for promoting the education of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language.

Near the town is CABRA CASTLE, the seat of the proprietor, Colonel Pratt, a superb baronial castellated mansion in the Norman style of architecture, with suitable offices, situated in an extensive and beautiful demesne comprising 1700 statute acres, and embellished with luxuriant woods and richly varied scenery. In a very spacious meadow to the west, which is interspersed with stately trees of ancient growth, is an aboriginal wood covering several hundred acres, and reaching to the summit of a lofty eminence crowned with the ruins of a castle and with a rotundo of more modern date, commanding a rich view over several counties, terminating in the Carlingford mountains to the east, and in the bay

of Dundalk, which is visible in clear weather. On a rising ground at a short distance towards the south are the tower of Kingscourt church and part of the town; and to the south-east, on a high hill, the church of Ardagh. At the western extremity of the demesne is the thickly wooded glen of Cabra, of great depth, and nearly a mile in length, watered by a rapid mountain torrent, which, taking a winding course over beds of rock, forms several picturesque cascades. A romantic bridge is thrown across the glen, the abutments of which are hewn in the solid rock; the arch, raised to a very great height, is covered with ivy, and ornamented with trees of large growth, whose stems are also entwined with ivy, giving to the bridge a splendid and imposing appearance. Near this spot, on a slight eminence, is Cabra Lodge, where the present proprietor has erected some vertical saw-mills of great power. It is traditionally recorded that one of the northern tribes, in its passage to the west of Ireland, was met in this glen by the enemy, and totally routed and cut to pieces; old inhabitants recollect the discovery of human bones here, which, the place being unconsecrated ground, must have been those of bodies interred before the Christian era. This conflict is alluded to in Ossian's poems, a fact which would, in the opinion of antiquaries, confirm the authenticity of at least a part of that work. Contiguous to Cabra is Mullintra, the grounds of which, together with those of Cormee, the site of the present castle, now form part of the demesne, the whole having been united by the present proprietor.

The market of Kingscourt is on Tuesday; and there are fairs on April 1st, May 23rd, June 18th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 19th, Nov. 8th, and Dec. 4th and 24th. A chief constabulary force is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The parish church is situated in the town, in which are also a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary. In the neighbourhood are several planted raths, one of which commands a very extensive and magnificent prospect.

KINGSTOWN, formerly DUNLEARY, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of MONKSTOWN, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Dublin; containing 7229 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the southern shore of the bay of Dublin, derived its former name *Dunleary*, signifying "the Fort of Leary," from *Laeghaire* or *Leary*, son of "Nial of the Nine Hostages," monarch of Ireland, who reigned from the year 429 to 458, and had his residence at this place. Its present appellation, Kingstown, was given to it by permission of His Majesty George IV., on his embarkation at this port for England after his visit to Ireland, in 1821; in commemoration of which, a handsome obelisk of granite, with an appropriate inscription, and surmounted by a crown of the same material, was erected. Previously to the construction of the present magnificent harbour, Dunleary was merely a village inhabited by a few fishermen; but since the completion of that important undertaking it has become an extensive and flourishing place of fashionable resort, and the immediate neighbourhood is now thickly studded with elegant villas and handsome residences of the wealthy citizens of Dublin.

The bay of Dublin had, from time immemorial, been regarded as extremely dangerous for shipping, from a bar of moveable sand which obstructed the entrance into the harbour and rendered the western passage to the port impracticable during certain periods of the tide; and from the vast rocks that project along the eastern shore to the small town of Dunleary. The frequent wrecks that occurred, and the great loss of life and property, had powerfully shown the want of an asylum harbour for the protection of vessels during adverse winds; and application from the Dublin merchants had been made to Captain Toucher, a gentleman of considerable nautical skill and experience, who resided among them, to select a proper station for that purpose. The loss of His Majesty's packet, *The Prince of Wales*, and of the *Rochdale* transport, between Dublin and Dunleary, on the 17th Nov., 1807, when 380 persons perished, prompted fresh efforts to obtain this desirable object; and the merchants of Dublin and the Rathdown Association again applied to Captain Toucher, who selected the port of Dunleary as the fittest for the purpose, from its commanding a sufficient depth of water, soundness of bottom, and other requisites for the anchorage of large vessels. But nothing further was done at that time. A petition, however, signed by all the magistrates and gentry on the southern shore of the bay, was, in 1809, presented to the Duke of Richmond, then lord-lieutenant; and a small pier, 500 feet in length, was constructed to the east of the Chicken rocks, which, though accessible only at particular periods of the tide, contributed much to the preservation of life and property. The great want still felt of accommodation for the port of Dublin and the channel trade, induced the citizens to make further efforts to obtain the sanction of the legislature for the construction of an ASYLUM HARBOUR more adequate to the safety of vessels frequenting the Irish Channel, and bound to other ports; and in 1815 an act was passed for "the erection of an asylum harbour and place of refuge at Dunleary." Commissioners were appointed to carry the provisions of this act into effect, in which they were greatly assisted by the exertions of Captain Toucher; surveys were made, and the works were commenced in 1816, under the direction and after the design of the late Mr. Rennie.

The first stone of the eastern pier was laid by Earl Whitworth, lord-lieutenant, and the work was successfully prosecuted under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, till his decease in 1817: the pier is 3500 feet in length. Though at first this was thought to be of itself sufficient to afford the requisite security, it was found necessary, for the protection of vessels from the north-west winds, to construct a western pier, which was commenced in 1820, and has been extended to a length of 4950 feet from the shore. The piers, by an angular deviation from a right line, incline towards each other, leaving at the mouth of the harbour a distance of 850 feet; and inclose an area of 251 statute acres, affording anchorage in a depth of water varying from 27 to 15 feet at low spring tides. They are 310 feet broad at the base, and 53 feet on the summit; towards the harbour they are faced with a perpendicular wall of heavy rubble-stone, and towards the sea with huge blocks of granite sloping towards the top in an angle of 10 or 12 degrees. A quay, 40 feet wide, is continued along the piers, protected on the sea-side by a strong parapet nine feet high. The extreme points of the piers, which had been left unfinished for the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty

with respect to the breadth of the entrance, are now cased with circular walls of cut stone, brought up vertically from the bottom with the diving-bell. A spacious wharf, 500 feet in length, has been erected along the breast of the harbour, opposite the entrance; where merchant vessels of any burthen may deliver or receive their cargoes at all times of the tide. At the extremity of the eastern pier is a revolving light, which becomes eclipsed every two minutes. The old pier, which is now inclosed within the present harbour, affords good shelter for small vessels. More than half a million sterling has been already expended upon the construction of this noble harbour, and it is calculated that, to render it complete, about £200,000 more will be requisite. The materials for the piers, wharf, and quays, are granite of remarkably compact texture, brought from the quarries of Dalkey hill, about two miles distant, by means of tramroads laid down for the purpose; the number of men daily employed was about 600 on the average.

The Royal Harbour of Kingstown is now exclusively the station for the Holyhead and Liverpool mail packets; and from the great accommodation it affords to steam-vessels of every class, and the protection and security to all vessels navigating the Irish Channel, it has fully realized all the benefits contemplated in its construction. The number of vessels that entered, during the year 1835, was 2000, of the aggregate burthen of 244,282 tons; exclusively of 57 men-of-war and cruisers, and of the regular post-office steam-packets from Holyhead and Liverpool, of which there are eight employed daily in conveying the mails and passengers. In 1845 the number of vessels that entered was very much larger. About 20 yawls belong to the port, the chief trade of which is the exportation of cattle, corn, granite, and lead-ore, and the importation of coal, timber, and iron. The intercourse with the metropolis is greatly facilitated by the *Dublin and Kingstown Railway*, which was lately extended, by the Board of Works, from the old harbour of Dunleary to the new wharf, which is very large and commodious. The original line was opened to the public on the 17th December, 1834, and the number of passengers has since been on the average 5000 daily; the number from Dublin to Kingstown, during the races subsequent to the opening, was, on the first day, 8900, and on the second, 9700. The line was completed to the old harbour at an expense of more than £200,000, of which £74,000 were advanced on loan by the Board of Works; and during its progress it employed from 1500 to 1800 men daily. It commences at Westland-row, Dublin, where the company erected a handsome and spacious building for passengers; and is carried over several streets, and across the dock of the Grand Canal, by substantial arches of granite. At Merrion, about two miles from the city, it passes through the sea on an elevated embaukment to Blackrock. Thence it proceeds through extensive excavations, and intersecting the demesnes of Lord Cloncurry and Sir Harcourt Lees, passes under a tunnel about 70 feet in length, and extends along the sea-shore to the martello tower at Seapoint, continuing along the base of the Monkstown cliffs to Salthill, and thence to the old harbour of Dunleary, where commences the line to the new packet-wharf. The terminus at the wharf is a very handsome building. Nine locomotive engines of the most approved construction are employed on the road; and there are three classes of carriages for passengers, the fares of which are respectively sixpence, eightpence, and a shilling. The carriages start every half hour, from both stations, from six in the morning till half-past eleven o'clock at night, performing the journey in less than twenty-five minutes; the whole line is well lighted with gas. The recent extension to Dalkey is noticed in the article on that place.

The TOWN consists principally of one spacious street, about half a mile in length, and of several smaller streets and avenues branching from it in various directions; there are also several squares and ranges of handsome buildings, inhabited chiefly by the opulent citizens of Dublin. Gresham's Terrace, consisting of nine elegant houses, with a spacious hotel, was erected by Mr. Gresham, at an expense of £35,000, together forming one side of Victoria-square, so named at the request of the Queen, then Princess Victoria; the ground in front of the terrace is tastefully laid out, and from the flat roofs of the houses, which are secured from the risk of accidents by iron railings, is a fine view of the bay, the Hill of Howth, the Killiney hills, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. Haddington Terrace, consisting of twelve houses in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1835; and there are many detached residences. The town, towards the improvement of which Mr. Gresham has contributed greatly at his own expense, is partly paved, and lighted with gas by the Dublin Gas Company. From the purity of the air, the beauty of its situation, and convenience for sea-bathing, the place has become a favourite summer residence, and is much resorted to by visiters, for whose accommodation, besides the Gresham hotel, there is the Anglesey Arms on the quay; also several private lodging-houses on the western side of the harbour. The Railway Company have erected some spacious baths, and there are others on the eastern side of the harbour, all embracing extensive views of the sea. Races were held annually, but have been discontinued for some years; regattas annually take place in the harbour. The Royal Yacht Club includes some thousands of members. In the neighbourhood are numerous handsome seats, most of them commanding fine views of the bay of Dublin, and of the richly diversified scenery on its shores. The vicinity is remarkable for its quarries of granite, from which was raised the principal material for the bridge over the Menai straits, and for the harbours of Howth and Kingstown.

A savings' bank has been opened, and a market-place and court-house erected. Kingstown is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Dalkey, Bray, Graystones, Five-mile Point, and Wicklow Head, and including a force of 5 officers and 38 men, under an inspecting commander resident here. There is also a constabulary police force, under a resident sub-inspector. Petty-sessions are held every Monday; a court at which the Commissioners of Public Works preside, or a deputed magistrate, is held on Tuesday, to try harbour offences; and the seneschal of the Glasnevin and Grange-gorman manorial court sits on alternate Fridays, for the recovery of debts to any amount within this district. An Episcopal chapel was built by subscription in 1836, in pursuance of a donation of £1000 late currency for its endowment. This is a noble structure as to size, being capable of accommodating 1600 persons: it con-

tains free sittings for seamen and their families, as well as for the poor; and is called the "Protestant Episcopal Mariners' Church at Kingstown Harbour." The incumbency is in the patronage of trustees, as is also that of the Bethel Protestant Free Church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the town is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Dalkey, Killiney, Old Connaught, Rathmichael, Tully, and the greater part of Monkstown and Kill. The principal chapel is a handsome edifice, completed in 1835, at an expense of £4000; over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, presented by Mr. Gresham. There are chapels also at Cabinteely and Crinken. In the town are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and Wesleyan Methodists; the former erected at an expense of £2000, and the latter of £1000: there is also a large lecture-room. A convent of the order of St. Clare, to which is attached a small chapel, was established here about 20 years since; but the community, having been much reduced in number, has been distributed among other religious houses, and the convent purchased by the nuns of Loretto House, Rathfarnham, who conduct a respectable boarding-school. A convent of the order of Mercy was established in 1835, consisting of a superior and seven sisters from Baggot-street, Dublin, who have built a commodious schoolroom, in which 300 girls are gratuitously instructed; they also visit the sick in the neighbourhood, whom they supply with necessaries and religious instruction. There are two schools in connexion with the Mariners' church, one of them under the Church Education Society; and about 120 children are taught in an infants' school, and a school under the Board of Education. A dispensary and fever hospital were established in 1825.

KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN, a village, recently erected by government, in the parish of NOHOVAL-DALY, union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 9½ miles (S. E.) from Castleisland; on the river Blackwater, and on the new government road from Castleisland to Roskeen Bridge: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated nearly in the centre of the crown lands of Pobble O'Keefe, comprising about 9000 statute acres, which formed part of an extensive territory forfeited by the O'Keefes in 1641, and have since remained in the occupation of the lessees of the crown. On the expiration of the last lease, granted about a century since to the Cronin family, it was determined by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on the recommendation of their surveyor, Mr. Weale, to retain the estate in their own hands; to commence a series of experimental improvements in draining, planting, building, &c.; and by the construction of new roads to render accessible this hitherto wild, neglected, and uncultivated district. For these purposes the commissioners were empowered, by an act passed in 1832, to appropriate £17,000 from the revenues of the crown; to which the grand juries of Cork and Kerry added presentments amounting to £7937. The works were accordingly commenced in Sept. 1832, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, the government engineer; and after considerable progress had been made in the intersection of this mountain district by two important lines of road (noticed in the article on the county of Cork), the erection of the village was commenced on the eastern bank of the Blackwater, on the road to Castleisland, which here crosses the river over a handsome stone bridge of two elliptic arches.

It chiefly consists of a row of neat houses with shops, and of dwellings for workmen, situated on the northern side of the road. At the western extremity near the bridge is a commodious dwelling-house with suitable out-offices, at present occupied by the sub-engineer, but intended for an inn on the completion of the model farmhouse now in course of erection near the village, which will be his future residence. Immediately opposite are a neat garden and nursery, extending to the river; which, though formed in the centre of a deep bog, have produced flowers, vegetables, and seedlings of a superior description, and from which nearly 50 acres of mountain land have already been planted. To the east of the garden, a school-house in the Elizabethan style has been erected; it is surmounted by a cupola, and its front ornamented by a clock. The village is well supplied with water from a well on the Kerry side of the river. Three substantial farmhouses have been erected in the vicinity for tenants of the estate, in lieu of the miserable mud cabins which they previously occupied; and as the land is gradually reclaimed, others will be erected on different parts of the estate. Nearly 100 acres have already been brought into cultivation on an improved system, and made to produce excellent crops of grain and potatoes; while about 60 acres of mountain land have been drained for meadow and pasture. A vein of culm has been discovered, and worked to a considerable extent for burning limestone, of which a large supply is obtained from the quarries at Carrigdulkeen and Taur, in the adjoining parishes of Kilcummin and Clonfert. A branch road to Mount-Infant completes the direct communication with the former quarry, and with the roads to Killarney and Millstreet; a road to Newmarket has been completed; and it has been suggested that a cross road should be made from King-William's-Town, to open a direct communication with the limestone-quarries at Taur, and to form a junction with the new road between Abbeyfeale and Newmarket.

KINKORA.—See KILLALOE.

KINLOUGH, a village, in the union of BALLYSHANNON, parish of ROSSINVER, half-barony of ROSSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ballyshannon, on the road to Manor-Hamilton; containing 277 inhabitants. The village consists of 52 houses; it is a chief constabulary police station, and has fairs on the 6th of each month. Petty-sessions are held every third Monday, and here are a dispensary, the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school. At the north-eastern extremity of Lough Melvyn is Kinlough House, a beautiful villa, in a very fine demesne. Near the village is a chalybeate spa which was formerly much frequented.

KINNARD, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Dingle, and on the northern side of Dingle bay; containing 1283 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Lispole river, which runs into the bay; and comprises 5002 statute acres. About one-half consists of mountain pasture interspersed

with bog, and the remainder is chiefly under tillage: an abundant supply of sea-weed and sand is obtained in the bay and used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The boats employed in bringing the manure are also occasionally engaged in the fishery of the bay. The living, lately suppressed, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in J. Hickson, Esq., of Dingle. The tithe rent-charge is £105. 9. 3., of which £42. 3., being the tithe of that part of the parish lying north of the river Lispole, is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The occasional duties are discharged by the curate of Ballynacourty. There is a glebe of about three acres near the churchyard. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dingle: the chapel for this portion of the district is on the border of the adjoining parish of Minard. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground, near the shore; it has long been the burial-place of the Hussey family.

KINNEAGH.—See TINTERN.

KINNEGAD, a post-town and district parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARBILL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Mullingar, and 30 (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road to Athlone; the population of the district is returned with Killucan. The town contains 715 persons; it comprises 119 houses, and is a great thoroughfare, though now rather a decaying place. There is a patent for three fairs and a market; but only one fair is held, on the 9th of May. Here are a constabulary police station, and a dispensary. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, separated from the parish of Killucan upwards of 60 years since, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Killucan: the curate's income proceeds from £46. 3. from the rector of Killucan, £17. 16. from Primate Boulter's fund, and 42 acres of land at £41. 1. per annum, with the glebe-house and offices. The church is an oblong building with pointed windows and a steeple, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1822, granted a loan of £1050. There is a glebe of 30 acres, subject to a rent of £20. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kinnegad is the head of a district, called also Corralstown, comprising this parish and part of Clonard, and containing chapels at Kinnegad, Corralstown, and Clonard. The former market-house, in the centre of the town, has been converted into a school; and there is another school, which cost £169, raised by subscription and a grant from the lord-lieutenant's school fund.

KINNEIGH, a parish, in the union of BANDON, western division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Bandon, on the mail-car road to Dunmanway; containing 6093 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to have been anciently the head of a bishopric founded by St. Mocolmoge, is bounded on the south by the river Bandon, and comprises 15,097 statute acres. About 10,000 are arable, 1300 pasture, 150 woodland, and the remainder waste and bog: the land, except towards the south, is cold, wet, and stony; and the system of agriculture, except on the farms of resident proprietors, is in a very unimproved state. The waste land is chiefly mountainous, but under a better system of husbandry a great portion of it might be reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. The substratum is of the schistus formation, passing abruptly in the northern parts into every variety of transition rock; and towards the south, is found slate of good colour and very durable: near the village of Inniskeen are two quarries, in which more than 30 men are constantly employed. The principal seats are, Palace Anne, a stately mansion beautifully situated in the midst of extensive improvements, and near the junction of a romantic glen and the vale of Bandon; Fort Robert, a handsome residence on an eminence above the vale of Bandon, at the eastern extremity of the parish; Gardeville, Killynear, and Connorville or Carrigmore. Here is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held in the villages of Inniskeen and Castletown, *which see*.

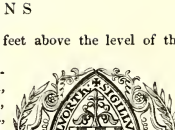
The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly forms a portion of the union of Carrigrohane and the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £675, one-fourth payable to the commissioners, one-fourth to the precentor, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is an old building; the glebe comprises 47¼ acres. The church, a small handsome edifice with a low tower and spire, was erected in 1791, by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £274 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to one-half of the parish of Ballymoney; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Inniskeen and Castletown. Of the three parochial schools within the parish, one, at Castletown, was built by Lord Bandon, who endowed it with eight acres of land; another, at Inniskeen, has a house and garden given by the Duke of Devonshire; and the third is built on ground given by Wilmot Chetwood, Esq. On an isolated rock of clay-slate, a few yards to the south-west of the church, is an ancient round tower, 75 feet high, and 65 in circumference at the base, from which, for about 16 feet, its form is hexagonal, and thence to the summit circular: it was damaged by lightning a few years since, and towards the south is a fissure from which several stones have fallen. About half a mile south of the church is an ancient fort, in the centre of which is a large flagstone erect; and there are several of smaller size scattered over the parish.

KINNITTY, a post-town and parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 14 miles (W.) from Tullamore, and 64 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 2562 inhabitants, of whom 621 are in the town. This place was the site of a monastery founded in 557 by St. Finian (who became its first abbot), and which continued to flourish till 839, when it was destroyed by the Danes. It appears to have been soon restored, for the Annals of Mac Geoghegan notice the abbot Colga M'Conaghan as dying here in 871; he was considered the most elegant poet and learned historian of that period. The town contains 101 houses neatly built: it has a sub-post office in connexion with Parsonstown and Frankfort; and fairs on Feb. 9th, Ascension-day, June 23rd, Aug. 15th, and Oct. 2nd. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-

sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The parish comprises 13,894½ statute acres: it contains some good land, which is principally under tillage, and an extensive tract of bog; the surrounding district is noted for corn, and there are quarries of fine gritstone. Castle Bernard, the seat of the Bernard family, is a handsome mansion, situated in a picturesque demesne bordering on the Slieve-Bloom mountains, and commanding some agreeable views. The other seats in the parish are Letty-Brook, Glenview, and Cadamstown House.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; of the rectory, one moiety is impropriate in the representatives of Henry Jackson, Esq., and the other, with the vicarage, was united by act of council in 1796 to the rectory and vicarage of Litterluna, and the vicarage of Roscomroe, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £128. 1. 6., of which £38. 1. 6. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the entire benefice of the incumbent is £173. 1. 6. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1810; the glebe comprises 41*a.* 1*r.* 11*p.* The church was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, in 1813, by a loan of £500 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £176 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Litterluna and Roscomroe; there is a chapel in each. Of several schools, one is supported under the patronage of Col. Bernard, and an infants' and sewing-school by Lady Catherine Bernard; there is also a Sunday school, to which is attached a clothing fund, supported by the rector and Lady Bernard; and in the town is a dispensary. The O'Carrolls had a castle here previously to the forfeitures in the war of 1641; and near Castle Bernard is a Danish fort, from which some curious stone figures and valuable coins have been taken.

KINNURE, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Kinsale; containing 1121 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern coast, occupying a peninsulated tract of land projecting boldly into the Atlantic and terminating in Kinnure Point. It is bounded on the west by Oyster haven, and on the east by the creek of Donbogue; and comprises 1988 statute acres. The land is generally good, and chiefly under tillage, but the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state: the chief manure is seasand; lime is not to be obtained within less than nine miles' distance, and is consequently beyond the means of the ordinary farmer. Off Kinnure (or Keroda) Point is a shoal above high-water mark, nearly half a cable's length from the west side. At Pallis is a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Kinsale. The parish is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Shannon, and the tithe rent-charge is £64. 17., wholly payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tracton. There are some remains of the church, near the shore of Oyster haven; and at the point is a small peninsula of about two acres, called Doong, which is joined to the main land by an exceedingly narrow isthmus, the sides of which rise perpendicularly to more than 100 feet above the level of the sea.



Seal.

KINSALE, or KINGSALE, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (S.) from Cork, and 140 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 6182 inhabitants, of whom 6142 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Rincurran, and contains altogether 6918 inhabitants. This place, of which, from its very great antiquity, the origin is but imperfectly known, is supposed to have derived its name from the Irish *Cean Taile*, signifying "the headland in the sea," in allusion to the promontory called the Old Head; or from *Ciun Saila*, a "smooth sea or basin." It is also in some ancient Irish manuscripts called *Fan-na-Tuabrid*, or "the fall of the springs." On the Old Head, about 6 miles from the town, was an encampment, supposed, but on doubtful authority, to have been the residence of some of the ancient kings of Ireland, and of which the site is now occupied by the ruins of a castle built in the 12th century by the celebrated DE COURCY, who, having married into the family of the De Cogans, the first English grantees, became possessed of a large tract of country now forming the barony of Courcy, adjoining that of Kinsale on the south-west. The place appears from a very early period to have been a borough by prescription, as the charter of incorporation granted to the inhabitants by Edward III., in the 7th of his reign, states in its preamble that the town "was surrounded by Irish enemies and English rebels, and that the burgesses had always obeyed the king's orders in repelling the same, who had often by sea and land assailed the town, the walls of which had become ruinous and the burgesses unable to repair them." Power was therefore granted to choose a "sovereign;" to collect certain customs for repairing the walls; and to treat separately with, or make war upon, the Irish enemies. John de Courcy having become lord of Kinsale and also of the adjoining castle of Ringrone, was succeeded in his estates here by his grandson Milo, who near the latter place defeated Florence M'Carty More and a large party of his followers, and drove them into the river Bandon, where many of them were drowned.

In 1380, the French and Spanish fleets were pursued by the English into this haven, where an engagement took place in which the former were defeated with great loss, many of their ships taken, and 20 English vessels which they had made prizes recaptured. In the following year the inhabitants received a charter from Richard II., granting to the "Provost" and Commonalty, in consideration of the insult they had received from the Spanish and Irish enemies and the English rebels, the small customs of the port, at a yearly rent of ten marks, the surplus to be laid out in completing the walls of the town. Edward IV., in 1482, confirmed the charter; appointed the sovereign admiral of the port, with jurisdiction extending from the Bulman rock to Innishannon; and granted the

corporation all such rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of Cork. The inhabitants having countenanced the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, Sir Richard Edgecumbe arrived here on the 27th of June, 1488, with five ships and 500 men, to exact new oaths of allegiance from the Irish leaders; and on the day following, the townsmen, having sworn fealty to Henry VII. in the church of St. Multosia, and entered into recognizances, received a pardon; but they were compelled by the Earl of Kildare to renew their oaths in 1498. The town was partly consumed in 1594 by a fire which destroyed Cork-street.

In 1601, a Spanish fleet bringing assistance to the Irish insurgents entered the harbour, and landed its troops, on the 23rd of September. Immediately after the departure of the fleet, these forces, under the command of Don Juan D'Aquila, took possession of the town, which on their landing had been abandoned by the garrison, consisting at that time of only one company. The English army advanced on the 17th of October to the hill of Knock-Robbin, within a mile of the town, and commenced that memorable siege which has rendered this place so celebrated in the Irish annals. The castle of Rincurran, situated on the river, having been seized by the enemy as an advantageous post for annoying the English shipping, after sustaining for some days a severe cannonade, surrendered to the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy. The forces of the English were every day advancing, when, on intelligence that the northern army under O'Nial was in full march to join the Spaniards, it was resolved to divide the royal army, leaving one part under Lord Mountjoy to continue the siege of Kinsale, while the other, under Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, marched against O'Nial. Sir George, after a harassing and fruitless expedition, was compelled to return to Kinsale. In the mean time, the English received a reinforcement of 1000 men from England under the Earl of Thomond; 2000 infantry, with some cavalry, were also landed at Waterford, and 2000 infantry with a supply of military stores at Cork. Castle-ni-park, a fortress on the opposite side of the river, was attacked by the English, and compelled to surrender; but on summoning the town they were answered that "it was held for Christ and the King of Spain, and should be maintained against all their enemies." The northern army under O'Nial had now encamped within six miles of the town, cutting off all communication with Cork; and was approaching the English lines, when the Lord-Deputy, leaving Sir G. Carew to carry on the siege, marched against the insurgents with 1200 infantry and 400 horse, and routed them with great slaughter. All the Spaniards that had joined the insurgents from Castlehaven were either killed on the spot or taken prisoners; the enemy had on this occasion 1200 killed and 800 wounded, while, on the part of the English, one cornet only and a few privates were wounded. The Spanish commander, Don Juan, mistaking the vollies fired by the royal army in honour of their victory, for signals of the approach of the Irish forces, sallied out from the town to meet them; but perceiving his error, immediately retired, and on the arrival of the English before the gates, entered into terms of capitulation and surrendered the town, just at the time when the King of Spain was preparing to send large reinforcements, and to carry on the war with increased vigour. During the siege and the sickness that followed it, the royal army lost no less than 6000 men; but the fall of Kinsale, and the consequent destruction of the Spanish power in Ireland, at this critical juncture, were the means of saving the country. On the first landing of the Spaniards, the burgesses had delivered to Sir George Carew their charter, seal, mace, and royal standard, to preserve for them in safety; and on their subsequent application to him for their restoration, they were told that he considered them as forfeited, but that he would write to the queen in their favour. He was soon afterwards ordered to restore them to the corporation, on condition that they should, at their own expense, repair the town walls and find labourers to complete the new fortress of Castle-ni-Park, which they undertook to perform.

During the war of 1641, the Irish inhabitants were expelled from the town. In 1649, Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice entered the bay with a fleet, in order to make preparations for the landing of Charles II., but finding themselves blocked up by Blake and Dean, the parliamentarian admirals, they made their escape with four frigates to Lisbon; and on Cromwell's approach in the latter part of the same year, the town declared for the parliament. About the year 1677, the Duke of Ormonde erected for the defence of the town and harbour a new citadel, called Charles Fort. James II. landed here on the 12th of March, 1689, and after being entertained by Donough, Earl of Clancarty, proceeded to Cork. On the 14th, an army of 5000 French landed under the command of Count Lauzun and the Marquess de Lary, to join whom, James sent as many of the Irish under Major-General M'Carty. On the 14th of April, Admiral Herbert appeared off the harbour with his fleet, upon which the governor of Kinsale, Mac Elligot, mistaking it for the French fleet expected at that time, prepared to withdraw his forces that the French might take possession of the town; but on discovering his error, he returned for its defence. On the surrender of Cork in the following year, Brigadier-General Villiers was sent to take Kinsale, which was immediately abandoned as untenable by the enemy, who dispersed their troops in the adjacent forts. Major-General Tettan and Colonel Fitzpatrick, therefore, with about 800 men, crossed the river on the 2nd of October and marched to the old fort of Castle-ni-Park, which they assaulted and took by storm: the garrison retired into the castle of Ringroan, but on their entrance, three barrels of their gunpowder took fire at the gate, which was blown up, and about 40 of them destroyed; and Colonel Driscoll and about 200 of the garrison being killed by the artillery, the rest surrendered upon quarter. Charles Fort was then summoned, and the trenches of the besiegers were opened on the 5th of October; a breach was made, and a mine sprung; but just when the assault was about to take place, Sir Edward Scott surrendered upon honourable terms, and the troops were allowed to march out with their arms and baggage to Limerick. Brigadier-General Churchhill, brother to the Earl of Marlborough, was made governor of Charles Fort, and the town became the winter quarters of part of the English army; the walls on the land side were on this occasion destroyed by order of government. In 1691, the English and Dutch Smyrna fleets lay in the port, while the grand fleets of both nations guarded the

mouth of the harbour. The importance of the haven was soon after manifested by its affording a secure asylum to the Virginia and Barbadoes fleets, till an opportunity was found of convoying them in safety to their respective ports. On various subsequent occasions, also, especially during the last war, this port was a rendezvous for large squadrons of the British navy and for homeward and outward bound East and West India fleets.

The TOWN is pleasantly and advantageously situated near the mouth of the river Bandon, anciently called the Glaslin or Glasson, which here forms a capacious and secure harbour. The streets rise in a singular and irregular manner on the acclivity of an eminence called Compass Hill, the houses ranging tier above tier, most of them on sites excavated in the solid rock, or placed on the level of some projecting crag; the descent is dangerously steep, and the streets are inaccessible to carriages except from the summit of the hill, or from the main street, which takes an irregular course along the shore of the harbour. The total number of houses, many of which are well built and of handsome appearance, was, in 1831, 1266; and in 1841, 1707. The town is paved, and amply supplied with good water from numerous springs. It is much frequented during the season for sea-bathing, and several villas and cottages have been built in the village of Scilly and in the Cove, for the accommodation of visitors. It was lately in contemplation to build a bridge across the ferry on the river, from the town to Courcy's territory; and a new line of road to Bandon has been completed. The environs embrace some fine views of the sea, the harbour, and the estuaries which indent the adjacent country: the banks of the river are embellished with thriving plantations, and with several gentlemen's seats; and around the summit of Compass Hill is a pleasant walk, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and the windings of the Bandon. On the east of the town is Charles Fort, commanded by a governor and fort-major, and containing barracks for 16 officers and 332 non-commissioned officers and privates. There are two small libraries, supported by proprietaries of £5 shareholders and annual subscribers; a regatta was formerly held in July or August, and boat-races take place occasionally. A handsome suite of assembly-rooms has been built, and on the ground floor of the same building is a reading and news room.

The trade of the PORT, from its proximity to that of Cork, is but inconsiderable in proportion to its local advantages: it consists chiefly in the export of agricultural produce, and cattle, sheep, and pigs, the estimated value of which, in a recent year, was £13,479; and the import of timber from British America, and coal, iron, and salt from England and Wales, the estimated value of which, in the same year, was £18,262. The number of vessels that entered inwards from foreign parts, during the year 1835, was five, of the aggregate burthen of 1062 tons, and one cleared outwards with passengers; in the coasting-trade, during the same year, 62 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 12,753 tons, entered inwards, and 34, of the aggregate burthen of 5201 tons, cleared outwards. The staple trade of the town is the fishery, in which 87 small vessels or large boats, called hookers, of the aggregate burthen of 1300 tons, are constantly employed, exclusively of several smaller boats. Sprats and herrings are taken in seins within the harbour and bay, as far as the Old Head; haddock, mackerel, turbot, gurnet, cod, ling, hake, and larger fish, in the open sea; and salmon, in almost every part of the river. The value of the fishery is estimated, on an average, at £30,000 per annum. The Kinsale fishermen have long been noted for the goodness of their boats and their excellent seamanship: their services in supplying the markets of Cork and other neighbouring towns, and their skill as pilots, procured for them exemption from impressment during the last war.

The HARBOUR consists of the circling reach of the river, and a broad inlet which separates the town from the village of Scilly; and, though much less extensive than that of Cork, is deep, secure, and compact, being completely land-locked by lofty hills. It is defended by Charles Fort, nearly abreast of which is a bar having only 12 feet of water at low spring tides. The entrance is marked by two lofty lights; one in Charles Fort for the use of the harbour, a small fixed light, elevated 98 feet above high-water mark and visible at the distance of six nautical miles; and the other on the Old Head, consisting of 27 lamps having an elevation of 294 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and displaying a bright fixed light visible at a distance of 23 nautical miles. Vessels arriving at low water, and drawing more than 11 feet, must wait the rising of the tide before they can proceed across the bar. The usual anchorage is off the village of Cove, about a cable's length from the shore; but there is water enough for the largest ships any where in the channel of the river, which lies close along the eastern shore up to the town. The river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Colliers' quay, 12 miles above the town. At Old Head is a coast-guard station, which is the head of the district of Kinsale, including those of Upper Cove, Oyster Haven, Old Head, How's Strand, Court-M'Sherry, Barry's Cove, Dunny Cove, and Dirk Cove; the whole comprising a force of 8 officers and 63 men, under the superintendence of a resident inspecting commander. The inhabitants, in expectation of assistance from government, lately subscribed £4000 towards the erection of a bridge over the Bandon, the expense of which was estimated at £9000; but their application was not successful. The erection of a bridge at this place would open in a direct line the whole of the western coast as far as Baltimore, comprehending 180,000 acres of a rich agricultural district, and would greatly promote the trade of the port and the prosperity of the town, which suffered greatly by the removal of the dock-yard and other public establishments. In the town is a large ale-brewery and malting establishment; and in the neighbourhood are several flour-mills. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 4th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 21st, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, farming utensils, friezes, coarse flannels, and other articles. Two mails from Cork and one from Bandon pass daily through Kinsale. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The charter of INCORPORATION granted by Edward III. was confirmed and extended by subsequent sovereigns to the time of Elizabeth, who by patent dated May 10th, in the 31st year of her reign, confirmed all former privileges and possessions; extended the limits of the corporate jurisdiction; gave the sovereign and

commons the authority of admiral, searcher, and gauger, from the Old Head to the Durseys; constituted the sovereign, recorder, and two of the ancient burgesses, justices of the peace and of gaol delivery; and granted markets on Wednesday and Friday, and a fair on St. Bartholomew's-day and for three days after. This charter, upon which the corporation acted and regulated its proceedings until the passing of the act 3d and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, was, together with all preceding charters, ratified by James I., who, in 1609, confirmed to the sovereign and commons all their rights, liberties, and possessions, excepting only the sovereign's appointment of admiral, which he transferred to the constable of the fortress of Castle-ni-Park; and on account of their sufferings from the Spanish invasion, the king granted them an annual rent of £20 for 21 years, which was in part subsequently continued. In the 19th of that reign a charter was bestowed incorporating a mayor, two constables, and merchants of the staple, with the same privileges as had been granted to Youghal. All subsequent grants were merely fairs or pecuniary aids, with the exception of a new charter by James II., in 1688, which did not continue in force. The corporation, down to 1840, consisted of a sovereign and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a common-speaker, recorder, town-clerk (who was also clerk of the crown and peace), chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, a water-bailiff, and other officers. The sovereign and all other officers of the corporation were elected by the court of d'oyer hundred, consisting of the members of the corporation generally; and the burgesses and freemen were chosen solely by the council, which consisted of the sovereign, common-speaker, and burgesses. The sovereign, who was a justice of the peace for the borough and for the county, and also coroner for the borough, was chosen annually on the 29th of June (and sworn into office on the 29th of September); and the other officers, as vacancies occurred, on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day. In 1840, the inhabitants adopted the 9th of George IV., cap. 82, for cleansing and lighting.

It is not known exactly at what time the borough first exercised the elective franchise, but it returned two members to parliament long prior to 1652, and continued to do so without interruption till the Union, since which time it has returned only one to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously vested in the corporation, was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, extended to the £10 householders; the total number of registered electors in 1841 was 300, of whom 277 were £10 householders, and 23 freemen. The old municipal borough and liberties comprised an area of 11,000 acres, within the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates; a new parliamentary boundary was in 1832 drawn close round the town, including the village of Scilly, and comprising an area of 273 acres. By the act of the 59th of George III., cap. 84, the borough and liberties, for the purposes of county taxation, were constituted a distinct barony. The corporation used to hold a court of record (before the sovereign and recorder, or either of them) for the determination of pleas to any amount within the town and liberties, which latter extended up the Bandon river above Innishannon, eastward to Oyster haven, and westward to every harbour, bay, and creek, as far as Dursey Island. Sessions were held twice in the year before the sovereign, recorder, and two associate justices selected from the elder burgesses, with exclusive jurisdiction in all cases not capital; and a court of conscience is still held every Wednesday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* late currency. The town-hall is a spacious and neat building, commodiously adapted to the public business and for holding courts. The borough gaol is also commodious, and well adapted to the classification of the prisoners.

The late municipal borough comprised the whole of the parish of Kinsale or St. Multose, and a small portion of the parish of Rincurran. The former contains only 379 statute acres, principally in demesnes; the scenery is highly interesting, and strikingly diversified. The chief seats are Garretstown, Ballymartle, Ballintober, Rathmore, Knockduffe, Snugmore, Heathfield, Fort Arthur, Knockrobbin, and Pallastown. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in T. C. Kearney, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £24. 17., half payable to the impropriator, and half to the vicar, whose income is augmented by an assessment for minister's money, at present amounting to £87. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built in 1811, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £360 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe is situated on the western side of the town, and comprises 3 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Multosia, by whom it is said to have been erected in the 14th century as the conventual church of a monastery she had founded, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, for the repair and enlargement of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £1361. It contains two handsome monuments of Italian marble; one of them to various members of the Southwell family, settled here in the reign of Charles I.; the other, which is beautifully executed, to the memory of Catharine, relict of Sir John Perceval, Bart., and of the same family: there is also a monument of white marble to Captain T. Lawrence and his lady, erected in 1724, with their armorial bearings. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union comprising also the parishes of Rincurran, Dunderrow, and Teighsasson or Taxax. The principal chapel is a spacious edifice, erected in 1834 by subscription, and has an altar-piece embellished with paintings of the principal events in the life of Christ. There is a small chapel belonging to the Carmelite friary, and a handsome Carmelite chapel of greater size is now in course of erection; the cost of this building, which stands north-west of the town, will exceed £2000: there is also a chapel at Ballinamona. The parish contains places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Of the various schools, the grammar school has an endowment partly by the corporation, and partly by the family of De Clifford, of King's-Weston, in the county of Gloucester, producing a salary of £50 for the master, who has also a large house, play-ground, and garden, given by the Southwell family. A fever hospital and a dispensary have been established. An institution called the Gift House, in which eight widows of decayed Protestant tradesmen receive a weekly allowance of two shillings, is supported by the Southwell family; and there is an ancient parochial almshouse, containing 16 rooms for superannuated poor, each of whom receives a portion of the weekly contributions at the church. The union

workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £100 subject to a rent of £16. 10. per annum, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5900, and is constructed to receive 500 paupers.

There were formerly an abbey of Canons Regular, of which Colgan says St. Gobban, disciple of St. Ailbe, was abbot in the 7th century; and an abbey of Carmelite friars, founded, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Robert Fitz-Richard Balrain, in 1334; but there are no remains of either. On the promontory on the opposite side of the river, are extensive remains of the old fortress of Castle-ni-Park; it was of hexagonal form, with bastions at the angles: the towers, intrenchments, and fosse are nearly entire. Of the town walls, which were destroyed in 1690, three of the gates were remaining till near the close of the last century; Nicholas-gate was removed in 1794, Friars-gate in 1796, and Cork-gate in 1805: a small portion of the last may still be seen, on the north side of Cork-street; and in Newman-place may be traced the only portion of the walls now remaining. Near the village of Scilly, and near Charles Fort, are valuable chalybeate springs, formerly much resorted to, and still generally regarded as an excellent tonic. This town gives the very ancient title of Baron Kingsale to the family of De Courcy, originally created in 1181. His lordship is premier baron of Ireland; he has the privilege (granted by King John to De Courcy, Earl of Ulster,) of wearing his hat in the royal presence, which was asserted by the late John, Baron Kingsale, at Dublin Castle, before his late Majesty George IV., on his visit to Ireland in August, 1821. He has also the privilege of having a cover laid for him at the royal table at coronations, and on all other state occasions.

KINSALEBEG, a parish, in the union of Dungarvan, barony of Decies-within-Drum, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, separated from the town of Youghal by the river Blackwater; containing 3250 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5789 statute acres. The soil is fertile; and there is a ferry to Youghal: at Piltown is a large flour-mill. The principal seats are D'Laughtane House, Monatrea, Mayfield, Woodbine Hill, Springfield, Bayview, Rock Lodge, Harbour View, and Ring. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to that of Lisgenan, and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of Kinsalebeg is £607. 11., two-thirds payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar; and the tithe of the entire vicarial benefice is £352. 10. The glebe of the union comprises 12 acres. The church is a neat structure, erected by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1821. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clashmore, and has a chapel at Piltown. Near D'Laughtane House was formerly a castle, called Ballyheny: Piltown was the residence of Judge Walsh, the supposed author of the commission to the insurgents in the reign of Charles I. There is a large rath in the parish.

KINSEALY, a parish, in the union of Balrothery, barony of Coolock, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (S.) from Malahide; containing 718 inhabitants. It comprises 2129 statute acres, and is well cultivated: Feltrim Hill, on which are the remains of an encampment, command magnificent sea and mountain views. Under this hill is a limestone-quarry, in which fossils are frequently found, and near it is a holy well. Abbeville, a spacious mansion, was erected by the late Right Hon. J. C. Beresford; in the gardens is a green-house more than 400 feet long. The other seats are Greenwood, Feltrim, Auburne, Clairville, and Kinsealy House. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Swords; the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £168. 12., one-third payable to the lessee of the economy estate, and two-thirds to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kinsealy forms part of the district of Baldoyle and Howth; a small neat chapel with a spire was erected here by subscription in 1834. The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a picturesque ruin covered with ivy.

KINVARRA, a market, post, and sea-port town, and a parish, in the union of Gort, barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 7 miles (N. W.) from Gort, and on the bay of Kinvarra, which is within the bay of Galway; containing 6586 inhabitants, of whom 959 are in the town. About the reign of Henry VIII., Rory More Darag O'Shaughnessy took the castle of Doon, here, from Flan Killikelly; totally demolished it; and erected one near its site, which he named Doongorey. In 1642 this became the property of Thomas Taylor, who encircled it with a strong bawn or wall; and it is now in a good state of preservation. On the 1st of November, 1755, the day of the earthquake at Lisbon, a castle on the western boundary of the parish, which had formerly belonged to the O'Heynes, was destroyed to its foundation, and a portion of it swallowed up; and at the same time, the chimneys and battlements of Cahirglissane rocked, and then fell into a chasm formed by rending the rock to the depth of several fathoms. The parish, with that of Duras, comprises 11,289½ statute acres, and is moderately well cultivated, producing excellent wheat; sea-weed is used as a manure, and limestone is abundant. Fresh water is scarce, but attempts are being made to obtain a larger supply. The town, in 1841, contained 160 houses; it has a sub-post office to Ardrahan, and is a constabulary police station. The market is on Wednesdays and Fridays, and great quantities of corn are sold; fairs are held on May 18th and Oct. 17th, principally for the sale of sheep. A quay, about 50 yards long, was built here in 1773 by J. Ffrench, Esq., great-grandfather of the present Baron de Basterot; it was lengthened and raised in 1807, and such an addition was made to it in 1808 as converted it into a kind of dock. At high tide there are 12 feet of water at the pier, which is then accessible to vessels of 150 tons' burthen. Sea-weed to the value of £20,000 is landed here during the spring, from boats, of which from 60 to 100 sometimes arrive in one tide. It has been proposed to establish a steam-vessel, to ply regularly between this place and Galway; and a canal hence to the river Fergus would greatly benefit the intervening country, by facilitating the importation of sea-weed, sea-sand, and turf, and the exportation of corn. The principal seats are Thorn Hill, Northampton, and Sea Mount.

The parish is a prebend, rectory, and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh: the rectory is appropriate to

the see, and the prebend partly to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the benefice of Ardrahan; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan. The tithe rent-charge is £196. 10., of which £39. 7. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £18 to the prebendary, £26. 5. to the vicars-choral, £70. 17. 6. to the incumbent of Ardrahan, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of 3½ acres. The gross yearly revenue of the prebend, arising from portions of tithe of various parishes, is about £56. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kinvarra, Duras, and Killina, and has a large chapel, erected in 1816 at an expense of £2000, on land given by the Baron de Basterot, with a neatly planted burial-ground; there is also a chapel at Duras Park, erected at the expense of P. M. Lynch, Esq. This is the benefice and residence of the Roman Catholic bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora. There are some remains of the church, which was for ages the burial-place of the O'Haynes and Magraths, no others being allowed to be interred within its walls. Near the shore are two extensive subterraneous caverns. A castle stood near the pier, but its materials have been used in building.

KIPPOGUE.—See Cappog.

KIRCUBBIN, a market and post town, in the parish of Innishargy, union of Newtown-Ardes, barony of Ardes, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 8¾ miles (S. E.) from Newtown-Ardes, and 96¼ (N. by E.) from Dublin, on the road from Belfast to Portaferry; containing 623 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the shore of Strangford lough, is of very recent origin, having been built since the year 1790, previously to which time there were not more than five houses in the place. The present town contains 136 houses, for the greater part neatly built; and the inhabitants carry on a small but prosperous trade. The manufacture of straw hats and bonnets, of which great numbers are sent every year into the interior, affords employment to most of the industrious female population of the town and adjoining parishes; large quantities of kelp are burned and sent annually to Liverpool, and corn and potatoes are shipped hence for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets to a considerable extent. The situation of the town, close to which is an excellent landing-place, affords every facility of conveyance by land and water. A sub-post office here is in connexion with Newtown-Ardes. The market is held every third Wednesday, and is well supplied with provisions of every kind and with brown linens; fairs are held on the 28th of April, May, August, and November. A market-house, with a brown-linen hall in the rear of it, was erected by the late Hon. Robert Ward; the same family more recently expended a considerable sum in the erection of quays for the greater convenience of shipping the produce of the neighbourhood. A court leet and baron is held every three weeks by the seneschal of the manor, in which pleas are entertained to the amount of £20, with jurisdiction over all the parishes of the union; and the magistrates hold a petty-session here every alternate Monday. The district forms a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, and patronage of Trustees.

KIRKDONNELL.—See Dundonald.

KIRKINRIOLA, or Kirconriola, a parish, in the union of Ballymena, barony of Lower Toome, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, on the road from Belfast to Londonderry; containing, with the post-town of Ballymena (which is separately described), 8843 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Kilconriola and Ballymena, comprises 6390 statute acres, in a very indifferent state of cultivation. The soil is light and sandy, in some parts intermixed with stones, and consequently unproductive without great labour and expense; the farms are small, and chiefly in the occupation of persons who, dividing their attention between agriculture and the spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen, expend but little capital on the land, and pay but little attention to its improvement. There are considerable tracts of waste and a large extent of bog. In the valley of the river Braid are indications of coal, but no mines have yet been opened; and there are extensive quarries of stone in several parts of the parish, from which was raised all the stone for building the houses and bridges in the town and neighbourhood. The principal seats are The Green, Hugomont, Brigadie, and Ballygarvey.

Before the dissolution of religious houses, this parish was an appropriation of Muckamore Abbey. It is now an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Connor; the rectory is impropriate, by purchase from the Earl of Mountcashel, in William Adair, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £167. 13., the whole payable to the impropriator. The stipend of the curate is £82 per annum, of which £31. 10. are paid by the impropriator, £32. 10. from Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund, and £18 from a tenement in Ballymena. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £73. 16., in 1823, is near the church; the glebe comprises six acres, valued at £16 per annum. The church was built in 1712, at the extremity of the parish, for the convenience of the town, and was repaired and enlarged in 1822, for which purpose a loan of £100 was granted by the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Ballymena, and comprising also the parish of Ballyclug: there are chapels at Ballymena and Crebilly; also three places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. Guy's free school is supported by a bequest of the late John Guy, Esq.; the school-house was built at an expense of between £400 and £500, and the master has a house and garden rent-free: there are numerous other schools, the master of one of which, the diocesan school, receives a salary of £120 per annum. Some remains exist of the ancient parish church, which appears to have been a spacious and handsome structure; but they are diminishing rapidly by the removal of the materials, for gravestones. There are several encampments in the parish; the most conspicuous is on the high grounds above Ballingarvey, near which, in the townland of Bottom, is a fine circular fortress, surrounded by a fosse and vallum. Not far from the glebe-house was a mass of rock, 30 feet in circumference and 8 feet high, called the Standing stone, of which no tradition is extant; it was blown up in the year 1841. Near the town of Ballymena, on the bank of the Braid water, and situated opposite Ballymena Castle, is a very remarkable moat rising from the brink of the river to a great height, and now covered with a plantation.

KNAVENSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of West Ophaly, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Kildare, and on the road from Monastereven to Rathangan; containing 65 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated on the Grand Canal, comprises 618¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter, and the vicarage until lately formed the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Kildare, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £9. 9., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as vicarial tithe; the rectorial tithes have never been brought under any valuation, but have from time immemorial been let with the lands. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe; the members of the Established Church attend divine service at the church of Lackagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kildare.

KNIGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of Nenagh, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 2¾ miles (N.) from Nenagh, and near the river Shannon; containing 1572 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4515 statute acres. The principal seats are Riverview and Ballyhenny. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Nenagh: the tithe rent-charge is £214. 12. 4. There are some remains of the church, covered with ivy; and of the castle of Knigh, near which is a fine limestone-quarry.

KNOCK, a village or post-town, in the parish of Kilmurry, union of Kilrush, barony of Clonderlaw, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Kildysart, on the road to Kilrush; containing 115 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the north-western side of Clonderlaw bay, and comprises 26 houses, several of which are ornamented in the rustic style and have tastefully disposed shrubberies and gardens attached. It is a station of the constabulary police, and petty-sessions are held weekly on Friday. Here is a small pier, where sea manure is landed, and whence corn is occasionally forwarded in boats to Limerick.

KNOCK, or Knockdrumcalry, a parish, in the union of Swinford, partly in the barony of Clanmorris, but chiefly in the barony of Costello, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (E.) from Clare, and on the road from Claremorris to Swinford; containing 3374 inhabitants. The parish comprises 11,704½ statute acres, and is partly under an improving system of tillage; there is a great quantity of bog. The principal seats are Ballyhoole and Aden. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kiltullagh; the tithe rent-charge is £28. 4. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Aughamore; in each is a chapel.

KNOCK, or Knough, a parish, in the union of Navan, barony of Morgallion, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Nobber, on the road to Slane; containing 602 inhabitants. The place is said to have been the site of a priory founded in 1148, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, by Donchad Hua Kervail, prince of the territory, and Edan Coollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine; but there are no vestiges of the establishment, nor have any particulars of its history been recorded. The parish comprises 975¾ statute acres; there is a tract of bog, which extends into the adjoining parishes, but it is nearly exhausted. Gravelmount is a spacious and handsome house; the demesne comprises about 160 statute acres, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. A manufacture of tiles, garden-pots, and all kinds of coarse pottery, is carried on. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Castletown-Kilpatrick; the tithe rent-charge is £51. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Castletown-Kilpatrick. There are some very slight remains of an ancient church.

KNOCKADERRY, a village, in the parish of Clonelty, union of Rathkeale, barony of Glenquin, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newcastle, on the road to Ballingarry; containing 73 houses, and 366 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Ascension-day, Sept. 9th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 19th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Not far from the village is Knockaderry House, the ancient seat of the D'Arcy family; it is pleasantly situated beneath the shelter of a hill, and surrounded by thriving plantations. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village; also a national school.

KNOCKANE, a parish, in the union of Killarney, barony of Dunkerron, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Killarney; containing 5191 inhabitants. This very extensive parish is situated on the river Laune, which, flowing from the Lower Lake of Killarney into the harbour of Castlemaine, forms its northern boundary; and also on the river Blackwater, by which it is bounded on the west. It comprehends an area more than 40 miles in circumference, and comprises 57,993 statute acres. With the exception of some low grounds near the Laune, the parish is chiefly occupied by a lofty and extensive range of mountains, called "M'Gillycuddy's Reeks" from the ancient and powerful sept of that name, who from a very remote period were lords of this territory, and whose descendants are still resident here. During the wars of Elizabeth, and also during those of Cromwell, these mountains were the secure retreat of this sept, one of which, Donogh, having embraced the peace offered by the Marquess of Ormonde, raised several companies of foot for the king's service, obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Earl of Clancartie, and afterwards commanded Lord Muskerry's regiment at the siege of Limerick, where he was taken prisoner. The principal of the mountains is *Garran Tual*, which rises to the height of 3404 feet above the level of the sea, being the most elevated point in Ireland. The approach to it from Sir A. Blennerhasset's shooting-lodge is between ridges of rock, through a long and wide valley which gradually contracts itself into a narrow passage called the Hag's Glen, of terrific wildness; and the way is continued along the brow of a rocky precipice overhanging one of the lakes, of which there are several in this mountainous region, and under a projecting crag called the Hag's Tooth through a very confined passage hemmed in with huge masses of rugged rock. From the summit is a most magnificent view, embracing the course of the Shannon from Loop Head

to Limerick, with a large portion of the county of Clare; the bays of Dingle and Castlemaine; the Tralee bay and mountains, to the north-west; and, to the south and west, the Bantry mountains, the Dursey islands, and the coast of Kerry with its numerous inlets. Of the lakes in the interior, Lough Cara is the most conspicuous; part only of the Lower Lake of Killarney is visible from Garran Tual, the other being concealed by the intervening heights. The remaining Reeks range in parallel ridges; on several are small lakes, and the view to the south-west comprehends a beautiful expanse of mountain scenery, including the Glencar mountain and others, intersected with deep glens and extensive wilds. The Reeks consist of soft argillaceous schistus or sandstone, large masses of which frequently detach themselves and roll down; the larger rocks are of a grey silicious stone intersected with thick veins of quartz, and in the interstices are found small hexaedral prisms of rock-crystal, and some coarse amethysts.

Between the Purple mountain and M'Gillycuddy's Reeks, is a singular defile called the *Gap of Dunloe* or *Dunlogh*. The entrance is extremely narrow; and the mountains on each side rise perpendicularly to a towering height, throwing a deep shadow on the waters of a lake, between which, on one side, and the lofty cliff on the other, is a narrow road in which are scattered masses of broken rock: these impede the progress of carriages beyond a certain point, and impending crags of threatening aspect render the passage to pedestrians apparently hazardous. Several small bridges are thrown over the stream which runs through the defile. This pass opens into the valley of Coome Dhuve, at the western extremity of which is a very considerable lough, called the Red-Trout lake; and opposite the termination of the defile, is a beautiful waterfall of great height, the water of which descends into a succession of small lakes that occupy the whole extent of the valley. The Gap affords excellent pasturage for sheep; it was formerly covered with wood. From a bank on the south side is a splendid view of the Upper Lake of Killarney, with its richly wooded islands and surrounding mountains, among which the ornamental tower at Gheramine is seen to great advantage.

The lands under cultivation are chiefly in tillage, but a very large portion of the parish is mountain pasture; the soil is light and gravelly, and interspersed with tracts of bog. The system of agriculture is gradually improving: at Manus is a limestone-quarry, which is extensively worked, chiefly for agricultural purposes; at Glencare is a small slate-quarry, and slate is also found in the Gap of Dunloe. Dunloe Castle, formerly the residence of the O'Sullivan family, was built by the O'Sullivan More, by whose descendant it was occupied at the time of its bombardment by General Ireton during the parliamentary war: it is situated about a mile from the Lower Lake of Killarney, on a steep bank rising from the river Laune, and in the midst of a thickly wooded demesne, and commands a fine view of the Lower Lake, and of the scenery of the Gap, with the M'Gillycuddy mountains. The other seats are, Beaufort House, built on the site of Short Castle; Whitefield, the residence of M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks; Churchtown, of Sir A. Blennerhasset; Cullina; and Glencare. There are also several sporting-lodges near Lough Cara, the beauty of which has been much increased by the plantations of M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks. The river Laune produces excellent salmon, and the mountains abound with wild-fowl and other game. The small village of Blackstones is surrounded by rocky hills and high mountains, in the rugged crags of which the yew, holly, and arbutus grow in wild luxuriance. To the north are two considerable lakes formed by the river Cara, and inclosed by lofty mountains; from the lower of which, the river flows into Dingle bay. Iron-works were established by Sir William Petty, and carried on till the middle of the last century, when they were discontinued for want of fuel, the timber of the neighbourhood being wholly exhausted: the hops and garden roses planted by the English settlers still grow here in a wild state. Fairs are held at Kilgobbinett on Feb. 11th and Dec. 21st; the former is a great fair for pigs, which are frequently sold to the amount of £4000. There is a police station at Beaufort, and petty-sessions are held at Tuagh every month.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £198: the glebe-house was built in 1825, by a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1828: there is a glebe of 20 acres. The church, a plain structure with a square tower, was originally built in 1812, by a gift of £800 from the same Board; but, having been burnt during the disturbances in 1822, was rebuilt in 1825, by a loan of £240 from the Board of Public Works. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with the exception of Glencare, forms part of the district of Killorglin; there is a chapel at Tuagh, and another at Glencare, which latter is in the district of Glenbegh. At Cullina are two national schools, towards the erection of the house for which the late Colonel Mahony bequeathed £100, and Kean Mahony, Esq., gives two acres of land towards their support. Near Churchtown are the ruins of Castle Cor, formerly the residence of the M'Gillycuddy family. Some remains exist of the old church, in the burial-ground; and at Kilgobbinett and Killoghane are those of other churches, or chapels of ease, the latter of which was dependent on Castle Cor. In the reign of Elizabeth, Glencare gave the title of Earl to Donald Mac Carty More, by whose descendants it was forfeited.

KNOCKANEY.—See ANEY.

KNOCKANURE, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Listowel, and on the river Feale; containing 1358 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Limerick, comprises 5950 statute acres; about one-half consists of good arable land, and the remainder of coarse mountain pasture and bog. The only seat is Riversdale. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory, which in 1607 was granted by James I. to Sir James Fullerton, is now impropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq.; the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavillin, also called the union of Listowel. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £58. 16. 11., two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Newtownsandes; the chapel, at Knockanure, is a small thatched building. The ruins of the church still exist, in the burial-ground.

KNOCKAVILLY, or KNOCKAVILLE, a parish, in the union of BANDON, partly in the barony of KINNALEA, but chiefly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Bandon, on the road to Cork; containing 2078 inhabitants. It comprises 6210 statute acres. The land is generally good, although light and based on clay-slate, and is admirably cultivated; the manure is lime brought from Ahirlow, or sea-sand from Innishannon. The principal seats are, Upton, the residence of the Rev. Somers H. Payne, who has erected a handsome barrack for a party of constabulary police in his demesne; Garryhankard; and Beechmount. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork; the tithe rent-charge is £487. 10., and the glebe comprises 54 acres of excellent land. Divine service, hitherto performed in a room licensed by the bishop, is now celebrated in a church, recently erected, and consecrated in May, 1844; it stands in the glebe, on a site given by the rector, the Rev. W. L. Beaufort, and was built at an expense of £666, whereof £566 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Knockavilly forms part of the district of Innishannon, and has a large handsome chapel. Here is a parochial school of 40 children, which Mr. Justin M'Carty has endowed with an acre of land, and to which the rector contributes £10, and the Church Education Society £5, annually; also a Sunday school.

KNOCKBREDA, or KNOCK-with-BREDA, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, CASTLEREAGH, union of BELFAST, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Belfast, on the road to Downpatrick; containing, with Ballymacarrett, 10,627 inhabitants. The ancient fortress called *Castle-Reagh*, or "the Royal Castle," which gives name to the barony, was the baronial residence of a branch of the O'Nials. It is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. by Aodh Flann, whose descendants possessed the Great Ardes, Toome, Massereene, Shankill or Belfast, and Carrickfergus. By inquisition in the reign of Elizabeth it appeared that Con O'Nial, the last of that powerful sept, possessed this castle, together with 224 townlands, which were all freehold, and also many others held by various tenures. In 1602, O'Nial having exhausted his cellars during a grand banquet which he gave here, sent some of his soldiers to Belfast to procure more wine; and the men there meeting with a party of the queen's soldiers, a battle ensued, and O'Nial was sent prisoner to Carrickfergus Castle, but was liberated the year following by the master of a Scottish trading vessel and conveyed to Scotland, where Sir Hugh Montgomery, in consequence of a surrender of most of his lands, obtained a pardon for him from James I., who had just ascended the English throne. After the decease of O'Nial, the castle fell into decay, and with the adjoining lands was purchased by the Hillsborough family; there are now no vestiges of it.

The parish is bounded on the north and west by the river Lagan, over which are two bridges connecting it with the parish of Belfast; and is intersected by the great Scottish road by way of Donaghadee. It comprises 8095¼ statute acres, of which 6968¾ are in the Upper and 1129½ in the Lower barony: the lands are chiefly under tillage, and in a high state of cultivation; there is neither bog nor waste land. Large quantities of tobacco were grown previously to its cultivation being prohibited. There are extensive quarries of clay-slate for building, and for repairing the roads; and on the townland of Gillinahirk was lately opened a fine quarry of basalt, of which a bridge has been built at Belfast over the river Lagan, which is navigable along the whole boundary of the parish. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and within the limits of Knockbreda are, Ormeau, the seat of the Marquess of Donegal; Belvoir Park, the residence of Sir R. Bateson, Bart.; Purdysburn, the splendid mansion of Narcissus Batt, Esq., built after a design by Hopper, in 1825, in the Elizabethan style; Orangefield; Fort Breda; Cherry Vale; and Ravenhill.

Previously to 1658 there were two separate parishes, called respectively Knock and Breda, and both rectories; but the church of the latter being in ruins, they were united into one rectory at the restoration of Charles II. The two villages long since disappeared, and a parish church was in 1747 built in the village of Newtown-Breda, *which see*. The rectory is in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of Sir R. Bateson, who purchased the advowson in 1825; the tithe rent-charge is £439. 14. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £825 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises nearly 20 statute acres. Ballymacarrett was formerly in this parish, but was separated by act of parliament in 1825, and made a distinct parish, by permission of the Rev. John Kinahan, the rector, who had a church built by subscription, and endowed the minister with £50 per annum out of the tithes of Knockbreda, which sum was afterwards augmented by the Board of First Fruits to £100: the living is in the gift of the Rector for the time being. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and Covenanters. Six almshouses, built by subscription in 1810, were endowed with £100 by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, late rector, who also bequeathed £100 to the poor; to whom Lady Midleton, in 1747, had left £50. On an eminence near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, are the picturesque ruins of Knock church; and near them are the remains of a cromlech, consisting of five large stones; and a Danish rath of conical form. Of Breda church there are no remains, except the cemetery inclosed with a high stone wall in Belvoir Park, in which is a small mausoleum built by Arthur Hill Trevor, who was created Viscount Dungannon in 1765.

KNOCKBRIDE, a parish, in the union of COOTEHILL, barony of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Bailieborough, on the road to Cootehill; containing 10,603 inhabitants. This parish comprises 18,693 statute acres, of which 857 are under water; there are about 1500 acres of bog and waste, the remainder being good arable and pasture land. Here is a large oatmeal-mill. A court is held monthly at Corronary, by the seneschal of the manor, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The glebe-house, situated near the church, was built in 1821 by a gift of £100 and a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 188 acres. The church, a small but very neat edifice in

good repair, was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £550 from the Board, in 1820. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are two chapels, one a good substantial edifice, erected in 1821; the other built more recently. Here is also a place of worship for Presbyterians, and one for Wesleyan Methodists.

KNOCKCOMON, or KNOCKMOON, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Slane; on the road from Navan to Drogheda, and on the river Boyne; containing 1000 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3500 statute acres. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Duleek; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, to whom the tithe rent-charge, £111, is payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions Knockcomon forms part of the district of Donore, or Rosnaree, at which latter place is a neat modern chapel; there is another at the Cross of Rathdrinath.

KNOCKCROGHERY, a village, in the parish of KILLENVOY, barony of ATHLONE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. E.) from Roscommon; containing 263 inhabitants. It consists of 46 houses, built on a hill; and has fairs on Aug. 22nd and Oct. 25th, the latter of which is a large sheep-fair. Here is a constabulary police station; and the manufacture of tobacco-pipes is carried on to a considerable extent.

KNOCKEA.—See CAHIRVALLAGH.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Cashel, on the road to Cahir; containing 3296 inhabitants. It comprises 9873 statute acres, and is moderately well cultivated; there is no bog, and the waste land is rapidly being brought into cultivation: here are several limestone-quarries. The principal seats are Rockwell, Westgrove, Garranlera, and Woodinstown. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, episcopally united in 1803 to the rectory of Doggstown, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ormonde; the tithe rent-charge of Knockgraffon is £533. 1. 6., and of the entire benefice £553. 16. The glebe-house was built in 1790, at a cost exceeding £1400, by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1788 by parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called New Inn, comprising this parish and Doggstown, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial school-house, with an acre of land, was given by the late rector. At Poolmucka is a dispensary. The moat of Knockgraffon covers a very considerable area, and, from its great elevation, forms a conspicuous object: contiguous are the ruins of the old church and of a castle; and a town or large village is supposed to have existed here formerly.

KNOCKLONG, or LONG, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Bruff, and on the road from Limerick to Mitchelstown; containing 1963 inhabitants. It comprises 4442 statute acres, about one-fourth of which is under tillage, and the remainder consists of rich meadow and pasture land, principally in large dairy-farms. The soil is in general very good, being based on limestone, of which there are two quarries; here is also abundance of bog. A butter-market is held on Tuesdays; and fairs are held at Knocklong on May 23rd and Oct. 1st, for fat-cattle, sheep, and pigs; the October fair has a large show of horses: fairs are also held at Knocktoran, on March 3rd, April 6th, July 29th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 20th. The Morning-Star river, which bounds the parish on the southern side, contains very fine trout. Knocklong is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Ancy; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Limerick, and the tithe rent-charge is £316. 19., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. There is a glebe of 6 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, and has chapels at Knocklong and Glenbrohane. The ruins of Knocklong Castle are on an eminence commanding very extensive views; it was the seat of the O'Hurleys, and near it are the remains of a church. In the grounds of Ryves Castle is an ancient burial-ground, with a lofty and handsome vault for the Lowe family, who were formerly proprietors of the castle. The Clangibbon family, also, had here the castle of Ballinahinch.

KNOCKMARK, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Donshaughlin, on the road to Trim; containing 630 inhabitants. It comprises 2876½ statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1811, to the vicarage of Colmolyn, and held with the impropriate cures of Derry and Kiltale; it is in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150, and of the entire benefice £299. 12. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1815, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £675 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe here comprises 29 acres, and there is also a glebe of five acres in Colmolyn, valued at £10. 10. per annum. The church was built in 1819, by a loan of £900 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donshaughlin.

KNOCKMOURNE, or KNOCKMORE, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, partly in the barony of BARRYMORE, partly in that of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in that of KINNATALOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Tallow, on the road to Rathcormac; containing 3376 inhabitants. It comprises 8836 statute acres, of which 75 are woodland, 250 bog, and the remainder arable land; the soil is good, and there is much limestone and some brownstone. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united at an unknown period, by act of council, to the vicarage of Ballynoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Corporation of Waterford. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £802. 19. 6., which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar; and the tithe of the entire vicarial benefice is £630. 5. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1828, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises three acres. The church has been recently rebuilt at a cost of £587, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Knockmourne is the head of a district, which includes the parishes of

Knockmourne, Ballynoe, and Mogealy, and has chapels at Conna, Ballynoe, and Lisnabrint.

KNOCKMOY.—See ABBEYKNOCKMOY.

KNOCKNEGAUL, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, partly in the barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, county of LIMERICK, and partly in the ancient county of the city of LIMERICK, province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Fedamore; containing 1230 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2172 statute acres: the land is in general good, and the system of agriculture improving; the fences are, however, very indifferent, consisting of low walls of loose stones, except in the neighbourhood of Leamonfield, where the country is exceedingly interesting. The principal seats are Leamonfield and Ballyclough, both pleasantly situated, and commanding some finely varied scenery. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms part of the union of Nantinan and the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage part of the union and corps of the prebend of Kilpeacon in the cathedral of Limerick. The tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6., of which £116. 3. are payable to the precentor, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 11 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Loughmore. The ruins of the church, which was destroyed during the war of 1641, are close to the glebe-house.

KNOCKRATH, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, partly in the barony of SOUTH BALLINACOR, but chiefly in that of NORTH BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Rathdrum, on the road to Glendalough; containing 2331 inhabitants. It is in and near the beautiful vale of Clara; comprises 18,854¼ statute acres; and forms part of the rectory and vicarage of Rathdrum, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough: the tithe rent-charge is £101. Divine service is performed by one of the curates of Rathdrum, in a licensed chapel. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Rathdrum, and has a chapel in the village of Clara. Here are some remains of an old castle, and a rath.

KNOCKTEMPLE, a parish, in the union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (S. W.) from Charleville, and on the new road from Newcastle to Mallow; containing 2245 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Allua, near the northern confines of the county, and comprises 4618 statute acres. Part of the extensive bog called the Red Bog is within its limits; and a vein of culm has been discovered, but not yet worked. The seats are, Castle Ishen, the family mansion of Sir James Fitzgerald, Bart.; and Glenfield, an old mansion belonging to the Boyle family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the impropriate cure of Kilbolane, constituting the union of Knocktemple, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10.; and the entire income of the benefice, including the stipend of the impropriate curacy, £193. 13. 1. There is a glebe of 3 acres in this parish. The church of the union is in Kilbolane. In the Roman Catholic divisions Knocktemple forms part of the district of Freemount, which also comprises the parish of Kilbolane and the greater part of Shandrum, and contains the chapels of Freemount, Millford, and Kilbolane. At Freemount, in this parish, is a national school. Adjoining the mansion of Castle Ishen are the ruins of the ancient structure from which it derives its name.

KNOCKTOPHER, a town and parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the union of CALLAN, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Waterford; containing 1968 inhabitants, of whom 467 are in the town or village. This place was the principal residence of the Butlers, earls of Ormonde, of whom James, the second earl, in 1356, founded a monastery for Carmelite friars: the first prior, Henry Brown, received two parts of the temporalities of the see of Ossory, then in the king's hands; and the last prior, William, was made bishop of that diocese by Edward VI. The site and revenues of the establishment, at the Dissolution, were granted by Henry VIII. to Patrick Barnwell; and a regrant of the abbey and lands was made by James I. to Sir Nicholas White, Knt., from whose representatives the ancestor of the present proprietor, the Rev. Sir Hercules Richard Langrishe, purchased them. In 1365, the same Earl of Ormonde obtained from Edward III. the grant of a weekly market and several fairs; and the town appears to have enjoyed the privileges of a free borough by a kind of prescriptive right, which was acknowledged in a charter of James II. that never came into operation. The castle was taken in 1649 by the parliamentarian forces, commanded by Cromwell in person, and by his orders was immediately demolished. Knocktopher first sent members to the Irish parliament in 1661, and continued to do so till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The inhabitants by prescription chose a portreeve, chiefly for the election of their representatives, and in the charter of James II. the corporation is styled the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty;" but since the Union every municipal right has become extinct. The place is at present merely a village, containing 80 houses, of which several are neatly built; and has a post-office, and a constabulary police station. Both market and fair have been discontinued.

The parish comprises 4732¼ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; limestone abounds, and lead-ore is frequently found in the vicinity. Adjoining the village is the seat of the Rev. Sir H. R. Langrishe, an ancient mansion, part of which was the old abbey. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory: it was united by act of council, in 1676, to the rectories and vicarages of Kilneddy, Aughaviller, Kiltorkin, Dernahensy, Kilkeril, Kilkeasy, and Donemagan, together forming the union of Knocktopher, in the patronage of the Bishop; but in 1839 the parishes of Aughaviller and Kilkeasy were separated from it, and added to Kilmoganny. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £132. The glebe-house is on a glebe of 12 acres, and is a commodious house, with cheerful pleasure-grounds; there are other glebe lands in the union, comprising 25 acres. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1839 granted £114, is a neat edifice with a spire. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Ballyhale, comprising also the parishes of Derrynahinch, Aughaviller, and Kilkeasy, and part of the parishes of

Burnchurch, Jerpoint, and Kells; and containing five chapels, of which the chapel of Knocktopher is a neat edifice lately built by a Carmelite friar, which, with his house adjoining it, cost about £2000: a Carmelite friary is about to be established here. There is an allotment of 12 acres of land, given, by an Inclosure act for the commons of Knocktopher, to found a parochial school; but the appropriation has been neglected, and the ground taken possession of by the peasantry. A dispensary has been established. There are some remains of the ancient abbey, consisting of two arches of one of the aisles, together with the tower of the church, which in the lower part is square, and in the upper octangular. No remains exist of the castle, but the mount and fosse are still entire.

KYLE, or CLONFERTMULLOE, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of CLANDONAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Burros-in-Ossory, on the road to Roscrea; containing 1888 inhabitants. It comprises 7146 statute acres. Agriculture is improving; there is little bog, but a considerable quantity of mountain land. Charleville, a seat, the property of the White family, is situated in a handsome demesne. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Roscrea; the tithe rent-charge is £84. 16. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions Kyle is part of the district of Roscrea, and contains a chapel. There is a public school of 20 children, to which Sir C. Coote, Bart., and the Rev. W. Roe contribute. Here are the remains of an encampment; of the church; and of Ballaghmore and Cloneurse Castles.

KYLE.—See KILPATRICK, county of WEXFORD.

L

LABASHEEDA, or POUNDSTREET, a village, in the parish of KILLOFIN, poor-law union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Kildysart, on the lower road to Kilrush; containing 127 houses, and 606 inhabitants. From its situation on the Shannon, a considerable quantity of corn is brought to this village in winter, and sent in boats to Limerick; culm obtained in the vicinity is also sent hence to Limerick, Ennis, and other places: the erection of a small pier and quay would be of great advantage to the trade. There is a ferry across the Shannon to Tarbert. A court for Col. Wyndham's manor of Clonderlaw is occasionally held by the seneschal, for the recovery of small debts; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the village. Near it is a large Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome cruciform building.—See KILLOFIN.

LACK, a village, in the parish of MAGHERACULMONEY, union of LOWTHERSTOWN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing 99 inhabitants.

LACKAGH, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Galway, on the road to Castle-Blakeney; containing 3532 inhabitants. In 1504, Mac William of Clanricarde, O'Brien of Thomond, and other chieftains, suddenly captured Galway, but were soon afterwards defeated by the lord-deputy, the Earl of Kildare, at Knock-tuadh, in this parish, with great slaughter, when two of Mac William's sons were made prisoners; Galway was recovered, and Athenry surrendered. The parish comprises 12,996½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Annaghdown; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lackagh in the cathedral of Tuam, and the tithe rent-charge is £153. 7. 6., of which £75 are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel.

LACKAGH, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of WEST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Kildare; on the road to Monastereven, and on the Grand Canal; containing 1595 inhabitants. It comprises 8316 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the vicarage of Doneny, and in the gift of the Archbishop; the tithe rent-charge of Lackagh is £193. 16. 11., and the value of the whole benefice £226. 11. 5. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £415 and a gift of £323 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816; the glebe of the union comprises 19 acres. The church was rebuilt by aid of a grant from the same Board, in 1838. There are some remains of a castle that belonged to the Fitzgeralds; and of Mount Rice, a large mansion erected by the Rice family.

LACKAN, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Killala, and on the north-western coast; containing 2943 inhabitants, and comprising 7338 statute acres. The land is partly under tillage and partly in pasture; there are large tracts of bog and reclaimable mountain, and some quarries of freestone, limestone, and slate. Copper is supposed to exist at Castlerea, and there is a fine fishery at Baltra. The principal seats are, Castle Lackan, Curramore, Heathfield, and Lissadrone, which last commands views of the bay of Killala and of the Sligo, Leitrim, and Donegal mountains, and in the grounds of which are nine Danish forts, and a very strong chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, episcopally united to those of Templemurry and Kilcummin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lackan in the cathedral of Killala. The tithe rent-charge is £165, of which £75 are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar: the entire tithe of the benefice amounts to £180. 15. The glebe-house was built in 1777; the glebe consists of 20 acres. The church has been lately rebuilt, at a cost of £837, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lackan is the head of a district, comprising this parish and Kilcummin, and has a chapel.

LACKANALOOHA, a village, in the parish and union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 163 inhabitants.

LACKEEN, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, union of MALLOW, county of CORK, and

province of MUNSTER, 1¼ mile (W.) from Churchtown, on the road to Liscarrol; containing 79 inhabitants. It comprises only the townlands of Lackeen and Granard, containing 280 statute acres. The land is of excellent quality, and chiefly in tillage; limestone is quarried for burning, lime being generally used for manure, and the state of agriculture has been much improved. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the prebend of Lackeen in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £23. 5. The occasional duties are discharged by the curate of Churchtown. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lackeen is part of the union of Liscarrol. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground.

LADIES'-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of IGHTERMURRAGH, union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Castle-Martyr, on the road to Ballycotton; containing 45 houses, and 243 inhabitants. Here is the Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Ightermurragh, Garryvoe, and Bohilane; near which is a male and female national school.

LADY'S-ISLAND, WEXFORD.—See MARY'S (ST.).

LADYTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Naas; containing 292 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Liffey, comprises 268¾ statute acres. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Great Connell; the rectory is impropriate in Sir T. Molyneux, Bart., Sir G. Cockburn, K.G.H., and A. Rourke, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £71. 12., of which £47. 14. 8. are payable to the impropriators, and £23. 17. 4. to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Caragh and Downings.

LAGAN, county of LONGFORD.—See KILGLASS.

LAGHY, a village, in the parish of DRUMHOME, union of DONEGAL, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 159 inhabitants.

LAHAN, an island, in the parish of TEMPLECRONE, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It is situated on the coast called the Rosses, and comprises 33¼ statute acres.

LAHINCH, or LAHENZY, a village, in the parish of KILMANAHEEN, union of ENNISTYMON, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Ennistymon, and on the bay of Liscanor, on the western coast; containing 107 houses, and 433 inhabitants. This place has of late rapidly advanced on account of its fine bathing-strand, situated at the inner extremity of the bay, and much resorted to during the season. The roads in the vicinity have been greatly improved; and a bridge over the estuary of the river Inagh between this place and Liscanor has been recently completed, and allows of an uninterrupted drive along the coast from Miltown-Malbay to the cliffs of Moher. The village affords good accommodation for visiters, and races are generally held every season for their amusement. In the vicinity are the natural curiosities called the "Puffing Holes" and the "Dropping Well;" the former is described under the head of Miltown-Malbay; the latter is similar to the dropping well at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire: the surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque and diversified. In the village is the Roman Catholic chapel for this portion of the district of Ennistymon.

LALLYSCROSS, a village, in the parish of CASTLEMAGNER, union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 166 inhabitants.

LAMBAY, an island, in the parish of PORTRANE, union of BALROTHERY, barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Rush; containing 89 inhabitants. This island, which is situated off the eastern coast, appears to have belonged at an early period to the cathedral establishment of Christ Church, Dublin. By license from Edward VI., in the 5th of his reign, it was, with the consent of the chapter, granted by the archbishop to John Challonor and his heirs, at a fee-farm rent of £6. 13. 4., for the use of a colony which he had brought to inhabit it, on condition that within six years he should build a town for the habitation of fishermen, with a place of defence surrounded by a wall and ditch, and a convenient harbour for their boats. In the reign of Elizabeth the island was granted to Archbishop Ussher, who resided here for a considerable time, during which he is said to have written part of his works; after his decease it was purchased from his representatives by the family of Talbot, who are its present proprietors. It is about four miles in circumference, and forms an elevated ridge, with rocky knolls and cragged brows, strongly contrasting with the flat sandy shore of the main land, appearing like the last off-set of the Wicklow mountains in this direction, and corresponding with the detached heights of Ireland's-Eye, Howth, and Dalkey, at the opposite extremity. The isle comprises 595¾ statute acres, and is watered with numerous streams, and susceptible of cultivation, to which a portion of it has been subjected; it abounds with rabbits, sea-parrots, puffins, and Cornish choughs. The rocky grounds surrounding the island form a plentiful lobster and crab fishery, and are much frequented by the Lough Shinny fishermen, who carry on a lucrative trade here.

The channel between Lambay and the main land at Rush Point and Portrane, is about three miles wide; and 200 yards from the west end is the Burrin rock, dry at half tide, and on which a perch is placed: between it and the island are four fathoms of water. About a quarter of a mile from the north-western extremity of the island, or Scotch Point, is a cluster of rocks called "the Tailors," on which a beacon is placed; and between these rocks is a pier-harbour, built by a grant of £591. 11. from the late Fishery Board, and of £451. 7. from the proprietor, who afterwards obtained a sum from government for its completion. It has four feet depth at the entrance at low water, and small vessels may find good anchorage and shelter from the north-east and south-east gales. On the northern side of Lambay is the Cardurris rock: the remainder of the shore is lofty and precipitous, with clear ground at a short distance; and vessels may anchor in safety to leeward. Upon the south-eastern side is a spacious cavern, called "Seal Hole," from the number of seals that breed there; on the north side, between the Tailors

and Curdurris rock, is a cavern about 150 feet in length, with stalagmites rising from the floor, and stalactites depending from the roof. Experienced pilots for the Dublin coast, and supplies of excellent spring water, may always be obtained here; and on the island is a coast-guard station. The geological features are chiefly trap-rock, greenstone in massive beds, greenstone-porphyry alternating with small strata of clay-slate, conglomerate sandstone well adapted for millstones, greywacke, and greywacke-slate; the porphyry is found in abundance, and is susceptible of a very high polish: indications of copper are found. The castle erected here by Challonor is of polygonal form, and is occasionally inhabited by Lord Talbot de Malahide. In the Roman Catholic divisions the island forms part of the district of Rush; the first stone of a chapel was laid in 1833, by his lordship. There is an old burying-ground; also a well dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

LAMBEG, a parish, in the union of Lisburn, partly in the baronies of Upper Belfast and Upper Massereene, county of Antrim, but chiefly in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 2½ miles (N.) from Lisburn, and on the old road from Belfast to Dublin; containing 1967 inhabitants, of whom 218 are in the village. This parish, which is situated on the river Lagan, comprises 1567 statute acres, of which 376¾ are in the county of Antrim. The land is good, and the system of agriculture improved; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Lambeg House is a handsome modern mansion, formerly belonging to J. Williamson, Esq., author of an able treatise on the linen trade, and framer of the laws by which it is now regulated throughout Ireland; he was much persecuted for framing those laws, and was driven from his house and his native country by an infuriated mob. Chrome Hill, also a spacious modern mansion, was erected by R. Nevin, Esq., late of Manchester, who established here some extensive works for printing muslin, in which he first applied with success his invention of the "Ba Chrome," now universally used, and also introduced the oxyde of chrome into the ornamental department of the china manufacture, from which circumstance he named his estate. The village is about a mile north of Lisburn, with which and also with Belfast it is connected by houses continued along the road between those towns. The blanket manufacture established by the Wolfenden family, who settled in this part of the country about two centuries since, is still carried on. On the Lagan are two large bleach-greens; and further down the stream is the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Nevin, the buildings of which are capacious, and furnished with every modern improvement in machinery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate as mensal, but the whole of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £78, is given by him to the curate. The glebe-house was built in 1825, at a cost of £700, whereof £450 were a gift and £200 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 15 acres. The church occupies the site of an ancient monastery, said to have been founded in the 15th century by Mac Donell for Franciscan friars of the third order; it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower at the west end, and was enlarged in 1824 by a loan of £150 from the Board. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. From a part of the churchyard being called the Nuns' Garden, it has been supposed that there was a nunnery here; but no account of such an establishment is extant.

LANESBOROUGH, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the union of Roscommon, partly in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, but chiefly in the parish and barony of Rathcline, county of Longford, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Longford, on the road to Roscommon, and 66¾ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 581 inhabitants. This town derived its name from Sir G. Lane, whose lands of Ballyleagh and others in the county of Longford were erected into the manor of Lanesborough by charter of Charles II. in the 17th of his reign; and to whom was also granted a court baron, with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s., and a court of record for the determination of pleas to the amount of £200. The same charter constituted the town a free borough, under a sovereign and two bailiffs, who were annually elected, and of whom the former, with his deputy, was a justice of the peace; 12 burgesses, elected by a majority of their own body as vacancies occurred; and an indefinite number of freemen, admitted by the burgesses, by whom also a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers were to be appointed. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. For some time prior to the Union the corporation had exercised scarcely any other municipal duty than that of returning the members to parliament, and since that period it has become quite extinct.

The town is advantageously situated for trade on the river Shannon, over which are a beautiful new bridge of seven arches, and a swivel-bridge; erected by the commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Shannon, in 1844, and connecting the counties of Roscommon and Longford. The chief trade is the exportation of corn, pigs, and eggs, of which vast quantities are sent by the Shannon; eggs are also sent to Dublin by the Royal Canal from Killashee, to which place they are conveyed from Lanesborough by land carriage. The market, which is abundantly supplied with agricultural produce, is on Wednesday, and a fair is held on the 12th of February. The town has a sub-post office to Longford; and a constabulary police station. About a mile to the south is Rathcline, the seat of a branch of the White family, proprietors of the town, pleasingly situated at the base of Rathcline hill and on the shore of Lough Ree; and on the bank of the Shannon, about the same distance from the town, is Clonbony, commanding a fine view of the river and the town. The parish church of Rathcline, the chancel of which is in ruins, is situated here; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary. Adjoining the church, are the shattered remains of a large tower, which is said to have been destroyed from the opposite side of the river by the army of James II. Lanesborough gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Butler, of Newtown, in which it was revived after it had become extinct in the family of Lane.

LANGFIELD, EAST, or UPPER, a parish, in the union and barony of Omagh, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 6 miles (W.) from Omagh, containing, with the market-town of Drumquin (which is separately described), 3143 inhabitants. The old parish of Langfield was, in 1800, divided by act of council into the two parishes of East and West Langfield; the former portion comprises 9716¼ statute acres, of which 22¼ are water. The land in some parts is good, but the soil is generally light, particularly near the mountains, which, though lofty, afford good pasturage for cattle; the system of agriculture is slowly improving, and there is an extensive tract of bog. Excellent freestone is found at Claremore, and in several parts of the parish are indications of coal. The principal seats are Drumrane Lodge and Burle's Folly. The manufacture of linen is carried on in the farmhouses to a considerable extent. The townland of Magheraney, on which is the church, is the property of the Bishop of Derry. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £183. 15. The glebe-house, a good residence, was built in 1803, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 26 Cunningham acres. The church, which was erected in 1803, is a small neat edifice with a square tower; the Board of First Fruits gave £500 towards its erection, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £254 towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with that of West Langfield, forms the district of Langfield; there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. About a quarter of a mile from the parish church are the remains of an ancient church, with a burial-ground.

LANGFIELD, WEST, or LOWER, a parish, in the union of Castlederg, barony of Omagh, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 8 miles (W.) from Omagh, and on the road from Londonderry to Enniskillen; containing 5094 inhabitants. The parish comprises 23,906¾ statute acres, of which 176 are water, and about 6700 mountain and bog. The mountains afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep, and their declivities are in a state of progressive cultivation; a great portion of the bog is also being rapidly reclaimed, and the system of agriculture is fast improving. In Dunwest are extensive beds of coal in three strata, all easy of access; but though at every flood large masses are detached by the river Poe, and carried down the stream, no attempt has yet been made to work them: coal of very good quality is also found in other parts of the parish. In Kerlis are valuable quarries of freestone, from which was raised the stone for the portico of the court-house of Omagh and for other public edifices; the higher mountains, of which Dooish rises 1119 feet above the level of the sea, are of mica-slate. The river Poe rises in the mountains, and after passing through Drumquin falls into the river Foyle, about two miles below Omagh; there are several lakes in the parish, the largest of which is 58 acres in extent. The inhabitants combine with their agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen, and many of the females are employed in spinning linen and cotton yarn; there are a small tuck-mill for dressing home-made woollen-cloth, and several corn-mills. The parish is partly within the bishop's manor of Derg, and partly in that of Hastings, which was granted to Sir J. Davies by James I., under the name of Clonaghmore, and for which a court is held at Drumquin monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £221. 18. The glebe-house is a good and comfortable residence, situated near the church on a glebe of 50 acres, and embosomed in thriving plantations; there are also belonging to the rectory 10 townlands at Gortnasoal, about three miles distant, comprising together 1650 acres, of which about one-half are under cultivation, and the remainder mountain and bog. The church is a neat edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, together with that of East Langfield, constitutes the district of Langfield; a large chapel at Drumquin serves for both parishes. The parochial school is principally supported by the rector, who in 1820 erected a house for the master on the glebe, and assigned an excellent garden; he also erected a schoolhouse for another on the glebe at Loughmulharn, which he also supports. Some extensive remains exist of the spacious and handsome castle of Kerlis, or Curlews, built by Sir John Davies, prior to 1619, upon the manor of Clonaghmore, with freestone found on the spot, with which he likewise constructed a road eight feet wide and seven miles in length, leading over mountains and morasses, to his other castle on the Derg; much of the road may still be traced near the castle, paved with large blocks of stone. There are forts in various parts of the parish, some of which are very large and tolerably perfect.

LARACOR, a parish, in the union of Trim, barony of Lower Moyfenragh, county of Meath, and province of Leinster; containing, with the post-town of Summerhill (which is separately described), 2682 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8335 statute acres, of which about two-thirds are under tillage; the remainder, with the exception of some bog near Summerhill, is good pasturage. The western part consists of limestone-gravel, and the eastern of a strong clayey loam. The principal seats are Rock Lodge, Freffans, Spring Valley, Baymount, and Adamstown. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £311. 11. The glebe-house was built in 1813, by aid of a gift of £200 and a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, which it is intended to rebuild; it contains a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Colley Wellesley, Knt., this having been the burial-place of the Wellesley, as it still is of the Perceval, family. In the former parochial school-house at Summerhill, now used as a sessions-house, divine service is performed on Sunday evenings. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Summerhill, which includes the parishes of Laracor, Agher, Drumlargan, and Gallow; there is a chapel at Dangan, in Laracor, and another at Gallow. At Summerhill is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Munster, the minister of which receives an annual grant of royal bounty. The parochial school is now at Dangan, and there is a school at Rocklodge; a school in Summerhill is under the patronage of the

Presbyterian minister; and a national school is attached to the chapel at Dangan. Here are the ruins of Dangan Castle, which was the manorial seat of the Wellesleys, and in which the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess Wellesley, and Lords Maryborough and Cowley were born. It was a splendid residence, surrounded by a noble demesne, but was burnt some years since, and is now the property of Major Burrowes. Of Knightsbrook, formerly the handsome residence of the Perceval family, only the offices remain. This parish was for several years the residence of Dr. Jonathan Swift, afterwards Dean of St. Patrick's, who was instituted to the living in 1699; and of Esther Johnson, known by the poetic name of Stella.

LARAGHBRYAN.—See MAYNOOTH.

LARAH, a parish, in the union of COOTEHILL, partly in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, but chiefly in that of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Stradone, 8558 inhabitants. It comprises 17,282½ statute acres, including 180½ of water; 5166½ are in Upper Loughtee, and 12,116 in Tullaghgarvey. The state of agriculture is rather backward, and in the upper part of the parish is a quantity of bog: there are quarries of limestone, which is used for building and as manure. The principal seats are, Stradone House, a handsome structure in a well-planted demesne; and Ravenswood. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, forming part of the union of Drung; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge is £319. 11., of which £166. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the parochial glebe comprises 550 acres. The church, built in 1832, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, is a neat and commodious edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions this district is divided into Upper and Lower Larah, and has chapels at Larah and Cleffernah. On the townland of Knockatoother is a very remarkable cairn, and several Danish raths are scattered over the parish.

LARNE, a sea-port, market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (N.) from Carrickfergus, and 97 (N. by E.) from Dublin, on the road from Belfast to Ballycastle; containing 3515 inhabitants, of whom 2937 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Inver, and contains altogether 3345 inhabitants. This place is situated on the shore of Lough Larne, which was formerly called OLDERFLEET and gave name to a castle built on the extreme point of the promontory of Curraan, which forms the small bay adjacent to the town. This fortress, under the protection of which the town arose, is supposed to have been erected by a Scottish family named Bisset, to whom a settlement on this part of the coast had been granted by Henry III., and to have been subsequently improved by the English. Edward Bruce landed here in 1315, with an army of 6000 men for the conquest of Ireland; and Hugh Bisset forfeited his possessions by taking part in the rebellion. These were subsequently claimed in right of the same family, by James Mac Donnell, Lord of Cantyre, and after his death were granted by Queen Elizabeth during her pleasure to his son Angus, on condition that he should carry arms only under the crown of England, and pay annually a certain number of hawks and cattle. Olderfleet Castle was at that time considered so important a defence against the Scots, that in 1569, it was entrusted to Sir Moyses Hill; but it was dismantled in 1598. James I., in 1603, granted the entire headland to Sir Randal Mac Donnell, surnamed Sorley-Boy; and in 1612 gave the castle and lands to Sir Arthur Chichester, together with the right of ferry between this place and Island-Magee. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was attacked by the insurgent army from Ballymena, but the assailants were repulsed by the Tay fencibles, assisted by the yeomanry and inhabitants.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the eastern coast, and is divided into the Old and New towns, containing together 584 houses, most of which are well built, and of very neat appearance: the streets in the Old town are narrow and indifferently paved; the New town consists of one long and regular street, in which the houses are of stone. There are two public libraries, supported by subscription, both containing good collections. During the last century a very extensive trade was carried on in salt, of which large quantities prepared here from rock-salt imported from Liverpool were sent from this port to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia; the duties paid thereon, on the average, amounted to £18,000 per annum. About the middle of the last century, this was the only port in the north of Ireland from which emigrant vessels sailed. The present trade consists chiefly in the exportation of linens, oats, beans, flour, occasionally black-cattle, and a very considerable quantity of lime; and in the importation of coal, slates, wheat, and North American timber. The gross value of the exports in a recent year, exclusively of lime, was £66,309, of which £16,372 were for corn, meal, and flour, £9937 in provisions, and £40,000 in linens; the imports in the same year were £7255, whereof £5050 were coal, culm, &c. The number of vessels that entered inwards during the year was 340, of the aggregate burthen of 13,517 tons, and of which 298 were from British ports and 42 employed in the coasting-trade; and during the same year, 113 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 4339 tons, cleared out from Larne, of which 64 were bound to British ports and 49 were coasters. The port is a member of that of Belfast, and has an excellent harbour for small vessels, for which there is good anchorage between the Curraan and the peninsula of Island-Magee, in two or two and a half fathoms, quite land-locked; great numbers of vessels from Scotland anchor off this place, while waiting for their cargoes of lime from the Maghramorne works, in the parish of Glynn. There are some good quays on both sides of the lough, about a mile from the town; the water being too shallow to float vessels further up. The royal military road along the coast passes through Larne. A branch of the Belfast Bank has been established. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Lisburn. The market is on Tuesday; a great market is held on the first Monday of every month; and there are fairs on Dec. 1st and July 31st, for black-cattle, a few inferior horses, and pigs. A constabulary police force has been established; also a coast-guard station belonging to the Carrickfergus district. A court for the manor of Glenarm is held here every six weeks, and petty-sessions every alternate week.

The parish comprises 2210 statute acres of good arable and pasture land; the system of agriculture is slowly improving, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Limestone abounds, and is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes; at Ballycraigcy, about a mile to the north of the town, is a quarry of felspar, worked occasionally for building; and at Bankhead a fine stratum of coal has been discovered, but is not worked. The principal seats are, Gardenmore, an elegant villa; and the Curraan. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Dean; the tithe rent-charge is £102, of which £92. 16. 8. are payable to the curate, who receives also £23. 8. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1824, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 3¼ acres. The church, previously to its alteration in 1819, had some interesting details of ancient architecture. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrickfergus and Larne; a chapel was erected here in 1832 by subscription. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and with the Presbytery of Antrim; also for Wesleyan Methodists. A dispensary is supported by subscription. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 5¼ acres purchased for £477, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £4989, and is constructed to contain 400 paupers. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Olderfleet, on the promontory of Curraan. On the sea side, about a mile north of the town, is a cavern called the Black Cave, passing under the projecting base of a huge rock; the length of the cave, which is open at both ends, is 60 feet, and its height from 3 to 30 feet; the sides are formed of basaltic columns of large dimensions. On the shore of the lough, near Larne, are some singular petrifactions of a blue colour, apparently the result of a spring issuing from a bank at high-water mark. In a short road leading from the east to the north of the town is a chalybeate spring, at present little used.

LATTERAGH, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Burris-o'-leagh, and on the new line of road from Ncnagh to Clonmel; containing 1132 inhabitants. This place was celebrated at a very early period for its monastery, the foundation of which is uncertain. It became an extensive seat of learning; and St. Odran of Leatrach-odhrain, who died in 548, presided over the establishment, in which were at that time not less than 3000 monks. In 1304, the neighbourhood was laid waste by Tirlogh, son of Teig-Caoluiske, King of Thomond, who spared only the churches and the dwellings of the clergy. From this period no further notice of the monastery occurs, neither are there any remains of the buildings. The parish comprises 4065 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, united at a period unknown to the rectory and vicarage of Innisdadrom, together constituting the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Killaloe, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £103. 17. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe.

LATTIN, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Tipperary; containing 785 inhabitants. It comprises 2276 statute acres, principally in pasture and of a superior quality. A fair is held at Knockordan on Nov. 7th. Here is Mooresfort, the handsome seat of the Moore family, situated in a well-planted demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, united at a period unknown to the rectory of Bruis and the vicarages of Corroge, Clonpet, and Cordangan, which union till lately formed the corps of the prebend of Lattin in Emly cathedral, in the gift of the Bishop of Cashel. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £73. 6. 6.; and the total annual value of the late prebendal union, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £356. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lattin is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Lattin, Cullen, Shronell, Bruis, and Clonpet, and containing a neat chapel at Lattin and one at Cullen.

LAUCORAN.—See LICKORAN.

LAURENCETOWN, a village, in the parish of CLONFERT, union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S.) from Ballinasloe, on the road to Eyrecourt, under which places it has a receiving-house for letters; containing 82 houses, and 397 inhabitants. This is a chief constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held weekly on Thursday. A considerable quantity of wooden-ware and furniture is manufactured here; and fairs are held on May 8th, Aug. 22nd, and Dec. 15th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The Roman Catholic chapel for this district, situated in the village, is a good modern building; the Wesleyan Methodists also have a chapel here, and support a school. The seats in the vicinity are, Bellevue, or Liscreaghan, an extensive and well-wooded demesne containing a number of remarkably fine cedars of Lebanon and evergreen-oaks; Gortnamona; Somerset House; and Ballymore Castle, a fortified structure erected in 1620, and modernised at a considerable expense in 1815. Near the village, also, are the ruins of the castle of O'Hill, from which it formerly took the name of Ohillmore.

LAVAY, or LOWEY, a parish, in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Cavan, on the road to Virginia; containing 5931 inhabitants. It comprises 10,679 statute acres, of which 76½ are water. The land is highly cultivated; there are some large tracts of bogs, affording an abundant supply of fuel. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge is £289. 13. 9., of which £115. 6. 3. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a very neat edifice, was erected in 1822, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, and has been repaired by a grant of £152 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no glebe-house; the glebe consists of 220 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains the Upper chapel, built in 1820, and the Lower chapel, recently built, at an expense of nearly £2000, on a site given by Major G. Burrowes. Here are some Danish raths; and several heads of battle-axes and brazen spears were discovered on an artificial island while draining Lake Lavey in 1832.

LAYDE, a grange, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (W.) from Cushendall; containing 369 inhabitants. It comprises 7834 statute acres; and is extra-parochial, never having paid church cess or tithes. There being no provision for the cure of souls, the members of the Established Church attend the parish church of Layde.

LAYDE, a parish, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Cushendall (which is separately described), 4218 inhabitants. This parish, called also *Cushendall*, from its post-town, and *Newtown-Glens*, from its situation in the centre of the Glyns, was the residence of the Mac Aulcys of the Glyns, who joined the standard of Mac Donnel at the celebrated battle of Aura, in 1569, after which the combined armies spent some days in festivity on the mountain of Trostan, where they raised a cairn, still called "Coslin Sorley-Boy." The parish comprises, exclusively of the Granges of Layde and Innispollan, 20,476½ statute acres, one-third of which is arable, and the remainder chiefly in pasture. The surface is undulating, and in parts mountainous; in the low grounds are some good meadow lands; the valleys are well cultivated, and the mountainous districts afford tolerable pasturage. Here are quarries of coarse freestone and of white limestone, which latter is burnt for manure. Salmon and many other kinds of fish are found in the rivers, and on the coast of this parish; which is skirted by the coast-road from Belfast to the Giants' Causeway, and intersected by the royal military road. On the former road is a splendid viaduct over the river Glendon, connecting Layde with Culfeightrin and the barony of Glenarm with that of Carey. The seats are Mount Edward and Glenville. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £176. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 7 acres. A church was built about a mile from Cushendall in 1800, but having gone to ruin, another was built in the town in 1831, by aid of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Cushendall, including this parish and Ardclinis, and containing chapels at Cushendall and Redbay. A parochial school is partly supported by the rector; and F. Turnley, Esq., has built a good house for a national school. There is a dispensary. The ancient church is in ruins, but the cemetery is still used: a stone was lately found which had fallen from the dilapidated gable of the church, with the figures 696 carved on it, supposed to be the date of the erection of the edifice. Ossian is said to have been born here.

LEA, or LEY, a parish, in the union of MOUNT-MELLICK, barony of PORTNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Maryborough; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Portarlington and with the village of Ballybrittas (both separately described), 7797 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the north-east and north-west by the river Barrow, which separates it from the county of Kildare and King's county. From its central situation and proximity to the Barrow, it was selected, on the seizure of Leix and the rest of the province of Leinster by Strongbow, as one of the first settlements of the English; and a CASTLE was erected here, either by William, Earl-Marshal, by the family of De Vesci, or William de Braosa, to whom the lands came by marriage with one of the earl's daughters. This fortress, from its commanding situation, was frequently the subject of contest between the English lords and the native chieftains; it is noticed by Camden as being, in 1292, in the possession of John Fitzthomas, one of the Geraldines, who, during the hostilities that desolated the surrounding country, brought Richard, Earl of Ulster, prisoner to this place. Contiguous to the castle, which, though the territory had descended to the Mortimers, appears to have been retained by the Fitzgeralds, was a small burgh with a market and fairs, which is said to have been destroyed in 1315 by Edward Bruce, who also burned the castle. In the latter part of the reign of Edward II., this place was taken by Lysagh O'Moore; and on the decline of the English power, nearly the whole of the surrounding territory fell into the possession of the native septs. In 1534 the castle belonged to the Earl of Kildare, and was considered one of his six strongest castles: it was taken in 1642 by the insurgents, who were afterwards expelled by Lord Lisle; in commemoration of which an ash-tree was planted in the market-place, which is now rapidly falling to decay. The castle was dismantled by the parliamentarians under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds; and the subsequent foundation of the neighbouring town of Portarlington prevented the revival of the old burgh or town of Lea, which has since dwindled into an inconsiderable village.

The PARISH comprises 18,488 statute acres, of which about 500 are woodland, about 1000 waste and bog, and the remainder divided in nearly equal portions between tillage and pasture. The surface is mostly level, with a few hills of small elevation, the chief of which are Spire Hill, Windmill Hill, and Mullaghalig; the soil is light and shallow, and the system of agriculture improving. The substrata are limestone, limestone-gravel, and reddish sand; the limestone, which is of good quality, is extensively quarried. The Grand Canal passes for three miles through the parish, and the river Barrow might be rendered navigable from Portarlington to Monastereven at a trifling expense: a railway is in progress from Dublin to Cashel, and a branch is intended from Portarlington to Tullamore. Fairs are held at Portarlington; and petty-sessions are held there weekly on Wednesday, and at Ballybrittas on Monday.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter. The tithe rent-charge is £622. 16. 6., of which £415. 7. 9. are payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan to the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1827; the glebe comprises 38½ acres. The church, a small neat edifice, was built in 1809, by subscription, aided by a loan of £350 from the Board of First Fruits, for building the steeple; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £375 for repairs. There are two chapels of ease at Portarlington. In the Roman Catholic divisions nearly the whole of the parish forms

part of the district of Portarlington, Emo, and Killeynard; the chapel, at Killeynard, has been rebuilt. At Portarlington and Ballybrittas are dispensaries. Ruins exist of the old churches of Old Lea, Tierhoghar, and Ballyadden; and on the bank of the river Barrow are the remains of the ancient castle, consisting of a massive round tower, with several quadrangular buildings, apparently parts of the original structure, and of great strength; the whole inclosed within massive walls pierced with embrasures, and presenting an imposing and venerable appearance as seen from the river. There are six raths in the parish. Near Portarlington is a powerful chalybeate spa, efficacious in scorbutic cases.

LEARMONT, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the barony of Tirkeeran, county of Londonderry, and partly in that of Strabane, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (S. W.) from Dungiven, on the road to Omagh. It was formed in 1831, under the 7th and 8th of George IV., by separating eleven townlands from Banagher, eight from Upper Cumber, and one from Lower Cumber; the whole of which are in Londonderry, except Stranagalvally, which is in Tyrone. Much of the land is very good and under an excellent system of cultivation, and the waste land is being reclaimed under the liberal encouragement of Barre Beresford, Esq. Sawel mountain, on the verge of the two counties, rises to the height of 2236 feet above the level of the sea; near it are the precipitous rocks called the Eagle's Nest. Blue limestone is burnt for manure, and manganese and lead-ore are found; also iron-ore, almost in a metallic state. The village of Learmont, or Park, is situated on the Faughan water, near the base of Sawel mountain, and has been much improved lately. The principal seat is Learmont, the elegant residence of Mr. Beresford, which he is enlarging and finishing in the Elizabethan or Tudor style: around it is an extensive demesne, containing valuable timber, and ornamented with baths and groups of statues. Here are also Kilcreen, Straid Lodge, and Tamna. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Banagher and Upper Cumber, except the fifth turn, which devolves on the Rector of Lower Cumber. The curate's income is £85 per annum, paid by the three rectors. The late Bishop Knox proposed to make this district a parish of itself, the tithes not to exceed £300 per annum, in which case Mr. Beresford proposed to exchange land planted and improved for a glebe. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe at present. The church, a small neat edifice, was built in 1831, at an expense of £750, of which £400 were given by the Board of First Fruits, £100 by Bishop Knox, £100 by B. Beresford, Esq., £50 by the Irish Society, £25 by the Skinners' Company, £25 by Robert Ogilby, Esq., and the rest by various individuals. In the Roman Catholic divisions Learmont forms part of the district of Banagher, and has a chapel at Altenure. There is a school at Park, to which Mr. Beresford allows £5 per annum and a house, and three other public schools; also three private schools, and two Sunday schools.

LECCAWN, a village, in the parish of Fiddown, union of Carrick, barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster; containing 147 inhabitants.

LECK, a parish, in the union of Letterkenny, barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 1 mile (E.) from Letterkenny, on the road to Strabane; containing 3722 inhabitants. It comprises, including a detached portion, 10,744¾ statute acres, of which 264 are in the tideway of the river Swilly, which is navigable through the whole of the parish. A large cattle-fair is held at Old Town on June 8th. Here is Rock Hill, the beautiful seat of the Stewart family. The parish formed part of the corps of the deanery of Raphoe, but was separated from it by act of council in 1835, and is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £243. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church has been rebuilt, at a cost of £749, of which £649 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it accommodates 200 persons. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Conwall. A parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Colonel Robertson's fund; and there are two other public schools, one of which is supported by Sir E. Hayes, Bart.

LECKARROW, a village, partly in the parish of St. John's, and partly in that of Killenvoy, union and barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 8 miles (N. W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon, to both which places it has a receiving-house for letters. A patron takes place on the 24th of June, at which lambs, pigs, &c., are sold; and petty-sessions are held every alternate week. In the village are a flour and an oatmeal mill; in the vicinity is a dispensary.

LECKEN, or Lacken, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of Corkaree, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Mullingar, and between Lough Derrivagh and Lough Hoyle; containing 995 inhabitants. An abbey existed here in the early part of the 7th century, under the superintendence of St. Crumin. The parish comprises 3201 statute acres, of which 75 are in Lough Derrivagh; and contains some limestone, and a small quantity of moory land. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Leney; the rectory is impropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., and the tithe rent-charge is £100. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lecken forms part of the district of Multifernam, and has a chapel. On the summit of a hill is Wilson's Hospital, founded and endowed by A. Wilson, Esq., of Piercefield, for the support and education of 160 Protestant boys, with whom an apprentice fee of £10 is given on their leaving the school; and for 20 old male Protestants. The inhabitants of Westmeath have the preference, but those of the adjacent counties are also eligible. The house is a neat building in the form of a square, adorned with a cupola, and with two receding wings connected by a corridor, one of which includes the schoolroom and a dormitory, the other the dining-hall and a dormitory; there is a chapel handsomely fitted up. The trustees are the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, and the Bishops of Meath and Kilmore. A body of insurgents posted themselves at this hospital in the night of Sept. 5th, 1798, but were almost all killed

the following day by part of Lord Cornwallis's army. There are vestiges of an old fort at Carrick; and on a hill near the church is a large rath, with two others in its vicinity.

LECKNOWE.—See PIERCETOWNLANDY.

LECKPATRICK, a parish, in the union and barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Strabane, 5523 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Leghpatrick, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,451 statute acres, of which 104 are in the tideway of the Foyle. The soil is generally cold and wet, but part of the land is well cultivated and fertile; there are considerable tracts of mountain pasture and valuable bog. Here is an extensive bleach-green, not used at present; also two manufactories for spades and edged-tools. The Strabane canal passes through the parish, from its lower lock on the Foyle to the quay of Strabane. The principal seats are Holy Hill and Mount Pleasant. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the gift of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £484. 12., and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 143 acres, Cunningham measure. The church, a plain edifice without tower or spire, was built by a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816, and much enlarged in 1824. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donagheady, and has chapels at Cloghcor and Glenmornan. A Presbyterian meeting-house was lately erected at Artigarran. There is a parochial school, to which the Marquess of Abercorn, who is proprietor of nearly all the parish, subscribes £10, and the rector £5, annually; and to two other public schools the marquess contributes £5 each: there are also national and Sunday schools. Near the glebe-house is an ancient rocking-stone.

LEHINCH, a village, partly in the parish of KILMANAHEEN, but chiefly in that of KILMACREHY, union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 107 houses, and 433 inhabitants.

LEIGHLIN, OLD, a parish, the seat of a diocese, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony of IDRONE WEST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1¼ mile (S. S. W.) from Leighlin-Bridge, on the road to Castlecomer; containing 3658 inhabitants, of whom 140 are in the village. This place has from a remote period been distinguished for its religious establishments, the earliest of which was a PRIORY for Canons Regular, founded by St. Gobban about the close of the 6th or commencement of the 7th century. A grand synod was held here in 630 to deliberate on the proper time for celebrating the festival of Easter, and was attended by St. Laserian, who had been consecrated bishop by Pope Honorius and sent as legate from the holy see. In 632, St. Gobban built a cell for himself and brethren at another place, and relinquished the abbey to St. Laserian, who made it the head of a see, over which he presided till his death in 638; and so greatly did the monastery flourish that, during the prelacy of St. Laserian, there were at one time not less than 1500 monks in the establishment. The priory was plundered in 916, 978, and 982, and in 1060 was totally destroyed by fire. Among its subsequent benefactors was Burchard, son of Gurmond, a Norwegian, who either founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen; which, being situated in a depopulated and wasted country, frequently afforded refuge and assistance to the English, in acknowledgment of which Edward III. granted to the prior a concordatum in 1372. This priory was dissolved by Pope Eugene IV., in 1432, and its possessions annexed to the deanery of Leighlin.

The TOWN appears to have derived all its importance and all its privileges from the see. Bishop Harlewin, who governed from 1201 till 1216, granted the inhabitants their burgage-houses, with all franchises enjoyed by Bristol, at a yearly rent of 12*d.* out of every burgage; which grant was confirmed by his successor; and in 1310, Edward II. gave to Ade Le Bretown certain customs to build a tower for the defence of the town, and to maintain three men-at-arms and two hobblers to protect the inhabitants from the attacks of the native Irish. During the prelacy of Richard Rocomb, who succeeded in 1399, there were 86 burgesses in the town, but it was so frequently plundered and desolated by successive hostilities, that it was reduced to an insignificant village. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from James II., in the 4th of his reign, the preamble of which recites that the town had been a free borough, and returned two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to the late Board of First Fruits, to be applied in promoting the residence of the clergy. Since the Union the corporation has become extinct; there are only 33 houses in the village.

Arms of the ancient Bishopric.

The DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN is the smallest of the five which till lately constituted the ecclesiastical province of Dublin. Nothing particularly worthy of notice is recorded of the successors of St. Laserian till the time of Donat, who was made bishop in 1158, and after whose death the prelates were invariably appointed from the English clergy. Notwithstanding the devastation and plunder of the see in the continued hostilities of early times, it experienced no irreparable impoverishment till the succession of Daniel Cavanagh, in 1567: during his prelacy various grants and long leases were made to his friends, reserving for his successors only some very trifling rents; and to such poverty was the bishopric reduced that, upon his decease in 1587, it was granted *in commendam* to Peter Corse, archdeacon of the diocese, and afterwards held with the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1600, Robert Grave was advanced to the see of Ferns, to which this diocese was then annexed; and the two continued from that time to be held together till 1836, when, on the death of Dr. Elrington, the last bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, both sees were united to the bishopric of Ossory, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act. The see estate of Ferns and Leighlin remains with the bishop of the three united dioceses, Ferns, Leighlin, and Ossory; and the see estate of Ossory, the suppressed bishopric, is vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, together

with the mensal lands of Ferns and Leighlin; the residence of the bishop being by the act fixed at Kilkenny, *which see.*

The diocese is of very irregular form, extending 50 miles in length and varying from 8 to 16 miles in breadth. It comprehends part of the counties of Kilkenny and Wicklow, a considerable portion of the Queen's county, and the whole of the county of Carlow; and comprises an estimated superficies of 318,900 acres, of which 17,500 are in the county of Kilkenny, 42,000 in Wicklow, 122,000 in Queen's county, and 137,050 in the county of Carlow. The lands belonging to the see of Leighlin comprise 12,924 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending 1831, amounted to £2667. 7. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Tecolme, Ullard, Aghold, and Tullowmagrinagh. The economy estate of the cathedral arises from rents of tithes reserved by lease out of the parishes of Tullowcrine, Slyguff, Ballinacarrig, Rahill, Liscoleman, and Old Leighlin; which, on an average of three years ending September, 1831, amounted to £158. 13. 10. per annum, applied to the payment of the perpetual cure and the repairs of the cathedral. There are four rural deaneries, namely, Leighlin, Carlow, Tullow, and Maryborough. The consistorial court of the diocese is held at Carlow, and consists of a vicar-general, three surrogates, a registrar, and two proctors. The total number of parishes is 80, comprised in 59 benefices, of which 14 are unions of two or more parishes, and 45 are single parishes; 5 benefices are in the patronage of the Crown, 10 in lay or corporation patronage, 9 in joint or alternate patronage, and the remainder in the patronage of the Bishop or Incumbents. The number of churches is 49, and there are four other episcopal places of worship; the number of glebe-houses is 25. In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is united with Kildare, and is suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin: the number of parochial benefices and clergy is given with the diocese of Kildare; the number of chapels is 64.

The parish comprises 9920 statute acres, of which about 400 are bog. Agriculture is improving; there are limestone and flagstone quarries, and coal exists, but is not worked. Old Leighlin is a rectory, belonging in moieties to the bishop, as part of the see estate, and to the chapter of the cathedral, as part of the economy fund: the rectory of Tullowcrine belongs also to the economy fund, and a perpetual curate is endowed to officiate at the cathedral, and to attend to the duties of both parishes, of which the dean and chapter are the incumbents. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £345. 3. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820; the glebe comprises 12¼ acres. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is situated in a secluded spot surrounded with hills; it is a plain ancient structure, consisting of a nave 84 feet long, and chancel 60 feet in length, with a square tower 60 feet high, surmounted by a low spire. The edifice was rebuilt, after having been destroyed by fire during the prelacy of Bishop Donat; and the choir was rebuilt by Bishop Sanders in 1527. The western entrance has a handsome doorway and window, and there are two side entrances: in the chancel are the bishop's throne, and the stalls of the dean and chapter; and the building contains several very ancient monuments, with some of the 16th century. On the north side are the remains of two roofless buildings; one of them of small dimensions; and the other 52 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a window of elegant design at its eastern extremity. Of the episcopal palace, which was repaired by Bishop Meredyth in 1589, there are no remains. About 100 yards from the west end of the church is the well of St. Laserian, formerly much resorted to; and in the churchyard is a stone supposed to have marked the boundary of the old borough. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Leighlin-Bridge. There are some chalybeate springs, which are used medicinally.

LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of AUGHA, barony of IDRONE-EAST, but chiefly in that of WELLS, barony of IDRONE-WEST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Carlow, and 45 (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Cork; containing 1748 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a bridge over the river Barrow, which connects the two parts of the town on the opposite banks with each other and is in a line with the road leading to Old Leighlin, in contradistinction to which place, previously to the erection of the bridge, this town was generally called New Leighlin. The lands were granted by Hugh de Lacy to John de Clahul, or de Claville, who in 1181 erected a strong castle or fortress, called the Black Castle, which was one of the earliest defences of the English in Ireland. Towards the close of the reign of Henry III., a Carmelite monastery was founded near the castle, on the eastern bank of the Barrow, by a member of the Carew family, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The bridge, of nine arches, was built in 1320 by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the cathedral of Kildare, to facilitate the intercourse between the religious houses of Old and New Leighlin. As the English settlement here became more insecure, the monastery was much exposed to the hostile attacks of the native Irish; and in 1371, Edward III. granted ten marks annually for the repair and rebuilding of the house, which grant was renewed six years afterwards. In 1378, Richard II., in consideration of the expense and labour of supporting the house and the bridge against the king's enemies, bestowed on the prior an annual pension of 20 marks out of the rents of the town of Newcastle of Lyons; he confirmed the gift in 1394, and it was also ratified by Henry IV. and Henry V., the latter monarch ordering that all arrears then due should be paid. In 1408, Gerald, fifth earl of Kildare, built another fortress here, which he called White Castle; and after the Dissolution the monastery was also converted into a fort, and occupied as a military station by Sir Edward Bellingham, Marshal of the English army and Lord-Deputy of Ireland. This fort was taken in 1577 by Rory Oge O'More, dynast of Leix, who destroyed the town by fire; and in 1649 it surrendered to the parliamentarians under Col. Hewson, soon after which the main army under Ireton, on their march to Carlow, laid waste the neighbouring country.

The TOWN still retains many indications of its importance as a military station; it is pleasantly situated on the river Barrow, by which it is divided into two nearly

equal parts, and contains 375 houses. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Kilkenny. The market is on Monday and Saturday, and is amply supplied with corn and butter; fairs are held on Easter-Monday, May 14th, Sept. 25th, and Dec. 27th. There is a constabulary police station. The parish church of Wells, and a Roman Catholic chapel, are in that portion of the town which lies on the Wells side of the river; and there is also a national school. About a mile distant is a celebrated spa, much resorted to. At the foot of the bridge, and on the eastern bank of the river, are the ruins of Black Castle, consisting of an oblong tower about 50 feet high, completely capped with ivy; one of the floors resting on an arch is still remaining, and there is a flight of steps leading to the summit. The tower appears to have formed the north-western angle of a quadrangular inclosure, 315 feet in length and 234 feet wide, surrounded by a wall seven feet thick, with a fosse on the outside; part of the wall is standing on the west side, and at the south-eastern angle of the inclosure are the ruins of a round tower, the walls of which are ten feet in thickness. At the south end of the west wall of the quadrangle was the monastery, of which an old building with loop-hole windows, and a stone doorway, are supposed to be the only remaining portion; adjoining, and within the inclosure, was a cemetery, now converted into a garden. In the neighbourhood of the town was the abbey of Achadfinglass, founded by St. Fintan, who died in the 6th century; it was plundered by the Danes in 864, and there are no remains, even the precise site being unknown.

LEIGHMONEY, Leoffoney, or Liffany, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, barony of Kinnalea, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Innishannon, and on the road from Kinsale to Bandon; containing 896 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Bandon, on the margin of which are the remains of Shippool Castle (formerly called *Poolnalong*), built in 1496 by the Roche family, and, from its vicinity to Kinsale, twice attacked by the Spaniards in 1601, but vigorously defended by the garrison, who repulsed the assailants with considerable loss. In 1642 the castle was taken by the garrison of Bandon for the king, and by this means a communication was kept open with Kinsale and the eastern parts of the county, which very greatly assisted the royal cause; it was occupied by the father of the present proprietor till 1794. The remains consist of one lofty square tower, apparently battered by artillery, and cannon balls have been found in the vicinity.

The parish comprises 2716 statute acres: the land is generally poor, and chiefly under tillage; about 200 acres are waste, and there is no bog. The system of agriculture is slowly improving under the spirited example of Capt. Herrick; and there are quarries of good freestone, particularly at Shippool, the produce of which is worked into pillars and used for building. Near the castle are some singular rocks of the greenstone formation. The river Bandon is navigable for small vessels up to Colliers'-Quay, opposite to the parish; and great quantities of sea-sand are landed for manure, at four small quays at this place. The only seat of importance is Shippool, a handsome residence in a wooded demesne sloping gradually to the water's edge. There are some extensive hanging-woods, through which the new road from Kinsale to Bandon passes, disclosing some of the richest scenery in the county. On the river are several salmon-weirs, and great quantities of fish are taken. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is but £82. 14., and there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is in ruins, and divine service is performed in the parochial schoolroom, which has been licensed for that purpose. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Innishannon. The parochial school also serves for the parish of Dunderrow; a house and five acres of land were given to it by Captain Herrick. On an eminence near the ivy-clad ruins of the church are the remains of an extensive fortress, called Leoffoney Castle, which was occupied by the Spaniards in 1601, and by the royalists in 1641. There are several chalybeate springs, but they are not much used.

LEITRIM (County of), a county, of which a small portion is maritime, in the province of Connaught; bounded on the west by the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, on the south by that of Longford, on the east by those of Cavan and Fermanagh, and on the north by that of Donegal and by Donegal bay. It extends from 53° 45′ to 54° 29′ (N. Lat.) and from 7° 33′ to 8° 8′ (W. Lon.); and comprises 392,363 statute acres, of which 249,350 are cultivated land, 115, 869 uncultivated, 3396 in plantations, and 23,748 under water. The population, in 1821, was 124,785; in 1831, 141,303; and in 1841, 155,297.

According to Ptolemy, this tract, together with that comprised in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan, was occupied by the *Erdini*, called in Irish *Ernaigh*, who possessed the entire country bordering on Lough Erne. The county, with that of Cavan and part of Fermanagh, afterwards formed the territory of *Breffny* or *Brenny*, which was divided into two principalities, of which the present county of Leitrim formed the western, under the name of *Lower* or *West Breffny*, and *Hy-Briuin-Breffny*, from Brian, son of Eachod, and grandson of Muredach; first king of Connaught of the Scottish race. Sometimes the county was designated *Breffny O'Ruark, O'Rorke, O'Roirk*, or *O'Rourk*, from the name of the family that ruled over it from a very early period. Its subordinate divisions were, Dromahaire, the present barony of the same name; Lietdrumai or Liathdromen, the modern Leitrim; Munster Eolus, or Hy Colluing, the present baronies of Carrigallen and Mohill, the principal families of which were the Maghrannals, or Mac Granells; and Hy Murragh, the modern barony of Rosslogher, of which the chiefs were the O'Murroghs, or O'Murreys. For some time after the arrival of the English, the whole was considered to form part of the ill-defined county of Roscommon: but the O'Rourks maintained an independent authority in their own territory until the middle of the 16th century. Tiernan O'Rourk, an active military chief, governed here in the latter part of the 12th century, when the princes of Connaught and Leinster combined to expel him from his territory; and Dermod Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster, taking advantage of their success, carried off his wife Dervorghal; but the expelled chieftain having applied for aid to Turlogh, supreme king of Ireland, the latter not only reinstated him in his principality, but

regained him his wife. The ENGLISH, soon after their arrival, in conjunction with their ally Dermod, invaded the territory of Breffny, where, however, Dermod was twice defeated, and compelled to secure his safety by a precipitate retreat. O'Rourk afterwards made an unsuccessful attack on Dublin, when in the possession of Strongbow's forces; yet subsequently he joined Henry II. against Roderic, King of Connaught. The line of independent chieftains of this family terminated in Brian O'Rourk, lord of Breffny and Minterolis, who, relying on the promises of Pope Sixtus V. and the King of Spain, threw off his allegiance to Queen Elizabeth; but having been forced to flee to Scotland, he was there taken prisoner and conveyed to London, where he was executed as a traitor, on which occasion it is recorded that the only favour he asked was to be hanged, after his country's fashion, with a rope of twisted withe. His territory having escheated to the crown, extensive grants were made to English proprietors; and, in 1565, it was erected into a county by Sir Henry Sidney, under the name of Leitrim, from its chief town. The O'Rourks ruled over several subordinate septs, the principal families of whom were the O'Murreys, Mac Loghlins, Mac Glanchies, and Mac Granells, some of whose posterity still exist; the descendants of the last-named family are now called Reynolds, a corruption of the original name.

The native Irish were constantly at variance with the English settlers to whom the lands had been parcelled out by Elizabeth and James I.: in the war of 1641 they were among the first who joined the standard of O'Nial; and in a short time the whole country was in the possession of the insurgents, and so continued during the greater part of this war, on the termination of which the lands of all engaged on the part of the Irish were forfeited. At the Restoration, Charles II. made extensive grants to new settlers; and on the abdication of James II. many more grants of a similar nature were made by his successor. During the insurrection of 1798, this part of the kingdom was undisturbed except by a few isolated acts of violence.

The county is partly in the diocese of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Kilmore. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Leitrim, Mohill, and Rossclogher. It contains the disfranchised borough, market, and assize town of Carrick-on-Shannon; the disfranchised borough of Jamestown; the market and post towns of Manor-Hamilton, Ballinamore, and Mohill; and the post-towns of Drumod, Drumsna, and Ruskey. The largest villages are Cashcarrigan, Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Drumkeerin, Drumshambo (each of which has a sub-post), Leitrim (once the county and assize town), and Kinlough. The shire and its towns sent six members to the Irish parliament: since the Union two only have been returned, for the county, to the Imperial parliament; the election takes place at Carrick. The number of electors registered in 1841 was 1488, of whom 162 were £50, 98 £20, and 1214 £10, freeholders; 2 £20, and 12 £10, leaseholders. The county is in the Connaught circuit: the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Carrick; quarter-sessions are held also at Manor-Hamilton and Ballinamore. The county gaol and court-house are at Carrick; and there are court-houses and bridewells at Manor-Hamilton and Ballinamore: the number of persons charged with criminal offences and committed to prison for this county, in 1844, was 317. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 15 deputy-lieutenants, and 37 other magistrates, with the usual county officers. There are 23 constabulary police stations, having a force of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables, 26 constables, and 130 sub-constables, with 7 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £8176, defrayed by grand jury presentments and by government, in equal portions. The county infirmary is at Carrick; the district lunatic asylum for Connaught is at Ballinasloe, where accommodations are provided for 34 cases from this county; and there are dispensaries at Ballinamore, Carrick, Carrigallen, Cloghan, Dromahaire, Drumkeerin, Drumshambo, Drumsna, Kinlough, Manor-Hamilton, and Mohill. The grand jury presentments for 1844 amounted to £18,422. In military arrangements the county is included in the Athlone district, and contains one barrack for infantry at Carrick, having accommodations for 4 officers and 126 men.

The form of the county is somewhat pyramidal or approaching to that of a slender cone, having its base resting on Longford, and its apex on the sea-coast: its extreme length is about 46 miles; its breadth varies from 16 at the former extremity to 2 at the latter. The greater part of the SURFACE not strictly mountainous being occupied by steep hills and deep valleys, the country displays many varieties of picturesque scenery heightened by striking and sudden contrasts of wild heathy mountain, and rich cultivation, wood, and water. The southern extremity from Ruskey to Carrick is fertile and well cultivated, particularly on the banks of the Shannon, which here separates Leitrim from Roscommon and spreads into Lough Boffin, backed by the heights of Sheebeg and Sheemore, forming a fine relief to the lofty grandeur of the more distant mountain of Slieve-an-irin, and the luxuriant swell of the adjacent part of Roscommon. Proceeding northward to Lough Allen, the country, though available for tillage, gradually assumes a gloomy aspect; and immediately from the verge of this lake, steep ascents stretch to a distance of two, three, and four miles to the mountains, which on almost every side terminate the view: but even here various delightful prospects are obtained, especially near the points where the Shannon enters into and emerges from the lake. The summit of the group called Slieve-an-irin, or Slieve-an-Jaroin, to the east of Lough Allen, rises 1922 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest point in this mountainous district, which extends five or six miles northward; but large tracts of good land appear around Dromahaire, Manor-Hamilton, and Glencar, where the face of the country is extremely varied and pleasing. Not far distant are the mountains of Lacka, 1448 feet high; Lugnacullagh, 1485 feet high; Doon; Glenfarn or Mullaghusk; Benbo, 1365 feet high; and Green Mountain, 920 feet. These do not form a connected chain, but are separated by deep and broad valleys containing innumerable low but steep hills. Like those of the Slieve-an-irin group, the mountains are all of similar character, rising at a steep angle from their bases, and, except Benbo, frequently presenting mural precipices from 60 to 100 feet deep; their summits are all nearly flat, and covered with coarse herbage. Further northward, on approaching the sea, the most

barren mountains rise from the fertile vale, amid which many scenes of superior beauty arrest the eye.

The Shannon and its tributaries add greatly to the beauty of the county, which is still further augmented by the numerous LAKES scattered over the surface. The principal of these is *Lough Allen*, stretching about seven miles in length, between Drumkerrin and Drumshambo, and with a mean breadth of five miles; its south-western extremity is in the county of Roscommon; it is in some places very deep, and owing to the surrounding mountains, the storms upon it are extremely sudden and violent. *Lough Gill*, though forming part of the western boundary of the county, is chiefly in that of Sligo: it is about five or six miles in length, and two in breadth; and its shores, naturally romantic, have been richly planted and cultivated. *Lough Melvyn*, which separates the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh for some distance, is 5 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 3 miles to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. *Lough Clane*, otherwise Belhovel Lake, is situated about 4 miles to the north-west of Lough Allen, with which it communicates by the river Duibhachar; this lake is nearly two miles long and one broad, and comprises 345 statute acres. *Loughs Bodarrig* and *Boffin* are expansions of the Shannon to the south of Drumsna; another lake worthy of particular notice is that of *Garadise*, an extensive and pleasing expanse of water, which, with *Newtown-Gore Lake* and several smaller in the vicinity of Ballinamore and Cashcarrigan, adds greatly to the picturesque beauties of this part of the county.

The climate is very cold and damp, and more variable, perhaps, than that of any other county in Ireland, owing to the great elevation of its surface and its contiguity to the Atlantic. The SOIL is also very various: the tops and sides of most of the hills towards the south have a surface composed of a thin layer of hungry ferruginous loam, resting on a hard gravel of similar nature, and forming a stiff heavy cold clay; that of the valleys is of a more valuable kind, being deeper, and much more fertile. The whole is exceedingly retentive of water, its hard gravelly substance being based on clay-slate of various colours, beneath which occurs, in many places, a yellow, brown, or blackish stiff argillaceous substratum; while in some parts this sort of raw unproductive earth, commonly of a reddish colour, is found immediately beneath the surface. Large tracts of deep, dark, rich loam on a limestone bottom are found in the neighbourhoods of Sheemore, Mohill, Dromahaire, and Manor-Hamilton. The ordinary varieties of peat, forming the soils of the bogs, moors, and much of the mountain, occupy wide tracts.

This is by no means an AGRICULTURAL county, although considerable tracts of land have been brought into cultivation within these few years. The principal crops are oats, potatoes, and flax; the culture of wheat has become more general of late, and bere, barley, and clover are occasionally sown. The general rotation is, potatoes, flax, and afterwards successive crops of oats, until the land is exhausted, when it is generally much encumbered with weeds, and in this state is left to recruit itself by natural means alone; fallowing is unknown here, and grass or clover seeds are rarely sown; hence the land is almost useless until broken up again for potatoes after a few years. When the soil is considered to be too good for flax, wheat sometimes succeeds potatoes; but the land is scarcely ever manured for any but the potato crop. The old heavy wooden plough is generally used in the low country; while in the mountain districts the land is chiefly cultivated by the loy, a narrow spade with a blade about 14 inches long by 3 inches broad, and much bent, with a strong handle 5 or 6 feet long. But neither with the plough nor the loy is fresh soil turned up, the same thin surface being merely broken year after year; and even where the wealthier farmers have introduced the Scotch plough, the ploughman attached to the old method will not cut his furrow deep enough. The light angle harrow is found only with the gentry and wealthier farmers, who are doing much to improve the system of agriculture. Potatoes are in some instances dibbled in, with a pointed stake called "a steeveen;" in others they are spread on the sward or on manure, and the soil dug out of the trenches is thrown over them with a broad awkward shovel. The GRASS lands are of every quality, from the richest herbage to mountain heath and rushes. It is observed, however, that even on the coarsest and most marshy soils, the old native cow thrives well, and both milk and butter are of excellent flavour. Though there are no regular or extensive dairies, almost every family, however poor, has one or more cows; and hence great quantities of butter are made, which is principally carried to market in firkins and bought up to be shipped for England. Leitrim, generally, is not a feeding county like Roscommon; yet there are some excellent farms on which numbers of cattle are annually fed, principally for the Dublin or English markets.

In most of the valleys are found limestone-gravel and marl, which are extensively used for manure; and in the districts of Ballynagleragh and Glenfarn, which are deficient in these materials, the inhabitants bring lime from a distance of three or four miles: sea weed, shells, and sand are not only used in all parts contiguous to the shores, but are carried several miles into the interior. The fences are chiefly a trench from four to six feet wide, having on one side a bank of earth thrown out of the trench, which becomes durable by exposure to the air. A layer of sods is sometimes added, and quicksets are planted on the breast of the bank; but this sort of hedge or fence is found only in the southern parts of the county, where, on some of the larger farms, double-faced banks, with trenches on each side, and planted with thorn, crab, and forest trees, are also to be seen. Farms of every size, from 4 acres to 3000, are to be met with; the larger principally in the mountainous districts, and mostly under pasture, with some inclosures near the dwelling-houses.

Vast numbers of young and store CATTLE are reared, and in some districts there are large flocks of sheep, but they are not so general as they might be: horned-cattle are preferred, because they require less attention. In the southern parts of the county, and generally in the fertile districts, great improvements have been made in the breed of this latter stock, by the introduction of English and Scotch cows of the most esteemed sorts. The Durham is a general favourite, but is too delicate for the climate except in sheltered situations; the North Devon and Hereford do not attain to so great a size as at home. The cross which appears best suited to the richer parts of the county, is that between the old Lei-

cester and Durham; and in the upland districts, the blood of the Leicester mixes well with that of the native long-horned stock, producing a large and useful animal well adapted to the soil and climate, which thrives well, fattens rapidly, and makes excellent beef. The breed of *Sheep* has also been greatly improved: the new Leicester answers well on the limestone soils, and, in both size and fleece, is not inferior to any in England. But the breed most encouraged is a cross between the Leicester and the native; the fleece is good, and the flavour of the mutton highly esteemed. *Pigs*, though numerous, are neither so general nor so good as in some of the northern and southern counties. *Goats* are found most frequently at the foot of the mountains, and are often an appendage to the cabin on the plain; but they are not by any means so common as in the mountainous counties of Munster. *The Horse*, which appears to combine the characteristics of all the breeds to be met with in Roscommon, Longford, and Sligo, is not so good as that of any of those counties, being mostly small and light: the gentlemen and large farmers, however, have horses admirably adapted for the saddle. A light and useful one-horse cart has every where superseded the old solid wheel and slide car.

Leitrim was formerly celebrated for its numerous and extensive forests. So lately as 1605, five are distinctly mentioned as being of very considerable extent, under the names of the forests of Drummat, Clone, Drumdaragh, Cortmore, and Screeney; all of these have long since disappeared, and this county, like the rest of Connaught, presents a bleak and denuded aspect. Yet vestiges of woods are seen around Lurganboy and Woodville, which have some appearance of the remains of ancient forests; and there are old plantations, containing full-grown timber, in various parts, with others of modern growth around some of the mansions of the gentry: there are also several nurseries. An orchard and a good kitchen-garden are a usual appendage to the farmhouse.

The GEOLOGY of the county presents many remarkable features. The lowest strata are those of the primary mountain range entering from the county of Sligo and extending from south-west to north-east: this range is mostly composed of mica-slate; a green steatite, thickly studded with valuable garnets, has been found at the foot of a mountain near Lurganboy. On the western base of Benbo, a clay of a blueish-white hue has been found, and used for fullers'-earth; the western side of the same mountain is traversed by a metallic vein containing copper pyrites, which was formerly wrought. Veins of the sulphuret of lead have also been largely wrought in several places between Benbo and Lurganboy. This primary range is generally bordered on both sides by beds of variously coloured freestone, to which limestone succeeds in every direction, occupying the remainder of the northern portion of the county and forming part of the great limestone field of Ireland. All the central portion of the county forms part of the Connaught COAL field, constituting a vast basin of which Lough Allen is the centre. The principal vein of coal is about three feet thick, of very great extent, and of excellent quality both for domestic purposes and for smelting; but the beds are often interrupted by faults, by which portions of the strata are broken and thrown upwards from 20 to 40 yards. It was originally discovered in the Munterkenny mountains, and such was the importance attached to the discovery that a parliamentary grant was made for the formation of roads to it; but the workings were soon discontinued in consequence of a fault, by which the stratum was considerably elevated, and which induced the workmen, who were ignorant of the cause of the interruption and of the means of remedying it, to relinquish any further operations. In the northern part of the coal district, the beds are found only in the higher parts of Lugnacuillagh and Lacka. Extensive quarries of fine-grained yellowish-white sandstone are worked near the summit of Glanfarn mountain, for window-seats and various ornamental purposes. Lacka mountain contains a great bed of sandstone, the strata of which form a succession of abrupt precipices with considerable flat intervals between them; above the sandstone are beds of slate-clay succeeded by layers of coal from 4 to 6 inches thick, alternating with beds of sandstone: this field has been but little worked. The stratification of Lugnacuillagh mountain, on the borders of Cavan, much resembles that of Lacka. The remainder of the coal district to the east of Lough Allen is composed of the great mountain group of Slieve-an-irin, or Slieve-an-Jaroin, "the Iron Mountain;" its stratification is extremely irregular. Three layers of coal have been discovered in it, one of them of good quality, 18 inches thick. Rich clay iron-stone abounds also at various elevations, and was worked so long as timber could be procured to feed the furnaces: those of Drumshambo, the last in operation, were abandoned in 1765. The ore of Slieve-an-irin is said to be far richer than that on the Roscommon side of the lake. In the channels of many of the streams descending from it, are beds of pipe-clay and yellow ochre. Manganese is also found in great abundance.

The manufactures are few: the principal are the spinning of flax and the weaving of linen-cloth, which are carried on in some parts to a considerable extent; the greater part of the cloth is sold in the open market to the merchants and bleachers of the county, and the remainder is purchased by buyers from the neighbouring northern counties. There are only four bleach-greens now in operation, in which about 32,000 pieces are annually finished, principally for the English market. Coarse pottery is made near Dromahaire and Leitrim, in quantities sufficient to supply the domestic demand. Friezes, flannels, and woollen stuffs are made in various parts, and are considered equal to any of Irish fabric, particularly the flannels, which are in great esteem and always command good prices. The commerce of the county is on a very limited scale, consisting chiefly in the sale of butter, live cattle, pigs, and a small portion of the manufactured articles above noticed. Fresh-water fish of every kind are abundant in all the rivers and lakes; very fine salmon are caught in the Bundoran river, below Lough Melvin; and off the coast, great quantities of herrings, sprats, cod, ling, and whiting, are taken.

The principal of the numerous RIVERS is the Shannon (originally *Sionan*, signifying "calmness," but afterwards written *Shenan*), which enters the county in a copious stream about four miles from its source in the midst of the lonely district of Glangavlin, in the county of Cavan, and descends southward into Lough Allen,

whence it emerges near Drumshambo and pursues a winding southern course by Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, and Drumsna; it thence proceeds south-eastward, and, after forming the Loughs Bodarig and Boffin, quits the county below Ruskey. Throughout the whole of its course from Lough Allen to this point, it separates the county from that of Roscommon, and is navigable. *The Abhain-Naille*, which takes its name from St. Naille, or Natalis, who built a monastery at its source, rises in Killowman lake, on the summit of Lacka mountain, whence it issues in a copious stream; and, being soon joined by other rivulets, becomes a river of considerable size, and descends with rapidity to join the Shannon. *The Duibhachar* river runs from Belhovel lake southward into Lough Allen: it is but four miles in length, and is at first a small stream; but being joined by numerous tributaries descending from the mountain and hills of Barradaaltdeag, or "the tops of the twelve dingles," it becomes both wide and deep. The smaller rivers are very numerous, rippling through endless varieties of scenery in various parts of the county; one worthy of especial notice is the *Boonid* or *Bonnet*, which rises in the parish of Rossinver, and flows along the beautiful vale of Dromahaire into Lough Gill. The Shannon has been rendered navigable by means of several cuts, or short CANALS. The principal is that from the south-eastern extremity of Lough Allen to Battle Bridge, four miles above Carrick; it was completed in 1817 by means of a parliamentary grant of £15,000, and is about 5 miles in length. Hitherto it has been of little advantage; but from the great mineral wealth of the districts with which it is connected, the high reputation the iron found in them has already acquired, the railway lately constructed from the Arigna works to Lough Allen, and the numerous advantages to be expected from a spirit of internal commerce judiciously directed, it is to be hoped that this fine canal, now nearly choked with reeds, will be made available towards increasing the prosperity of the county. Other short cuts, more or less connected with the Shannon near the shores of Leitrim, belong properly to Roscommon, and are described in the article on that county.

The roads are numerous, but by no means well laid out, nor do they pass through the districts where they would be most useful to the public. Throughout every part of the mountainous tracts, with one exception, there are no passable roads; the want is generally felt, and universally admitted, but no effort was made to remedy it until a recent year, when the grand jury decided upon opening a new mail line from Sligo to Ballyshannon, through the mountains of Rocclogher, between Cartrongibbough and the Deerpark: the line is already marked out, but its formation has not yet commenced. This improvement, however, will not touch upon, or afford an opening into, the rich mineral districts of Leitrim. Some important roads have been formed in various parts, but being made by contract the foundations are defective, and the roads themselves are now much neglected, although the materials are every where most abundant and of superior quality.

Vestiges of the remotest antiquity are not numerous: there are but two Druidical altars, one within half a mile of Fena, and the other on the demesne of Letterfyan; they are called respectively by the inhabitants *Leaba Dearmudi Graine*, or "Darby and Graine's Bed or Altar." Fifteen religious houses are recorded to have formerly existed within the limits of the county; and there are still remains of those of Fena, Annaghduff, Clone, Kilnaille, and Ince in Lough Allen. The castles and fortified mansions were also very numerous: those which remain, more or less in ruin, are, O'Rourk's Castle, near the fortified residence called Dromahaire Castle; those of Jamestown and Longfield; Castlefore; Castle John; Cloncorrick Castle; Castle Car; the fortresses of Dungarbery and Manor-Hamilton; and two castles on the banks of Lough Gill. The modern seats, which are not remarkable either for number or grandeur, are noticed under the heads of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The farmhouses are usually long narrow cabins, which sometimes shelter the cattle in common with the family; but houses of a better description, with chimneys, partitions, and separate or detached buildings, are gradually superseding them. The fuel is turf, procured in great abundance through every part of the county. The general food is potatoes and oaten-bread, sometimes with buttermilk, or with fish; butchers' meat is only used at Easter and Christmas, or on other great festive occasions. The clothing of the men is neat and strong, the coat mostly of frieze, the smallclothes of corduroy; the females usually wear a coarse woollen-stuff petticoat, and of late cotton gowns have become common. The general character of the people is that of sobriety and industry: the English language is every where spoken by adults and children, and mostly by elderly people, except in the remote mountain districts, and even there it rarely occurs that a person is met with who cannot speak it. The principal natural curiosities, besides those already noticed as forming grand features of the surface, are the chalybeate and sulphureous springs, of which latter the most noted are the spas of Drumsna, Meelock, and Athimonus, besides several about Drumshambo and Cashcarrigan. The chief chalybeate spas are those on the border of Cavan, at the northern extremity of Lough Allen; and Oakfield, within two miles of the sea. In 1783, Robert Clements, Esq., was created Baron Leitrim of Manor-Hamilton; he was advanced to the viscounty in 1793, and created Earl of Leitrim in 1795, which titles are now enjoyed by his son.

LEITRIM, a parish, partly in the union of LISMORE, barony of COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, county of WATERFORD, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Kilworth; on the north side of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Fermoy to Lismore; containing 2579 inhabitants. It comprises 7128 statute acres. Of the land, which is of variable quality, that portion on the banks of the river is the best: limestone, brownstone, and slate are found in the parish, of which the former is quarried for agricultural purposes, but the latter two are not worked. The only seat is Kilmurry, beautifully situated in the midst of some extensive improvements at the junction of the two counties, which are here separated only by a small glen stream and a mountain path. Leitrim is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in William Norcott, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilworth. The tithe rent-charge is £345, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the

vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Kilworth. In the demesne of Kilmurry was discovered, some years since, a number of human skeletons; which circumstance, combined with the word *Kil*, has led to the inference that a church, or cell to some religious house, formerly existed here.

LEITRIM, a parish, in the union of LOUGHREA, barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Portumna, on the road to Loughrea; containing 1562 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the Slievebaughta mountains, comprises $4098\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres; the land is in general in a profitable state of cultivation, and there is very little bog. The principal seats are Carrowkeel and Dalystown. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Lickmolassey; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £51. 8. 8., of which £10. 7. 9. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilcooley; the chapel here is a neat edifice, and there is also a chapel at Kilcooley. There is a school, of which the school-house was built by the Hon. F. Ponsonby. Considerable remains exist of the castle of Leitrim, in good preservation; and the ruins of an old chapel are attached to it, the cemetery of which is still used. Petrified cockle and muscle shells are found at Carrowkeel, which is about 18 miles distant from the sea.

LEITRIM, a village, in the parish of KILTOGHART, union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, and on the eastern bank of the river Shannon; containing 68 houses, and 406 inhabitants. It is recorded that St. Mac Liegus, son of Cernac, was bishop of Lictdrumai, or Liathdromen, which was the original name of this place. A castle existed here in ancient times, from which, or, as some state, from the castle of Dromahaire, Dervorghal, wife of O'Rourk, Prince of Breffny, was taken by Dermod, King of Leinster; which was one of the causes of the English invasion. There are some remains of ancient buildings, which probably formed part of the castle. Fairs are held on Jan. 22nd, Feb. 21st, March 25th, May 5th, June 16th, July 23rd, Sept. 1st, Oct. 13th, and Dec. 1st. Leitrim was formerly a place of importance, and gave name to the county.

LEIXLIP, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, partly in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, but chiefly in the barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Naas, and 8 (W.) from Dublin; containing 2033 inhabitants, of whom 1086 are in the town. This place was included in the grant made to Adam Fitz Hereford, one of the earliest of the English adventurers, who is said to have built the castle, which is situated on an eminence overlooking the river Liffey, and according to tradition was the occasional residence of John, Earl of Morton, while governor of Ireland in the reign of his father Henry II. Leixlip was afterwards granted to the abbey of St. Thomas' Court, Dublin; and by an inquisition in 1604 it appears that Thomas Cottrel, the last abbot of that house, was seized of the manor of Leixlip, and the right of a flagon of ale out of every brewing in the town. The castle and manor were subsequently purchased by the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, speaker of the Irish house of commons, and are now the property of Colonel Conolly, of Castletown. This venerable castle was the favourite retreat of several of the viceroys, of whom Lord Townsend usually spent the summer here; it is at present the residence of the Hon. George Cavendish, by whom it has been modernised and greatly improved. The other seats are Rye Vale, Leixlip House, and Music Hall.

The TOWN is situated near the confluence of the Rye Water with the river Liffey, over which is an ancient stone bridge of three arches; and on the coach-road from Dublin to Galway. It consists only of one street; the houses, 152 in number, are irregularly built, and, with the exception of a few of handsome appearance, have generally an aspect of negligence and decay. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. On the banks of the Liffey are rolling-mills for the manufacture of bar and sheet iron, and near them is a flour-mill; a mill race 40 feet wide has been constructed in the castle demesne, for the purpose of turning another mill, or for applying water power to some manufactory. On the Rye Water is the Rye Vale distillery, which produces more than 20,000 gallons of whiskey annually. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Naas. The Royal Canal approaches within half a mile, and is carried over the Liffey by an aqueduct nearly 100 feet high; affording facility of water-carriage to Dublin. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held annually on May 4th and Oct. 9th. There is a constabulary police station.

The PARISH comprises 3202 statute acres; a considerable portion of the land is in pasture for fattening stock for the Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol markets, and the remainder is under tillage. The soil is good, and the system of agriculture slowly but progressively improving; there is neither waste nor bog, and, from the consequent scarcity of fuel, the peasantry are dependent on such precarious supplies as they can find in the roads and hedges. Limestone is very abundant, and is quarried to a considerable extent, for building, and also for burning into lime for manure. The country around, though deficient in those striking features of romantic grandeur which distinguish the neighbouring county of Wicklow, concentrates much that is pleasing and picturesque in landscape. The surface is finely undulating, and richly diversified with wood and water; and the view embraces the town with its bridge, numerous elegant seats with highly cultivated demesnes, ancient and picturesque ruins, distant mountains, and a variety of other interesting features of rural scenery. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council, prior to 1662, to the vicarages of Esker and Lucan, the curacies of Confoy and Stacumnie, and the denominations of Aldergh, Westmorestown and St. Catherine's, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge for the whole union is £450. The glebe-house was built in 1822, by the then incumbent, partly by aid of a loan of £562 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 23 acres of profitable land. The church, an ancient structure with a massive square tower, has been re-

paired by a grant of £291 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Maynooth and Leixlip; the chapel, lately built, occupies a commanding site presented by Colonel Conolly. In the parish is a chalybeate spring of great strength and purity, which was in high repute towards the close of the last century; in winter the water is somewhat tepid: it is situated about half a mile from the town, by the side of the canal. The Right Hon. Thomas Conolly intended to build a pump-room and an hotel; but dying before they were commenced, the design was abandoned for the more fashionable spa of Lucan, which is nearer to Dublin.

LEMANAGHAN, or KILNEGARENAGH, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Clara; containing, with the villages of Ballycumber, Bellair, and Grogan (which are separately described), 5806 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Melain, is situated on the river Brosna; and appears to have derived its name from St. Manachan, probably the founder of the monastery here, of which he died abbot in 661. The establishment continued to flourish till 1205, after which it became a parish church; and there are still some remains of the building, surrounded by a large tract of bog. The PARISH comprises 19,615 statute acres, of which 200 are woodland, 6740 arable, 4000 pasture, and the remainder bog; the system of agriculture is very backward, little improvement having been made within the last two centuries. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural and other purposes. The principal seats are Bellair, Prospect, Moorock, The Doon, Castle Armstrong, Ballycumber House, Twickenham, and Hollybrook. Fairs are held at Ballycumber on Dec. 1st and May 2nd, for horned-cattle, sheep, and pigs, but they are very indifferently attended; and petty-sessions are held alternately at Bellair and Doon, on Fridays.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, formerly held by faculty with the rectory and vicarage of Tessauran, but now separately, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £311. 11.; there is no glebe-house, but there is a neat small cottage, on the glebe, which comprises 79 acres. The church is a plain edifice, situated at Liss, and built in 1826, partly by parochial assessment, but chiefly by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits; and an organ was erected in it at the cost of T. H. Mulock, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and forms part of the district of Ballinahone: the chapel is a very humble building; on the altar is an ancient shrine, supposed to contain the bones of St. Manachan. A dispensary is supported at the expense of Dr. Molloy, who has also invested £500 in a loan fund, which is supported solely by him. There are some remains of the castle of Lemanaghan; and at Doon are the remains of the ancient castle of the O'Mooneys, now in the possession of R. J. E. Mooney, Esq., a lineal descendant of that family, whose residence is on the estate. Of the castle, which was a spacious structure on a rock, only one tower is remaining; it is thickly overspread with ivy, and forms a picturesque object.

LENEY, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Mullingar, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Sligo; containing, with the village of Ballinalack, 1455 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-west by Lough Iron, and on the south-east by Lough Hoyle, comprises 4231½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is unimproved: there is but very little bog; black stone of a good quality is quarried for building, and also for flags. The seats are, Clanhugh, a lodge belonging to Lord Forbes; and Lakeview. Fairs are held at Ballinalack twice in the year. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Meath, episcopally united to the curacies of Templeoran, Kilmacnevin, Lecken, and Tyfernon, together constituting the union of Leney, in the patronage of Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £88. 11. 6., payable to the impropriator; the curate's stipend is £78, arising from payments of £64 per annum from Primate Boulter's, and £14 from Bishop Evans's, fund. The glebe-house was erected in 1817, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land, subject to a rent of £36. 2. 6. The church, a plain edifice, was built (near the village of Brumbrusna) by a loan of £350 from the same Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £129 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Multifarnam. The Farra Charter-school, for boarding and clothing 100 children, and apprenticing them with a premium of £7, and a gratuity of £3 to each boy on the expiration of his indentures, was endowed by the Rev. W. Wilson; the parochial school is supported under the patronage of J. Gibbons, Esq., who gives the master £10 per annum with a house and garden, and appropriates 2½ acres of land to it.

LERRIGS, a village, in the parish of KILMOILEY, union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Tralee, on the road to Causeway; containing 26 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic chapel for this portion of the district of Ardfert is situated in the village.

LESKINFERE, or CLOUGH, a parish, in the union and barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Gorey, on the high road to Enniscorthy; containing 1260 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle was fought at Tubbernecarig Rock, in this parish, between the king's troops and the insurgents, in which Colonel Walpole, who commanded the former, was killed. The parish comprises 5380¾ statute acres, the greater portion under tillage: the soil in some parts is poor and shingly, but in general moderately good; there is an abundance of marl, which is used as manure. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1739, to the rectories of Ballycannew, Kiltrisk and Monomolin, forming together the union of Leskinfere, and constituting the corps of the treasurership of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £238. 10., and of the entire benefice £777. 16. The glebe-house was built by the late incumbent, in 1805, at an expense of £1400, towards which the Board of First Fruits gave £100; it has been surrounded by the present incumbent with a

thriving plantation. There are 64 acres of glebe in the union, of which 16 are attached to the glebe-house. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1831 by a loan of £1250 from the Board of First Fruits; the churchyard is well planted. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Camolin. About 100 children, Protestant and Roman Catholic, are taught in the parochial school: the school-house is a neat building, erected chiefly by aid of a grant of £60 from the Lord Lieutenant's fund; it is about to be enlarged. At Tubbernecarig is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring.

LETTERKENNY, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of CONWALL, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 13½ miles (W.) from Lifford, and 116½ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Lifford to Ramelton and Dunfanaghy; containing 2161 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Swilly, over which are two bridges, and consists of one street with a market-square, containing 358 houses. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with provisions; the fairs are on the Friday before Christmas, Easter-Monday, May 12th, July 10th, the third Friday in August, and Nov. 8th. The Belfast Bank has a branch here. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry. A constabulary police force is stationed at Letterkenny; petty-sessions are held every Wednesday, and the quarter-sessions for the county are held here in April and October: the court-house is a neat building, and there is a bridewell, containing six cells and two day-rooms, with two airing-yards. In the mountains in the vicinity are great quantities of stone of good quality, and some marl; on the shores of the lough are potters'-clay and clay for bricks. The river is navigable from Lough Swilly to this place for vessels of 150 tons' burthen. The parish church, and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district of Aughnish, a plain small building, are situated in the town; and there are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Covenanters; also a national school, a dispensary, and a small fever hospital. The union workhouse, on a site of 4¼ acres purchased for £480, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5790, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers. Near this place were the ancient English settlements of Drummore and Lurgagh, comprising about 2000 acres, with a hawn of brick and a castle of stone in a strong position, and a village at some distance, in which were 29 British families able to muster 64 men-at-arms; Dunboy was a territory comprising 1000 acres, where, at the time of Pynnar's survey, in 1619, John Cunningham had a strong bawn 70 feet square and 14 feet high, defended by two lofty towers, with a castle and 26 houses and a mill within the inclosure, the houses tenanted by British families able to muster 50 armed men.

LETTERLUNA, or LETTER, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of BALLYBRIT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N.) from Kinnitty, and on the road from Dublin to Parsonstown; containing, with the village of Cadamstown, 1115 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8430 statute acres. The

living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is partly impropriate in H. Malone, Esq., and partly united to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kinnitty; the tithe rent-charge is £55. 7. 9., of which £13. 17. are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the incumbent. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kinnitty or Longford.

LETTERMACWARD, a parish, in the union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 21 miles (W. S. W.) from Letterkenny, and on the road from Killybegs to Rutland Island; containing 2475 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Guibarra, comprises 20,800½ statute acres, of which 512 are in the tideway of the river, and 503 in lakes; of the remainder, a large portion is mountain waste and bog. The system of agriculture is in an unimproved state, a very small portion of the land being under tillage; there are strong indications of rich lead-ore, in which silver-ore has been found. Fairs are held on Feb. 20th, May 20th, Aug. 20th, and Oct. 1st, for cattle and sheep; and manorial courts are held occasionally. Prior to the 25th of March, 1835, this parish formed part of the corps of the deanery of Raphoe, from which it was then separated. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 1. 6. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828; the glebe comprises four acres. The church is a plain edifice, erected about 1788. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also a portion of the parish of Templecroan; the chapel here is a small building, and there is also a chapel at Templecroan. The parochial school is partly supported from Colonel Robertson's fund; another school was built with the surplus of the funds granted by the Board of First Fruits for erecting the glebe-house. Very large seals are taken in the river Guibarra. Near the glebe-house is a large moat.

LEWISBURGH, or LOUISBOURG, an ecclesiastical district, and a market and post town, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Westport. This place is situated near the mouth or entrance of Clew bay, on the southern shore; the district is romantic and beautiful in the summer months, and well worthy of the notice of tourists, but although capable of great improvement, it is yet in a wild and uncultivated state. It includes the isles of Clare and Innisturk; and contains a population exceeding 12,000, though about sixty years ago it was almost entirely uninhabited. The village, which contains 448 inhabitants, has some few good houses lately built, and would be a suitable place for trade, were efforts made to encourage it: it has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Westport; a market for provisions, held on Monday; and fairs on the 24th of June, August 4th, and Sept. 29th. A constabulary police force, also, is stationed in the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop and the Incumbent of Westport; the stipend is, £80 paid by the incumbent

of Westport, and £46 paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house, a neat edifice, was built in 1826, by a gift of £415 and a loan of £46 from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe consisting of 20 acres. The church, also a neat edifice, was erected in 1798, and was repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1839. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lewisburgh forms a separate district; the chapel is a good slated building.

LICKBLA, or LICKBLAGH, a parish, in the union of GRANARD, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Castlepollard, on the road to Finae; containing 2394 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by Lough Sheelin, and on the west by Lough Kinail and the river Inny, and is intersected by the river Glore, which issues from the latter lake and falls into the Inny. It comprises 8837¾ statute acres, of which a very large portion is mountain and bog; the system of agriculture is improving, and limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The surface is uneven, and towards the east marked by mountainous elevations; the high rock of Curreagh and the mountain of Moil rise within the limits of the parish. Lickbla is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath, and the tithe rent-charge is £207. 14., of which £92. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church has long been a ruin. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lickbla forms part of the district of Castlepollard; the chapel is near Carlanstown. There are several raths in the parish; and on the rock of Moil is found a species of coral. Near Curreagh are the ruins of Rathcreenagh Castle, situated on a high mound, with a large rath nearly adjoining; and at Carlanstown are the ruins of a mansion belonging to a branch of the Nugent family, of whom Lord George Grenville Nugent Temple, second son of the late Marchioness of Buckingham, is, in right of his mother, Baron Nugent of Carlanstown: a good farmhouse was built by the late Duke of Buckingham on the site of the old mansion.

LICKERRIG, a parish, partly in the barony of ATHENRY, partly in that of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, union of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Loughrea, on the road to Athenry; containing 1191 inhabitants, and comprising 4465¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kilconicky; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, partly to the deanery, and partly to the rectory of Loughrea. The tithe rent-charge is £65. 5. 9., of which £17. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a similar sum to the dean, £13. 3. to the rector of Loughrea, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lickerrig forms part of the district of Carrabawn, which also comprises Kilconeran and contains a chapel in each parish.

LICKFINN, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Killenaule; containing 548 inhabitants. The parish comprises 680 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the ecclesiastical union of Killenaule; the tithe rent-charge is £20. 14.

LICKMOLASSY, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, union of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Gort to Roscrea; containing, with the post-town of Portumna (which is separately described), 5742 inhabitants; and comprising 12,112¾ statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, united about 1735 to the rectory of Ballynakill and the vicarage of Leitrim, together constituting the union of Lickmolassy, in the patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde: the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14., of which £34. 12. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £390. 8. The glebe-house was built in 1813, and the late Board of First Fruits gave £400, and lent a similar sum, towards its erection: the glebe of the union comprises 28 acres. There are two churches; one in the town of Portumna, erected in 1832, by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits; and the other at Woodford, in the parish of Ballynakill. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Portumna, which also comprises the parish of Kilnabronogue and contains the chapels of Portumna and Lickmolassy, and the friary chapel of Boula in the parish of Kilnabronogue. Several schools are supported in the parish.

LICKORAN, or LAUCORAN, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Cappoquin, containing 625 inhabitants, and comprising 2415 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Whitechurch: the tithe rent-charge is £57. 13. 4., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar.

LIFFORD, an assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough) and a parish, in the union of STRABANE, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Strabane, and 102 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Letterkenny; containing 5686 inhabitants, of whom 752 are in the town. This place, formerly called Ballyduff and Liffer, and of which the parish still retains its ancient name of Clonleigh, was first distinguished as the residence of the chiefs of the sept of the O'Donells, who had a strong castle here, in which Manus O'Donell, Prince of Tyrconnell, after being detained prisoner for the last eight years of his life by his own son Calvagh, died in 1563. Hugh O'Donell, called Red Hugh, in 1596, entertained in this castle Don Alonzo Copis, emissary of Philip III. of Spain, who had been sent to ascertain the state of Ireland previously to the embarkation of a Spanish force for its assistance against the English. In 1600, Nial Garbh O'Donell, who had abandoned the cause of Hugh, led 1000 men of the English garrison of Derry to this place, which, from the previous destruction of its castle, was defended only by ramparts of earth and a shallow ditch. On the approach of the English, the garrison of Hugh O'Donell abandoned the place, and encamped within two miles of it; and the English took possession of the post, which they fortified with walls of stone. Nial O'Donell, after some weeks had elapsed without any action taking

place, observing some disorder in the camp of Hugh, advised the English to attack it; but after an obstinate battle, in which many were killed on both sides, the English retreated to their fortifications, and Hugh O'Donell soon after led his forces into Connaught to oppose the young Earl of Clanricarde. Under the protection of this English fortress the present town first arose, and in 1603 had attained such importance that a market was granted by James I. to Sir Henry Docwra, Knt., governor of Lough Foyle. In 1611, the "village of Liffer," with the fortress and about 500 acres of land adjoining, were, on the settlement of Ulster, given by James to Sir Richard Hansard, with right to hold two fairs in the town; on condition that he should, within five years, assign convenient portions of land to sixty inhabitants for the erection of houses with gardens, and 200 acres for a common; and that he should also set apart 100 acres for the keep of 50 horses, should His Majesty think proper to place a garrison of horse in the town. The same monarch, in the 10th of his reign, granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the designation of the "Warden, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Liffer;" from which time its progress was gradual.

The TOWN is situated in a beautiful valley at the base of an extensive range of mountains, and on the western bank of the river Foyle, over which is a stone bridge of twelve arches leading into the county of Tyrone. It consists of two streets, and contains 122 houses, of which several are neat and well built: the market and fairs have been discontinued. There are infantry barracks for 3 officers and 54 non-commissioned officers and privates. A post under Strabane has been established; and there is a constabulary police station in the town. The CORPORATION by the charter consisted of a warden, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace and other officers. The warden, who was also clerk-of-the-market, was annually elected from the free burgesses, who were chosen for life from the commonalty or freemen by a majority of their own body, by whom also the freemen were admitted and the serjeants-at-mace and other officers appointed. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. A court of record for the recovery of debts to the amount of £3. 6. 8. was granted by the charter, to be held weekly before the warden, but no proceedings appear to have issued from it for a long period; the corporation seems to have ceased in the last century to exercise any other municipal function than that of returning members to the Irish parliament, and since the Union it has become quite extinct. The assizes and January quarter-sessions are held in the town. The court-house is well adapted for holding the various courts, and the county gaol is a very spacious and handsome building in the castellated style, the new portion on the panoptic plan; it is divided into six wards, is well arranged for classification, and capable of receiving 124 prisoners. The men are employed in breaking stones, and in pounding bones for manure, for which there is a large demand, and the women in needlework, spinning, and washing; there is a good school, and the discipline and interior economy have been recommended to the imitation of the managers of other prisons.

The parish, which is also called Clonleigh, comprises 12,517½ statute acres; 153 are in the tideway of the river Foyle. The principal seats are Clonleigh and Cavanacor. The river is navigable for vessels of 20 tons from Derry to this place. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £630, and the glebe comprises 515 acres, of which 177 are uncultivated land. The church is a neat edifice of stone with a square tower, and contains a monument to Sir Richard Hansard and Anne, his wife, enumerating his various benefactions to the town. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Camus-juxta-Morne: the chapel, within a mile of the town, is a neat edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. About 450 children are taught in eight public schools, of which one was endowed by Sir Richard Hansard with £30 per annum for a master and £20 for an usher, both appointed by the Bishop of Derry, who is visiter; three are parochial schools, supported, one by Lord Erne and two by the rector; and four schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education. Mr. Blackburn, in 1806, bequeathed £200, the interest of which he appropriated to be annually distributed among poor householders; but by some mismanagement the principal has been wasted, and the intention of the donor frustrated. There are remains of three religious houses, at Ballibogan, Churchminster, and Clonleigh; the monastery of Cluanleodh, according to Archdall, was founded by St. Columb, and St. Carnech was bishop and abbot of the establishment in 530. Lifford gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of Hewitt.

LIMERICK (County of), in the province of MUNSTER, bounded on the north by the estuary of the Shannon and the county of Tipperary; on the east by the same county; on the south by that of Cork; and on the west by that of Kerry. It extends from 52° 17′ to 52° 45′ (N. Lat.), and from 8° 6′ to 9° 15′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 680,842 statute acres, of which 526,876 are arable land, 121,101 uncultivated, 11,576 plantation, 2759 in towns and villages, and 18,531 under water. The population, in 1821, was 218,432; in 1831, 248,201; and in 1841, 281,638.

Of the tribes mentioned by Ptolemy, the *Coriondi* appear to have inhabited this portion of Ireland; and although from a very early period it was included in the native kingdom or principality of Thomond, it is said to have had at one time a separate political existence, under the name of *Aine-Cliach*, or *Eoganach-Aine-Cliach*, and to have been divided into five cantreds, governed by subordinate chieftains. The cantred of *Carrigoginniol* belonged to the O'Kiarwicks, and afterwards to the O'Briens, whence the name of Pubblebrien was given to the barony; *Uaithney*, now the barony of Owneybeg, belonged to the O'Ryans; *Cairbre Aobhdha*, or Kenry, to the O'Donovans; *Hy-Cnocnuil-Gabhra*, now the baronies of Upper Connello and Coshma, to the M'Eneirys and O'Sheehans; and *Connalla*, now Lower Connello, to the O'Kinealys and O'Thyans. [At the time of the English invasion, the O'Hurleys, MacSheehys, O'Gormans, O'Collins, O'Coins, O'Scanlans, and O'Hallinans, were also among the principal families.] About the middle of the ninth century, the Ostmen made

themselves masters of the city of Limerick and of the island of Inniscattery, in the Shannon; and they maintained their power in both places until the commencement of the eleventh century, when Brien Boroimhe, King of Thomond, compelled them to become his tributaries. The city subsequently became the chief seat of the rulers of Thomond, of the O'Brien family, whence their country was often called the Kingdom of Limerick.

HENRY II. granted this kingdom to Herebert Fitz-Herebert; who having soon after resigned his claim, it was bestowed upon Philip de Braosa, and the grant was renewed to him by Richard I., with the exception of the city and the cantred of the Ostmen, which were committed to the custody of William de Burgo, who established a settlement there that defied all subsequent attacks of the natives. Braosa's grants having been forfeited, various Anglo-Norman settlements were made in the county (which was one of the twelve formed by King John in 1210) under Theobald Fitzwalter, ancestor of the Butler family; Hamo de Valois; William Fitz-Aldelm; and Thomas, son of Maurice Fitzgerald. With these, the O'Briens of Thomond had part possession; Donogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, having been enfeoffed of the extensive lands of Carrigoginniol by King John. The Irish of Thomond often proved themselves formidable enemies of the English settlers. In 1367, they took prisoner, at Manister-Nenagh, the Lord-Justice Gerald Fitzgerald and many persons of distinction; and at the time of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the county was entirely overrun by them. During the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond in the reign of Elizabeth, that nobleman possessed the towns of Kilmallock, Askeaton, Rathkeale, and Newcastle, then the four chief places in the county; and the confiscation of his estates after his death caused the transfer of a considerable portion of its fertile lands to new proprietors. It suffered a similar fate in the wars of 1641 and 1688, each of which considerably increased the number of English settlers.

Early in the last century, Lord Southwell brought over a number of German Protestants, whom he settled at Court-Mattras, or Castle Matres, near Rathkeale; other colonies were also planted in various places through the county. Their descendants have increased greatly in number, and are now generally distinguished by the name of Palatines. For a long time they were objects of hatred to the native peasantry, but the feeling has gradually though not wholly subsided, and they are now chiefly noted for their habits of cleanliness and order, and their superior skill in agriculture and rural economy. In the year 1762, a most alarming spirit of insurrection showed itself in this part of the country; the peasantry assembled in great numbers, chiefly by night, dug up corn-fields, levelled inclosures, houghed or killed the cattle of the gentry, and even put to death or treated with great cruelty individuals obnoxious to them from their harsh mode of collecting the tithes and taxes. From wearing shirts over their clothes in order to know one another in the night, they were called WHITEBOYS. Some very severe statutes were enacted to suppress this spirit, and their observance being enforced by a large body of the military, tranquillity was after some time restored; several of the leaders of the insurrection were executed, and many of their followers transported. A similar insurrection broke out in 1786, in which the hostility of the insurgents was directed against the same objects as before; they even assembled and traversed the country in military array during the open day, compelling every person they met to take an oath against the payment of taxes. They were, however, soon put down by the strong arm of the law, aided by the military.

But the pause was of short duration. A new association appeared in 1793, under the name of DEFENDERS, who had so well matured their plans that they made a simultaneous attack upon the towns of Kilfinane and Bruff; and though repulsed from the former by the spirited resistance of the inhabitants, supported by the Palatine yeomanry, they succeeded in gaining possession of the latter. But they were shortly driven out of it, with some loss of life, by a detachment of the army against which they had ventured to make a stand. In 1803, a project was conceived of seizing the city of Limerick, as a means of co-operating with the insurgents in Dublin under Emmet; but on learning that preparations were in progress to oppose them, the men dispersed. Symptoms of disturbance again showed themselves in 1809; and in 1815 the spirit of discontent broke out in an insurrection of peculiar violence, which raged during that and the greater part of the succeeding year, but was ultimately subdued by the operation of the Insurrection act. In 1817, a general failure of the crops occasioned a very distressing famine, which, though relieved by issues of public money and liberal contributions of benevolent individuals, entailed on the districts most visited by the dearth a frightful scourge of contagious disease.

In 1820 succeeded the distresses occasioned by the stoppage of nearly all the principal banks in Munster. The scarcity of provisions caused by the failure of the crops in the following year, reduced the peasantry to the last stage of calamity; the consequence was, an insurrection more maturely planned and vigorously executed than any that had preceded. In every quarter of the county, predatory bands appeared under the directions of an invisible chief, styled CAPTAIN ROCK, declaring their determination to reduce high rents, tithes, and taxes, and threatening with destruction all proprietors of land who should attempt to disobey their mandates. The outrages of the insurgents increased and extended, in spite of the exertions of the gentry, military, and Roman Catholic clergy; Abbeyfeale, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry, became their chief place of rendezvous. The police were augmented; large bodies of regular troops were sent into the county, and quartered generally in the western baronies. Yet still the insurgents kept up a kind of guerilla warfare: parties of them were attacked by surprise, and deprived of their arms, but when dispersed in one quarter they shewed themselves suddenly in another, committing their devastations often in the open day; the churches of Kilkeedy, Ballybrook, and Athlacca, together with several gentlemen's houses, were burnt by them, and the plundered property publicly and systematically divided among the captors. Several wealthy and influential persons were murdered, amongst whom was a Roman Catholic clergyman, who had rashly attempted to exhort them to submission to the laws; and it was only under the application of the Insurrection act, and

the most vigorous exertions of the magistracy, that the spirit of violence was at length suppressed.

The county is chiefly in the diocese of Limerick, with some small portions in those of Emly and Killaloe. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Clanwilliam, Lower Connello, Upper Connello, Coonagh, Coshma, Costlea, Kenry, Owneybeg, Pubblebrien, and Small County. Lower Connello is subdivided into the barony of Lower Connello, and the division or barony of Shanid; and Upper Connello, into that of Upper Connello, and the division or barony of Glenquin: these arrangements have been found necessary from the great extent of the two baronies, which comprised full one-half of the county; the new divisions were named after the castles whose ruins are conspicuous near their respective centres. Exclusively of the county of the city of Limerick, the county contains the ancient corporate towns of Askeaton and Kilmallock; the market-town of Kilfinane; the market and post towns of Rathkeale, Newcastle, Bruff, Ballingarry, Pallaskenry, and Glin; the post-towns of Castle-Connell, Shanagolden, Croom, Cahirconlish, Pallasgreine, Adare, and Broadford; and the sub-posts of Abbeyfeale, Barrington's-Bridge, Patrick's-Well, and Drumcollogher. Previously to the Union, it sent six members (besides the city members) to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Askeaton and Kilmallock; but, since that period, the two returned to the Imperial parliament for the county at large have been its only representatives. The number of electors registered in 1841 was 1670, of whom 385 were £50, 153 £20, and 1022 £10, freeholders; 2 £50, 12 £20, and 74 £10, leaseholders; and 13 £50, and 9 £20, rentchargers: the place of election is the city of Limerick. The county is in the Munster circuit; the assizes are held in the county town, where the courthouse, county gaol, and house of correction are situated. Quarter-sessions are held at Limerick, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Bruff; and there are bridewells at each of these places, and also at Glin, Kilfinane, and Croom. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, and 94 other magistrates, with the usual county officers and 4 coroners. There are nearly 70 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one county inspector, six sub-inspectors, six head-constables, 56 constables, and 286 sub-constables, with seven horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £17,170. The lunatic district asylum for this county and those of Clare and Kerry is in the city of Limerick; there are four fever hospitals, besides that of Limerick, and 30 dispensaries, supported by county presentments and private subscriptions in equal portions. The total amount of grand jury presentments in the year 1844 was £37,320. In military arrangements the county is included in the Limerick district.

The general aspect of the SURFACE is flat, though diversified by many small hills, and in some parts by mountains of considerable height. The whole western district, from Loughill to Drumcollogher, is composed of an unbroken range of mountain, stretching in a vast but regular and beautiful curve. On the south-east, the plain country is bounded by the *Galtees*, rising precipitously to a great elevation, forming the boundary of Limerick, and stretching thence far into the county of Tipperary. On the north-east the barony of Owneybeg embraces the skirts of the *Slieve-Phelim* mountains, which form an extensive group penetrating the interior of Tipperary. In the neighbourhood of Pallasgreine are several hills of considerable height and beauty. The Ballingarry hills, lying near the centre of the county, and rising abruptly from a fertile plain, are very conspicuous; the principal elevation is *Knockferine*, a conical mountain, said to be one of the highest in the county. Another conspicuous height is *Knockpatrick*, between Shanagolden and the river Shannon.

From the banks of this river, stretches south-eastward a vast tract of land which is justly considered to be the richest in Ireland, the soil being in general a deep mellow loam, for the most part based on limestone and fit for every kind of culture. The most productive tract, comprising about 100,000 acres, is in the neighbourhoods of Bruff, Kilmallock, Athlacca, and Hospital, forming part of the district called, from the extraordinary richness of its soil, "*The Golden Vale*," which extends through this county in length from Pallaskenry to Kilfinane and Kilfrush, a distance of thirty-two miles, and in breadth from Drehidtarsna, by the city of Limerick, to Abington, a distance of eighteen. *The Corcasses*, or low meadow lands, which extend from the Mague along the Shannon to Limerick, have a substratum of yellow and blue clay, covered with a black mould, occasionally mixed with sand and gravel. The soil of other parts of the county not occupied by mountain, particularly to the west of the river Deel, consists of a light loam resting on limestone or stiff clay, and well suited both for pasture and tillage. In several of the lower districts are small detached portions of bog, which kind of land is exceedingly valuable in some places, bringing the high rent of £1 per rood; when reclaimed, it is peculiarly adapted to the culture of hemp, though very little either of flax or hemp is grown in the county. A great part of the surface of the western mountains, also, is a light turbary, but not so good as that in the low grounds. The climate of the county is remarkably good, and the weather less variable than in any other county in Ireland; an effect which has been much promoted by the drainage and cultivation of the bogs. It is said, that, in some seasons, the heat of the summer's sun is scarcely powerful enough to ripen thoroughly the heavy crops of grain. The entire face of the country, notwithstanding its great natural fertility, presents a denuded appearance, from the want of trees; hedge-rows being very uncommon, and timber trees in any number being seldom seen except in the immediate vicinity of the residences of the wealthier proprietors.

Although a considerable proportion of the soil is calculated to produce abundant crops, having been regarded by Mr. Arthur Young as the richest that he had ever seen, yet not more than a fourth is under TILLAGE, the remainder being wholly devoted to the fattening of black-cattle and sheep; and it is here worthy of observation, that in some leases there is a special clause, under heavy penalties, to prevent more than one acre in 20, and in some cases more than one in 50, being broken up or in any way cultivated. Even where no such clause exists, if a farmer begins to bring his land into tillage, it is regarded as a certain indication of approaching poverty. Many of the landholders round

Dromin, Bruff, Bulgadine, Kilpeacon, Crecora, and Lough Gur, are very wealthy, and have stocks of from 400 to 600 head of cattle. In the baronies of Clanwilliam and Small County, the quantity of pasture far exceeds the arable land. The barony of Kenry is the most remarkable for the abundant crops and fine quality of its grain. The wheat crops are every where very heavy; and the produce of potatoes is about sixty barrels, in some instances one hundred barrels, of twenty-one stone each, per acre. The tillage, except on large farms, which are mostly in the hands of gentlemen, is generally conducted in a slovenly manner; and even the wealthier landholders are not wholly exempt from the charge of negligence.

In some parts the land is much divided, and wretchedly exhausted by the impoverishing system of subletting. The crop of the greatest importance to the peasant is the potato, the cultivation of which is chiefly by the spade: the potato is generally followed by wheat, then oats, or potatoes again, and thus in succession until the ground is wholly exhausted, when it is left to recruit its powers by the unassisted efforts of nature. This system of subdivision, however, though too common, is by no means universal. It exists to a great extent in the neighbourhood of Kildeemo, where scarcely half a dozen persons in the district keep a horse, and even more so around Tankards-town, near Kilmallock; the con-acre system is also on the increase in the neighbourhood of Galbally and other parts of the county. Still there are many good and extensive practical farmers, and many landlords who discountenance altogether the system of parcelling out and subletting; and the tillage-farms, in many instances, are managed under the most approved systems: some few are drained and well fenced, but these are rare. Irrigation is little if at all practised in the county; indeed, the soil is so productive by nature, that most farmers deem any outlay for its improvement a superfluous expenditure; some even of the more intelligent assert that sowing grass-seeds, in laying down land, completely destroys it for the next seven years. Flax grows here to an extraordinary height; but notwithstanding the efforts of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society, the farmer is not yet convinced that it will prove a remunerating crop. This and the contiguous county of Clare are famous for their orchards, which produce the much-esteemed Cackagay cider; the most celebrated districts for its manufacture are those round Pallaskenry, Adare, Croom, Rathkeale, and Kilpeacon. The greatest variety of apple is to be seen around the farmhouses of the Palatines.

Dairy-farms are very numerous and large, varying from 150 to 600 acres; their management appears to be well understood. The cattle are chiefly crosses between the Leicester, the Devon, the Durham, the Teeswater, the Kerry, and the old or native Irish; and the breed called by the Cork and Kerry farmer "the Limerick heifer," appears to be admirably adapted to the soil. The horses are mostly light, being a cross between the Suffolk and Ayrshire; in the neighbourhood of Adare, Croom, and Kilmallock, a very useful and active kind of horse is to be met with. The breed of sheep has been greatly improved by crosses with English stock, principally the Leicester; and in some parts of the county, considerable flocks are kept. That of pigs embraces every variety, but a mixture of the Berkshire and Irish appears to fatten with the least trouble, and to be the most profitable. The agricultural implements are generally of the newest and most improved construction, particularly the plough and the harrow: the old Irish car is quite banished, except among the very poorest people; and its place is supplied by a light cart, composed of shafts, and a frame resting on a pair of wheels, on which is placed an oblong basket of wicker work, capable of containing a large quantity of field or garden produce, and removable at pleasure when timber or other bulky articles are to be conveyed on it. The fences are in some places stone walls; in others, large ditches or banks of sods, with a deep trench on both sides. In some places, furze is planted on the tops of the banks; the thorn fence is very rare. The agricultural association for the county holds its meetings regularly in Limerick: it is energetically supported; many premiums have been distributed, and much encouragement for improvement held out both by instruction and example, but little advantage has been derived as yet from its spirited efforts.

In a GEOLOGICAL point of view the county comprehends four formations, the calcareous, coal, sandstone, and basalt. *The Calcareous* district comprises the greater portion of the champaign part of the county, extending with little interruption from Newcastle in the west to Abbington in the north-east, and from Mount-Trenchard on the Shannon to the eastern boundary of the county south of Kilfrush, comprising the larger part of the vales of the rivers that are tributary to the Shannon. The range is almost uniformly from east to west, and the dip or inclination westward. It presents much variety both in structure and colour, the stone being raised in some places in blocks of very great size, and in others in thin laminæ; the prevailing colour is light grey, and it is susceptible of a high polish. The greatest varieties are near Croom and Manister-Nenagh. Near Askeaton are some indications of lead-ore, but not of a character that would encourage any outlay in tracing the veins: there are indications of a very valuable ore near Tory hill. *The Coal* formation forms the western boundary of the limestone field. The coal lies in thin seams, the lower increasing in goodness of quality and in thickness; but no attempts of any importance have yet been made to raise this mineral, except on a small scale, and from the upper stratum, which is merely a thin seam of coal shale. The ironstone that alternates with the coal is only used in road-making; nor is it probable that any vigorous researches will be made in quest of coal while bog fuel can be had in abundance on the surface. Besides the coal-field above described, there are thin seams in a glen between Castlereagh, Galbally, and the town of Tipperary. *The Old Red-sandstone* formation comprises the hills of Ballingarry, Knockaderry, and Kilmeedy, which rise abruptly from a limestone plain and range from the Deel to the Maig in a direction east and west. *The New Red-sandstone* comprises the mountains of Castle Oliver, the Long mountain, the Black mountain, and others from Charleville to Glenbrohane, forming the boundary between Cork and Limerick, and verging into the Galtees. *The Basalt* shows itself in the hill of Ballygooly on the verge of Lough Gur, in the hills of Knockruadh, Knockgreine, Cahirnarry, and Carrigoginniol, and the hill of

Newcastle. At Linfield, near the Dead river, it rises to a height of nearly 200 feet, presenting a perpendicular colonnade of massive pillars towards the north, and bearing a striking resemblance to the promontory of Fair Head, in Antrim. Some of these pillars are 109 feet long, and approximate to a pentagonal or hexagonal form; but in general the basalt of this county is amorphous. To the south-east of this range is Knockgreine, "the Hill of the Sun," 500 feet high, with a base of limestone and a summit of basalt. It every where contains a large portion of iron. Oxyde of iron and iron-clay are found in great quantities at the foot of the hills, and near Bohermore are procured specimens containing shells with an appearance of partial calcination. There are appearances of greenstone and millstone-grit in several places: near Doon is a valuable bed of excellent freestone. Specimens of very pure copper-ore have been collected near Abington, and some attempts made to trace the vein. At Rathmore, in Manister-Nenagh parish, is a large bed of inferior pipe-clay. Slate, but of indifferent quality, is obtained in the demesne of Daragh and at Towerlegan; and in the mountains near Athea are procured large, thin, smooth, and very superior flagstones.

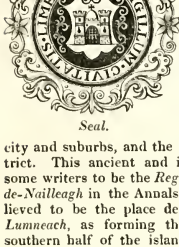
The manufactures and commerce, except an inconsiderable supply of coarse frieze, coarse linen, and flannel for domestic use, and a manufacture of linen and cotton checks at Glin, centre in the city of Limerick, under the head of which they are described. There are bleach-greens, principally for home sale, at Newcastle, Castle-Connell, and Lingland; and paper-mills at Ballygooley, Anacotty, and Rossbryn, the two latter in the ancient liberties of the city; also very extensive flour-mills at Askeaton, Cahirass, Rathkeale, Croom, Corbally, Kilmallock, and Sunville, whence great quantities of flour are shipped for London, Liverpool, and the Clyde. The exports are butter, grain, flour, and salted provisions; the whole of which are either shipped at Limerick, or sent to Dublin by the canal, but the great outlet is by the *Shannon*. This noble river, of which some account is given under the head of the county of Cavan, forms the northern boundary of the county. Below the pool of Limerick it expands into a wide estuary, and after a course of about 17 miles, mingles its waters with those of the Fergus, forming an arm of the sea several miles wide, interspersed with islands of very various character, and discharging itself into the Atlantic between Loop Head and Kerry Head, about 60 miles from Limerick. All the rivers of the interior are branches of the Shannon; they are the *Maig* or Mague, the *Commogue*, the *Daun* or Morning Star, the *Deel*, and the *Mulcairne*. The Deel is navigable to Askeaton, and the Maig to the parish of Adare. On the south-west the county is bounded for some distance by the *Feale* river, flowing by Abbeyfeale; and on the south-east for about three miles by the *Funcheon*. Except the short canal above Limerick, made in 1759, to facilitate the navigation of the Shannon, there is no artificial navigation within the county.

The ROADS are every where remarkably good, particularly those leading respectively from the city of Limerick to Tipperary, a new and excellent line; to Cork, of which a great portion is new, and the old portions have been much improved; to Tralee, a mail line greatly improved, widened, and levelled; to Tarbert, on the banks of the Shannon, a new, level, and excellent road; and lastly, the Dublin line, which, though generally good, is decidedly inferior to any of the others, being circuitous and hilly, and at Annacotty narrow and dangerous. A road has been opened through the mountains from Abbeyfeale to Glin, which is of great advantage to that part of the country; another is now open between Croom and Charleville, on the western bank of the Maig, for the mail between Limerick and Charleville; and a third has also been completed from Kilfinane to Mitchelstown, forming a shorter and more direct mail line from Limerick to Fermoy and Cork.

The VESTIGES of ANTIQUITY are numerous, and of great variety of character. There were two round towers: that at Ardpatrick fell a few years since; the other, at Carrigreen, is in good preservation. Of the earlier and ruder kind of pagan relics are, the cromlech on Bailenalycaellach hill, and two others near it; the fortifications on Knocktow; a large fort at Friarstown; a large and very perfect moat at Kilfinane, and another at Pallasgreine; a tumulus at Bruree; an earthen fort of great height near Croom; the stone circles at Grange; a large dun or intrenched mount, with raths and other circular fortifications, at Kilpeacon; a circular fort divided into segments near Shanid Castle; and traces of an ancient city in Cahir Park. The number of the religious houses that were founded here is about 35, exclusively of those in the city and its liberties. There are still remains of those of the Trinitarians, Augustinians, and Franciscans, at Adare; of Monaster na Gealleach; of Askeaton Abbey; and of Kilshane Abbey, in the parish of Ballingarry; also several extensive ruins of the ancient college at Mungret; of Galbally friary; of Kilfin monastery; of Kilmallock Abbey; of Monaster-Nenagh Abbey; and of the fine old abbey in the parish of Rochestown: all of which are particularly described in their respective parishes. The county contains upwards of 50 ruins of churches: it is, however, but right to observe, that in many instances new structures have been built in more eligible situations, and every parish has now a church, or is united to a parish in which there is one. So numerous were the castles rendered necessary by the former unsettled state of the country, that they are sometimes found within half a mile of each other; there are still ruins, more or less extensive, of nearly one hundred, which, with the modern seats of the nobility and gentry, are noticed in their respective places.

The peasantry differ little in their manners, habits, and dwellings, from the same class in the other southern agricultural counties; their dwellings being thatched cabins, their food potatoes, with milk and butter occasionally, their fuel turf, their clothing home-made frieze and cheap cottons and stuffs. Their attachment to the neighbourhood of their nativity, and their love of large assemblages, whether for purposes of festivity or mourning, are further indications of the community of feelings and customs with their countrymen in the surrounding counties. Among the natural curiosities may be included Lough Gur, with its romantic knolls, islands, and cave; the Castle-Connell chalybeate and astringent spa; and the sulphuric spring at Montpelier, in the parish of Kilnegariff. Bones and horns of the moose-deer have been found in many parts of the county,

from five to ten feet deep in boggy ground; five pairs of horns were found at Castle Farm, near Hospital, and seven pairs near Knocktow. In many parts old fireplaces of the primitive inhabitants are occasionally turned up, containing burnt black earth, charcoal, and sooty and siliceous stones.



Seal.

LIMERICK, a city, a county of itself, and the head of a poor-law union; situated on the river Shannon, locally in the county of LIMERICK (of which it forms the capital), and province of MUNSTER, 51 miles (N.) from Cork, and 94 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing, in 1841, in the parliamentary borough, 65,296 inhabitants, of whom 48,391 were in the city and suburbs, and the remainder in the rural district. This ancient and important city, supposed by some writers to be the *Regia* of Ptolemy, is called *Rosse-de-Naitleagh* in the Annals of Multifernan; and is believed to be the place described under the name of *Lumneach*, as forming the western extremity of the southern half of the island as divided A.M. 2870 and 3970. The last-mentioned name, indeed, appears to have been modified by the English into its present designation. St. Patrick is said to have visited the district about the middle of the fifth century; but the first authentic notices of Limerick represent it as a DANISH settlement. The place was plundered by them in 812; and about the middle of the same century they made this one of their principal maritime stations, surrounding it with walls and towers, which inclosed the area now occupied by the English Town. For nearly a century their power continued to increase, until Brien Boroimhe assumed the dominion of Munster and Thomond, when he expelled the Danes from Inniscattery, and reduced Limerick; allowing the inhabitants however to continue, subject to their own laws and customs, on payment of an annual tribute, said to have been fixed at 365 tuns or casks of wine, of 32 gallons each. In 1064, Turlogh, King of Munster, received here the homage of Donsleibhe, King of Ulidia; and his successor Murtogh, having given Cashel to the church, removed the seat of royalty to Limerick in 1106, from which time it continued to be the residence of the kings of Thomond, or North Munster, until its conquest by the English: from this circumstance, his successors were styled indiscriminately kings of North Munster or of Limerick. The Danes of Limerick did not embrace Christianity until the 11th century, and in the following they elected their first bishop. In 1153, Turlogh O'Conor, King of Connaught, besieged the city, and compelled the Danes to renounce the authority of Turlogh O'Brien, and drive him west of the Shannon.

A succession of intestine wars among the native princes was carried on until the landing of HENRY II., who soon obtained possession of Limerick, and placed a garrison here; but after his departure, Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, regained it. In 1175, Raymond le Gros, with the assistance of the King of Ossory, invested the place, and, by fording the river in the face of the enemy, so daunted them that he entered it without opposition, obtained a great booty, and secured the town by a garrison; but on the death of Earl Strongbow, it was again evacuated by the English, and subsequently burned by order of Donald, who declared that it should no longer be a nest for foreigners. In 1179, Henry II. gave the kingdom of Limerick to Herebert Fitz-Herebert, who having resigned his claim to an inheritance so uncertain, it was granted to Philip de Braosa; and he, aided by Milo de Cogan and Robert Fitz-Stephen, advanced against the city, which the garrison set on fire. This so dispirited Braosa, that he immediately retreated; and so assured was Donald O'Brien afterwards of the security of his metropolis, that, in 1194, he founded the cathedral church of St. Mary, on the site of his palace. In 1195, the English appear to have regained possession of the city, for it was then governed by a provost; but Mac Carthy of Desmond forced them once more to abandon it.

King JOHN renewed the grant to Philip de Braosa, with the exception of the city of Limerick, the cantred of the Ostmen, and the Holy Island, which he committed to the custody of William de Burgo, who formed a settlement here which from that period set at defiance all the efforts of the Irish. A strong castle and bridge were erected; and, encouraged by the privileges offered to them, English settlers flocked hither in great numbers, between whom and the inhabitants of the adjacent country amicable relations appear to have been soon established; for, among the names of the chief magistrates for the ensuing century, besides those which seem to be English, Norman or Flemish, and Italian, there are several purely Irish. Money was coined here in the reign of John. In 1234, the city was taken, after a siege of four days, by Richard, Earl Marshal of England, then in rebellion; and by the continued wars in the surrounding country, especially among the O'Briens, De Burgos, De Clares, and Fitzgeralds, its progress in commercial prosperity appears to have been greatly checked. In 1308, Pierce Gaveston, the viceroy, passed through Limerick with an army, and compelled O'Brien to submit; but the tranquillity was of short duration. In 1314 De Clare burned the suburbs; in 1316, Edward Bruce terminated his career of conquest southward at this place, and kept his court here until the following Easter. The hostilities of the O'Briens and others, and the unbounded authority assumed by the Earl of Desmond and other Anglo-Norman leaders, rendered additional military defences necessary for the protection of the city; and various grants were made by EDWARD II. for inclosing the suburbs with a stone wall, and for repairing the castle. In 1331, the Earl of Desmond was committed to the custody of the marshal of Limerick.

In 1337, a dispute arose between the merchants of Limerick and Galway respecting tolls; which, notwithstanding the interference of the Lord-Justice, finally led to open hostilities. In 1340, Limerick was for a short period the head-quarters of Sir William Windsor, chief governor, when marching into the west against the O'Briens. During the whole of the fifteenth century, the fortifications, which, prior to the grants of Edward II., had comprised only the part of the city insulated by the Shannon and called the English Town, were extended so as to include the portion on the southern

bank of the river, called the Irish Town, the defences of which were completed by the erection of St. John's gate and the neighbouring works, begun in 1450, but not finished until 1495. In the reign of EDWARD IV., Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, drove the English from various parts of Munster, and compelled the citizens of Limerick to pay him an annual tribute of 60 marks. Another remarkable proof of the distracted state of the country is afforded by a statute of the 28th of Henry VI., from which it appears that, owing to the prevailing power of the "Irish enemy and English rebels" in the surrounding country, the inhabitants were under the necessity of deriving their provisions principally from France, which were sent only on condition of the ships being placed under the special protection of the King of England. In 1467, a mint was established in the city; in 1484, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, held a parliament here; and in 1495, the brotherhood of the guild of merchants was erected.

In the reign of HENRY VII. the city recovered some degree of prosperity; in 1524 it was harassed by the open hostilities, both by sea and land, resulting from the commercial jealousies between it and Galway, but these were at length terminated by a formal treaty, and by an injunction from the king, in 1536, requiring a better demeanour from the men of Galway. In the reign of HENRY VIII., Alderman Sexton, of this city, took a distinguished part in favour of the British interest. In 1542, the proclamation declaring Henry king of Ireland was received with demonstrations of the greatest joy, and in the following year Sir Anthony St. Leger held a parliament here, in which divers important acts were passed. Towards the close of MARY's reign, the Lord-Deputy Sussex arrived in the city to suppress a revolt of some inferior branches of the O'Brien family against their chief, on which occasion the Earl of Thomond and all the freeholders of his country swore fealty to the crown of England. During the entire reign of ELIZABETH, and throughout the wars that devastated the whole surrounding province, Limerick maintained the most unshaken loyalty, and was made a centre of civil and military administration. Sir Henry Sydney, lord-deputy, who visited it in 1567, in 1569, and in 1576, states that he was received here with greater magnificence than he had hitherto experienced in Ireland. At this period Limerick is described as a place well and substantially built, with walls extending round a circuit of about three miles.

On the arrival of Sir William Pelham, Lord-Deputy, in 1579, the mayor appeared before him attended by 1000 citizens well armed; and in 1584, the city militia amounted to 800 men, being double that of Cork, and a third more than that of Waterford, demonstrating that Limerick was then the most important city in the island next to Dublin. During the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, the city was for some time the head-quarters of the English army. From the commencement of the reign of JAMES I. until the war of 1641, it enjoyed undisturbed tranquillity: and notwithstanding accidental conflagrations, in 1618 and 1620, considerable improvement in the construction of buildings and public works took place. The customs' duties for the year ending Lady-day, 1633, amounted to no less a sum than £1619. 1. $7\frac{3}{4}$. In 1636 the city was visited by the Lord-Deputy Wentworth, who was splendidly entertained by the mayor for nine days, and on his departure presented to the corporation a valuable cup of silver gilt. On the approach of the insurgent army under Lord Ikerrin, Lord Muskerry, and General Barry, in 1642, the gates were thrown open by the citizens; and the royal garrison, consisting only of 200 men who had shut themselves up in the castle, were compelled to surrender after an obstinate defence; after which, the magistrates sent representatives to the Catholic convention at Kilkenny, and made every exertion to repair and strengthen the fortifications. In 1646, when it was attempted to proclaim the pacification that had just been concluded between King CHARLES and the parliament, the attempt was met by violence; and afterwards, the supreme council, headed by Rinuncini, the pope's nuncio, removed hither, to encourage the besiegers of the neighbouring castle of Bunratty, on the Clare side of the Shannon, in which the parliamentarians had placed a garrison. In 1650, the Marquess of Ormonde marched into the city, in the hope of securing it for the king; but the nuncio's party having deprived him of all power, he at length quitted the kingdom, leaving the command of the royalist troops to the Earl of Castlehaven, who induced the magistrates to accept his offer to defend them against the threatened attack of IRETON. The latter, however, did not commence operations until the spring of 1651; and the siege being protracted until the approach of winter, famine, misery, and death made formidable ravages among the ranks of both parties. The attempts of the Irish forces to relieve the place were defeated, but a sally by O'Nial, who commanded the garrison, nearly proved fatal to the besiegers. The privations of the inhabitants at length compelled the troops to turn out all useless persons, who, to prevent them from communicating the plague, which then raged at Limerick, to the parliamentarian forces, were, at the command of Ireton, immediately whipped back; and dissensions gradually arose among the besieged, as to the propriety of capitulating. The resistance of the clergy to a surrender being at length overbalanced by some officers who took possession of one of the gates and turned the cannon against the city, the place was surrendered to the besiegers on condition that the garrison should march out unarmed, and the inhabitants be allowed time for removing, with their effects, to any place where they might be appointed to live. Twenty-four persons were excluded by name from the benefit of this treaty: the soldiers, who marched out to the number of 2500, were greatly reduced by disease contracted by the sufferings of a protracted siege of six months. After the surrender, the emblems of royalty were removed, the magistrates displaced; and for five years the city was subjected to a military government. In 1653 an act was passed permitting the English adventurers, officers, and soldiers, to purchase the forfeited houses at six years' purchase; and a charter was granted conferring upon the citizens the same privileges and franchises as those enjoyed by the city of Bristol. In 1656, the municipal government was restored, by the election of a mayor and twelve English aldermen.

At the Restoration, Sir Ralph Wilson, the governor, declared in favour of the king. He was shortly after succeeded by the Earl of Orrery, who was instructed to endeavour to procure good merchants, English and

Dutch, to inhabit the place, and cause it to flourish by trade. All the banished merchants were restored to their freedom and privileges, on entering into recognizances for their peaceful demeanour; and the inland trade increased so rapidly that, in 1672, the tolls of the gates were let for upwards of £300 per annum. During a progress through Munster made by the Duke of Ormonde, lord-lieutenant, he was received at Limerick with great distinction, being attended by the principal nobility and gentry of the county, and the cavalry militia of each barony. The same year was remarkable for a drought in the Shannon, insomuch that the mayor and citizens perambulated the English Town, dry-shod, outside the walls; and the following year a storm, with a high tide, did great damage.

The accession of JAMES II. caused an alteration in the religious ascendancy of the corporation; and after the battle of the Boyne, the Earl of Tyreonnel established his viceregal court in the city. Soon after this, it was invested by King WILLIAM in person, at the head of 20,000 veterans. The siege, undertaken at a late period of the season, was rendered particularly harassing by the formidable obstacles opposed to the besiegers by the fortifications and natural defences of the town, the abundance of its munitions of war, and the circumstance of the flower of the Irish army being assembled in and around it, under General Boiseleau, the Duke of Berwick, and other distinguished leaders, who were enabled to obtain supplies of every kind from Connaught, and by sea, where the French fleet rode undisturbed. The operations of the English army were also greatly checked by the loss of its battering train, which had been intercepted and destroyed by General Sarsfield, in a gallant attack, within twelve miles of William's camp. A breach having been at length effected, the besiegers thrice penetrated into the town, and as often were beaten back, until, after a desperate contest of four hours, in which they lost 1700 men, they were obliged to retire; William himself being compelled to raise the siege, and withdraw towards Clonmel. In the August following, William's army, now commanded by General DE GINKELL, again invested the town; and the garrison having been abundantly supplied, and in expectation of succour from France, the siege was protracted and sanguinary. One of the most serious conflicts at this period was that in which 600 Irish were slain, 150 drowned, and above 100 taken prisoners, in the defence of Thomond-bridge, the gates having been closed upon them too speedily, by which their retreat was cut off. Operations were at length terminated by the celebrated treaty of Limerick, ratified on Oct. 1st, and said to have been signed on a large stone near Thomond-bridge, within sight of both armies. Two days after, the French fleet arrived on the coast, and on the 14th entered the Shannon, with a reinforcement of troops and 30,000 stand of arms and ammunition. Both parties now made strenuous exertions to retain the Irish soldiers in their service: 3000 were prevailed upon to enter into that of the victorious monarch; but the remainder, amounting to upwards of 19,000 men, embarked for France, and formed the foundation of the Irish brigade, afterwards so celebrated in the wars of Europe.

After the embarkation of the Irish troops, the inhabitants, who had been compelled by the bombardment to quit their dwellings, on their return found their effects destroyed, and the entire city a scene of desolation and misery. While all classes were engaged in repairing their losses, the poorer by erecting small huts under the walls, the richer by re-edifying their houses, and the soldiers by restoring and enlarging the fortifications, a new and unthought of casualty nearly involved the whole in a second destruction: one of the towers on the quay suddenly fell, and 250 barrels of gunpowder which it contained blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which 240 persons were crushed to death or dreadfully maimed, some being struck dead by stones that fell a mile from the town. For more than 60 years after the siege, the fortifications were kept in complete repair, a garrison and several companies of city militia maintained, and every precaution of an important military station observed. In 1698, the Marquess of Winchester and the Earl of Galway, lords justices, on a tour of inspection, visited the city; which in the same year suffered most severely by a storm and high tide. In 1703 an act was passed providing that no Roman Catholic strangers should reside in the city or suburbs, and that the existing inhabitants of that persuasion should be expelled, unless they gave sufficient securities for their allegiance; but in 1724 these restrictions were removed. During the Scottish rebellion in 1745, similar precautions were used, but no symptom of disaffection was discovered. In 1751, a storm, accompanied with high tides, overflowed a part of the place, and did great damage. In 1760, Limerick was declared to be no longer a fortress; and the dismantling of its walls and other defences was immediately commenced, and completed by slow degrees, as the extension of the various improvements rendered it necessary. On the breaking out of the American war, three volunteer corps were formed under the names of the Limerick Union, the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, and the Limerick Volunteers.

After the termination of the American war, the improvement and extension of the city were renewed with unexampled spirit: and although contested elections, and alarms of insurrection in the neighbouring districts, at times disturbed its tranquillity, they never retarded its improvement. During the French invasion in 1798, the city militia distinguished itself by the stand it made at Collooney under Colonel Vereker, who in consequence received the thanks of parliament. In 1803, a design was formed by those engaged in Emmett's conspiracy to take the city by surprise; and the plan was conducted with so much secrecy that it was unknown to the military commandant in Limerick until the evening preceding the intended day of attack; but the prompt and decisive measures adopted prevented the apprehended danger. In 1821, symptoms of insubordination in the liberties led to a proclamation declaring the county of the city to be in a state of disturbance, and to require an extraordinary establishment of police, which was accordingly sent. In the winter of 1833, the town suffered severely by storms and high tides.

The CITY of LIMERICK, situated in an extensive plain watered by the Shannon, is composed of three portions, the English Town, the Irish Town, and Newtown-Pery; the whole containing 5866 houses. *The English Town*, the oldest, occupies the southern end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams of which the narrower and more rapid

is called the Abbey river. This part of the city, the houses of which are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion, is said to resemble Rouen, in Normandy: but, since the erection of the New Town, it has been deserted by the more wealthy inhabitants, and exhibits a dirty and neglected appearance. *The Irish Town* is also very ancient, being allotted to the native inhabitants so early as the reign of King John; here the streets are wider, and the houses more modern. Both these parts were strongly fortified. The suburb called *Thomond-gate*, situated on the county of Clare side of the river, at the end of Thomond-bridge, was formerly the only entrance to the ancient city, and was protected by a strong castle; it is now of considerable extent: close to the foot of the bridge is the stone on which the treaty of Limerick was signed. *Newtown-Pery*, built wholly within the last 60 years, on elevated ground parallel with the course of the river, below the union of its two branches, on a site formerly called the South Prior's Land, which became the property of the Pery family about 1770, is one of the handsomest modern towns in Ireland: a very fine square was lately erected in it. There are six bridges. The late *Thomond Bridge*, leading from King John's Castle in the English Town to Thomond-gate, on the county of Clare side, was the most ancient: it was built in 1210, and subsequently widened, and consisted of 14 unequal arches, which were originally turned on wicker work, the marks of which were even recently apparent in the cement; its roadway was perfectly level. The structure was taken down, and replaced by a new bridge the foundation stone of which was laid in 1836, and the whole opened in 1843, at an expense of £11,000, whereof £9000 were obtained by loan from the Board of Works. *Wellesley-Bridge*, erected in 1827, and consisting of five large and elegant elliptic arches, crosses the Shannon from the New Town to the northern, or county of Clare, shore. Its roadway is level, and its parapet formed of a massive open balustrade; on the city side is a swing-bridge over a lock through which vessels pass to the upper basin and quays. The late bridge called the *New Bridge*, crossing the Abbey river, and connecting the New Town with the English Town, was built in 1761, but was so steep and inconvenient that it was recently resolved to remove it; and the light and handsome structure of three arches which now replaces it was commenced in 1845, and opened on the 26th of February, 1846: of the cost, £1800, the grand juries of the county and city gave £500, and the corporation the remainder. *Baal's-Bridge*, higher up on the same branch of the river, is a beautiful structure of a single arch, built in 1831 to replace an ancient bridge of the same name, which consisted of four arches with a range of houses on one of its sides. On the same branch of the Shannon is *Park-Bridge*, an old lofty structure of five irregular arches. *Athlunkard-Bridge*, consisting of five large elliptic arches, crosses the Shannon about a mile from the city; it was erected in 1830 by means of a loan of £9000 from the Board of Works, £6000 from the consolidated fund, and a grant of £1000 from the grand jury of the county of Clare; it forms a communication between Limerick and Killaloe.

The Environs, though flat, are generally very beautiful; the soil extremely rich; and the sinuous course of the Shannon, in many points of view, presents the appearance of a succession of lakes; but the landscape is deficient in wood. Of the four principal approaches, that from Clare, by Wellesley-bridge, is the best; the others are, for the most part, through lines of inferior houses, crooked and deficient in cleanliness. In the vicinity of the city are several good houses and neat villas, but they are by no means so numerous as its wealth would lead strangers to expect, as the rich merchants chiefly reside in the New Town. Among the seats in the neighbourhood, those most worthy of notice are, Mount Shannon, that of the Earl of Clare, one of the finest mansions in the south of Ireland; Hermitage, of Lord Massy; Clarina Park, of Lord Clarina; and Doonass, on the opposite side of the Shannon, of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart.: in the city are the mansions of the Earl of Limerick and of the bishop.

The *Streets* in the New Town, which are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are occupied by elegant houses, splendid and well-stocked shops, and merchants' stores. Patrick-street, George-street, and the Crescent form a continuous line of houses, extending about a mile from the New bridge. The city was till lately lighted with gas under a contract made in 1824 with the United London Gas Company; the original engagement was confined to the New Town, but it was extended by the liberality of the corporation to the Irish town and Dublin road, and by private subscriptions to part of the English Town. The Gas Consumers' Company, of more recent establishment, and of which the chief shareholders are citizens, now lights the public streets; and the terms for lighting in shops have been much reduced by the competition of the rival companies. Works for supplying Limerick with water were commenced in 1834 by a London company: there are two tanks about a mile from the city, at Cromwell's-Fort, near Gallows'-Green, on the site of two forts occupied by Cromwell and William III.; their elevation is 50 feet above the highest part of the city, and 72 feet above the river, from which the water is raised through a metal pipe 12 inches in diameter by two steam-engines, each of 20-horse power. In excavating for a foundation for the tanks, several skeletons, cannon and musket balls, armour, and divers remains of military weapons were found; and in forming the new line of road along the Shannon, on the county of Clare side, heaps of skeletons were found, some of which were 15 yards in length and 6 feet in depth; they are supposed to be the remains of those who died in the great plague. In military arrangements, Limerick is the head-quarters of the south-western district, which comprises the counties of Clare and Limerick, with the town of Mount-Shannon, in the county of Galway; the county of Tipperary, except the barony of Lower Ormond, but including the town of Nenagh; and that part of the county of Kerry north of the Flesk. There are four barracks; the *Castle* barrack, in the English Town, for infantry, capable of accommodating 17 officers and 270 non-commissioned officers and privates, with an hospital for 29 patients; the *New* barrack, on the outside of Newtown-Pery, adapted for 37 officers, and 714 infantry and cavalry, and 54 horses, with an hospital for 60 patients; the *Artillery* barrack, in the Irish Town, for 6 officers, 194 men, and 104 horses, with an hospital for 35 patients; and an Infantry barrack, in *St. John's-square*, for 4 officers and 107 men: a military prison, lately built in the New barrack, has six cells.

The Limerick Institution, founded in 1809, and composed of shareholders and annual subscribers, has a library containing upwards of 2000 volumes. There are four newspapers, three published twice a week, and one weekly. An elegant theatre, erected some years ago by subscription, at a cost of £5000, was so inadequately supported that the building was at length sold to the Augustinian monks. The Assembly-house, built in 1770, at an expense of £4000, and recently taken down, was not latterly used for its original purpose, the balls commonly taking place at Swinburne's hotel; part of it was occasionally used for dramatic performances. *The Hanging-Gardens*, constructed in 1808 by William Roche, Esq., M.P., at an expense of £15,000, form a singular ornament to the town; they are raised on ranges of arches of various elevation, from 25 to 40 feet, the vaults thus formed being converted into store-houses for wine, spirits, and other goods, now occupied by government at a rent of £500 per annum. On this foundation are elevated terraces, the highest of which has a range of hothouses, with greenhouses at the angles. The façade of these gardens extends about 200 feet; and the top of the highest terrace, which is 70 feet above the street, commands a most extensive prospect of the city and the Shannon.

Considerable efforts for the encouragement of the linen and cotton MANUFACTURES were not long since made, but failed. The former branch of industry has of late greatly declined: it had existed in the county for more than a century, and, by the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, the weavers were enabled to manufacture that description of linen best adapted to command a sale. There was a linen-hall, in which markets were held every Friday and Saturday. Premiums, also, were given by the Chamber of Commerce, until this branch of their public exertions was undertaken by the Agricultural Association, a committee of which, united with the Trustees for the Promotion of Industry in the county, met for the purpose in the committee-room at the linen-hall every Saturday. This united committee, besides annual subscriptions from its own body, which are applicable to all improvements in agriculture, has under its management a fund of about £7000 allocated to the county by a board of directors in London, for the purpose of promoting the linen, woollen, cotton, and other trades, among the poor. The glove trade, once of great celebrity, has declined considerably, most of the gloves sold under the name of Limerick being now manufactured in Cork. The tanning of leather was formerly very flourishing, but fell latterly into a very depressed state; it has, however, revived within the last two years, through the encouragement given to it by Mr. Russell, an extensive provision-merchant, by whom this branch of business is largely carried on. A manufactory was formed in 1829, at Mount Kennett, for tambour lace and running, better known by the name of Irish blonde, which is here brought to great perfection; the wrought article is sent to London. A second lace-factory was established in 1836, in Clare-street, by Wm. Lloyd, Esq.; and there are now four lace factories, employing in the aggregate 2000 females of all ages. A muslin-factory, in the Abbey parish, employs 100 boys as apprentices; and a brush factory gives employment to 300 persons. The distillery of Stein, Browne, and Co., at Thomond-gate, produces 455,000 gallons of whisky annually; there are also seven breweries, each of which brews porter, ale, and beer, to a total amount of 5000 barrels annually: the consumption, both of these and of the distillery, is chiefly confined to the neighbourhood. There are several iron-foundries, coopergages, and comb-manufactories. In the liberties of the city are extensive mills, which grind upwards of 50,000 barrels of flour annually; likewise a large pig "factory," in which a million of pigs a year are slaughtered: and not far from the town are two paper-mills and two bleach-greens. The supply of fuel is abundant: large quantities of coal are imported from England; but turf, of which a very great quantity is brought up and down the Shannon, is still the chief fuel of the lower classes, and is also much used in manufactories and in the kitchens of the higher ranks. An abundance of fish is procured by the exertions of the inhabitants, towards the mouth of the river, and on the neighbouring coasts; and besides a salmon-fishery, leased by the corporation, trout, eels, perch, and pike, are taken in the river, and, lower down, all kinds of shell and flat fish. In the month of May numerous temporary causeways are formed several yards into the river on each side, by the poor, who fish with nets for eel-fry; the quantities taken are so great that each individual fills a couple of washing-tubs with them every tide. The corporation by charter claim an exclusive right to all fishing from the city to Inniscattery Island.

The TRADE of the PORT is comparatively of modern origin. The first return of the customs on record, made in 1277, gives an amount of but £6. 18. In 1337 they were only 8 marks; in 1495, £9. 0. 10.; in 1521, £6. 7. 4.; in 1537, £9. 8. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; and in 1607, when King James called for a return of the customs of all the ports in Ireland, those of Limerick were stated to be £15. 14. 8., while at Waterford they were £954. 18. 2., and at Cork £255. 11. 7. But they increased rapidly during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; in 1633 the customs had risen to £1619. 1. $7\frac{3}{4}$. During the war of 1641 they diminished considerably, but after the Restoration again rose, insomuch that, in 1672, the customs were £1906. 19. 8., and the tolls at the city gates £310. 12. 4. In 1688, during the government of Lord Tyrconnel, they fell to £801. 3. 4.; and it was not till the middle of the last century that Limerick took a position among the principal commercial ports. At present, it is a great place of export for the agricultural produce of the most fertile tracts in Ireland: from Kerry, Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick, are sent in corn, provisions, and butter, which are exported to London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow.

The exports for the year ending 1st of September, 1835, were, beef, 1364 tierces; pork, 14,263 tierces and barrels; butter, 72,630 firkins; bacon, 81,839 cwt.; lard, 9697 cwt.; wheat, 117,874 barrels; barley, 32,847 barrels; oats, 285,623 barrels; flour, 22,725 cwt.; oatmeal, 16,320 cwt.; eggs 26,214 crates; besides hams, tongues, spirits, porter, ale, flax, linen, wool, feathers, and salmon: the estimated value of all which amounted to £726,430. The chief imports are timber, coal, iron, salt, flax-seed, tallow, pitch, tar, hoops, staves, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, wine, and fruit; the gross estimated value of which in a recent year amounted to £323,740. The number of vessels entered inwards from foreign ports in 1835 was, 51, of the aggregate burthen

of 12,408 tons, of British shipping; and 3, of 698 tons of foreign: the number of vessels cleared outwards during the same period was 31, of the aggregate burthen of 7980 tons. The number entered inwards coastways was 494, of 53,078 tons; 44 of these being from Irish ports: the number cleared outwards was 561, of 62,349 tons; 43 of which were for Irish ports. On the 5th of Jan., 1836, there were 71 vessels of 5008 tons belonging to the port: the customs for the year ending on that day amounted to £142,843. 10., and for the subsequent year to £146,322. 17. The excise duties of the Limerick district, for 1835, were £71,616. 6. During the last ten years, there has been a remarkable advance in the general business of the port: the number of vessels which reported inwards, foreign and coasting, in 1845, was 613, of the aggregate burthen of 75,000 tons; and the number clearing outwards within that year, was 691, of the aggregate burthen of 85,000 tons. The exports for the year included, of wheat, 160,377 barrels; oats, 412,790 barrels; barley, 773 barrels; beans, 816 barrels; and rapeseed, 779 barrels: of flour, 87,527 cwt.; oatmeal, 424 cwt.; feathers, 620 packs; and of leather, 113 bales. Of provisions there were, pork, 20,000 tierces and barrels; butter, 61,000 firkins; bacon, 57,855 cwt.; lard, 12,134 cwt.; and hams, 16,889 cwt.: among other articles were eggs, raw hides, bones, rags, marble, and flagstones. In 1845, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 114, of which the aggregate tonnage was 15,115: the amount of customs duties in that year, was £193,000; and of the excise, £48,986. 16. 2. In the excise arrangements, Limerick gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the towns of Ennis and Kilrush, in the county of Clare, and the city of Limerick. The Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, and National Bank, have branches here.

The situation of Limerick, about sixty Irish miles from the sea, and its extent of river navigation, render the port an object of peculiar importance; and though the course of the river is interrupted by obstructions, there is still sufficient water for ships drawing 22 feet, to come up to the city, which has now a range of quay-age accommodation extending from Wellesley-bridge to Meade's-quay. Accommodation is also afforded for a good many vessels on the opposite side, at the North Strand. At each side of the narrow arm of the Shannon that encircles the English Town, are several quays accessible to boats; and at Merchants'-quay is the Long Dock, where the turf and fish boats unload. The Chamber of Commerce, consisting of opulent and most respectable merchants, has supreme interest in the navigation of the port; and from its funds has been defrayed a great portion of the expense that has been incurred by whatever improvements have been made, although it has no right or control over the river. The commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1823, were empowered to levy certain taxes for the erection of Wellesley-bridge (which was built accordingly), and of docks to accommodate vessels frequenting the port: their revenue now averages £4500, and they have jurisdiction over the pilotage of the river. They obtained from government a loan of £55,384, under a mortgage of the tolls on exports and imports, tonnage, dock dues, &c.; and it was their intention to construct a floating-dock. The original plan, however, was abandoned; and an act was subsequently granted to carry into effect a design by Mr. Rhodes, who, in 1833, had been appointed by government to survey the port, with a view to provide a safe harbour for shipping. He proposed, by constructing a dam or weir across the Shannon at Kelly's-quay, to convert that part of the river above into floating-docks, to be formed by excavating and levelling the bed of the river along the present quay-walls; and to build a new line of quays on which bonded warehouses, and store-houses for grain, &c., might be erected; also a dock-yard on the north side of the river, with two slips or inclined planes, and a graving-dock; and on the south side another graving-dock. His plan also embraced a line of embankments on each side for reclaiming considerable tracts of waste land, the water to be discharged by tide sluices through the embankments. The total amount required to carry these projects into execution was estimated at £82,756. 10., of which £40,000 have been already granted; but Mr. Rhodes' plan for the construction of the weir across the river, and for converting the entire port into a floating-dock, has been relinquished, in consequence of the difficulty of securing the proper and effectual drainage of the city itself, as well as the low grounds above it. A large tract of land, however, has been inclosed by an embankment at the north side of the river extending from the quay three miles down to and below Coonagh Point.

The plan now contemplated for improving the port and harbour, and which seems to be more in favour than any other, is, to construct *lateral* floating-docks below and adjoining Kelly's or Meade's quay, extending downwards; for which purpose the commissioners hold ample ground: it is intended to have 24 feet of water at the dock entrance, which will be made sufficiently wide for taking in the largest steam-ships of the navy or of the packet department. Dry and graving docks will be attached, or contiguous, to the floating-dock; and there are already a patent-slip and ship-building yards at the north side of the river, which, as well as the iron-foundries, are now capable of any work of magnitude. On the south side, the present line of quays extends 3030 feet, from Kelly's-quay to the custom-house. The water-bailiff's fees, and all other charges on shipping, have been merged into one general tonnage-rate, levied by the commissioners under the acts of 1823 and 1834.

A cut from the Abbey river continues the navigation of the Shannon, partly in the river and partly by an artificial canal, for fifteen miles, to Lough Derg. This cut was transferred by government to a private association, called the Limerick Navigation Company, on their undertaking to expend £3000 in the rebuilding of Baal's-bridge, which had previously interrupted the communication between the canal and the tide-water of the river, and still continues to do so in a great degree. About the same period, a new and important impulse was given to the trade of the Shannon, by the establishment of the Inland Steam-navigation Company, by which a communication has been opened by steam with Kilrush and other places in the estuary of the Shannon, and by packet-boats to Killaloe, whence there is a communication by steam through Lough Derg to Portumna, Banagher, and Athlone.

As a naval and military station, the river Shannon and port of Limerick may be regarded as of great national importance. The safe and excellent anchorages

along the whole extent of the river, are capable of accommodating almost any number of line-of-battle ships and transports, which may ride in any depth of water. The entrance to the Shannon is easy, nearly nine miles in width, and clear of all danger; and the port, though one of the most western in the United Kingdom, is far in the interior of Ireland, and has direct communication with Dublin and the north, by means of railways now in course of construction, and by the junction of the Upper Shannon and the Grand and Royal Canals. Its position renders the port highly eligible for a Trans-Atlantic packet-station; by this route, passengers and mails, *via* Dublin, might at once clear out into the Atlantic in the tenth degree of west longitude, free from the numerous dangers and difficulties attendant upon a Channel voyage, in the short space of twenty-two hours from London. The trade of the port will be much benefited by the formation of several RAILWAYS. At the close of the year 1843, a railway was proposed from Dublin to Cashel, 98½ British miles in length, with a branch from Monastereven to Carlow 24 miles long; and though the preliminary measures necessary to bring the scheme before parliament were not commenced until February, 1844, being several months later than the period required by the standing orders of the house of commons, yet the great national importance of the undertaking was considered a sufficient reason for deviating from the established rule, and consequently a bill was introduced, which passed rapidly through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 6th August. At the first general meeting of the company, held on the 4th October, it was resolved to take immediate steps for extending the line to Cork and Limerick; and in the year 1845, so remarkable for railway projects, an act was passed, authorising the construction of a line from Cashel to Cork, 77 miles long, with a branch to Limerick of 21¼ miles. As, however, the branch to Limerick is nearly identical in plan with part of the Waterford and Limerick line, which was before parliament at the same time, one railway will be made for the use of both companies: if the Waterford Company complete their line, the powers granted to the Dublin and Cork Company for making a branch are not to be carried into effect. The capital of the original line to Cashel and Carlow is £1,300,000, with power to borrow £433,300; and of the extension to Cork and Limerick, £1,200,000, with power to borrow £400,000. Already the Waterford and Limerick Company are constructing a splendid terminus in Nelson-street, in the very heart of the New Town.

The hay and straw MARKETS are held in two inclosures, on Wednesday and Saturday; the wheat-market is large, and has sheds all round its inclosure; the butter-market, a spacious and lofty building, is open daily throughout the year. There are two potato-markets, one in the English, the other in the Irish Town, where vast quantities are daily sold: the latter of these markets, on the site of what was formerly the Long Dock, is inclosed and shedded round, and the whole vicinity of it has undergone much remodelling and improvement. The city has also two meat-markets, each plentifully supplied with butchers'-meat and poultry, but the supply of fish and vegetables is often deficient; the smaller of the markets, called the Northumberland-Buildings, has attached to it large apartments for public meetings, a bazaar, and commercial chambers. There are four annual fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, July 4th, Aug. 4th, and Dec. 12th: to the August fair was attached a privilege by virtue of which no person, for fifteen days after it, could be arrested in the city or liberties on process issuing out of the late tholsel court. The principal commercial edifices are the Custom-House and the Commercial Buildings. *The Custom-House*, situated at the entrance of the New Town from the Old, was completed in 1769, at an expense of £8000, and consists of a centre and two wings, built with hewn stone and handsomely ornamented: a surveyor's house and habitations for boatmen have been erected at the Pool. *The Commercial Buildings* were erected in 1806, at a cost of £8000, by a proprietary of 100 shareholders. They consist of a large and well-supplied news-room on the ground floor, above which is a library, with apartments for the *Chamber of Commerce*, which was incorporated in 1815, for the protection of the trade. Its fund arises from fees on the exports and imports of the members; the surplus is employed in promoting the commercial interest of the city, improving the navigation, and aiding the manufactures. *The Post-office* is a small building, in a situation so inconvenient that none of the coaches can approach it; mails start for Dublin, Cork, Tralee, Waterford, and Galway.

The CORPORATION exists both by prescription and charter, and its authority is confirmed and regulated by statute. The first documentary grant of municipal privileges was by *John*, Earl of Morton and Lord of Ireland, in 1199, conferring the same liberties and free customs as were enjoyed by the citizens of Dublin, which were secured and explained by a charter of the 20th of *Edward I.* Charters confirming or extending these privileges were granted in the 1st of Henry IV., 1st of Henry V., 8th of Henry VI., 2nd of Henry VII., 6th of Edward VI., and 17th and 25th of *Elizabeth*: the former charter of this last-named sovereign granted, among other new privileges, that a sword of state and cap of maintenance should be borne before the mayor within the city and liberties. The late governing charter, granted by *James I.* in 1609, constituted the city a county of itself, excepting the sites of the king's castle and the county court-house and gaol; conferred an exclusive admiralty jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over so much of the Shannon as extends three miles north-east of the city, to the main sea, with all its creeks, banks, and rivulets within those limits; constituted the mayor, recorder, and four of the aldermen annually elected, justices of the peace for the county of the city; and incorporated a society of merchants of the staple of Dublin and Waterford. By the "New Rules" of the 25th of *Charles II.*, the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council were invested with the power of approving and confirming the appointment of the principal officers of the corporation, who were thereby required to take the oath of supremacy; and the election of all corporate officers was taken away from the body of freemen, and vested in the common-council. The discussion of any matter connected with municipal affairs in the general assembly of freemen, or court of d'oyer hundred, which had not previously passed the common-council, was forbidden under penalty of disfranchisement, and it was provided, as in other corporate towns, that foreigners and other Protestant settlers in the town

should be admissible to the freedom. *James II.* granted a new charter after the seizure of the franchises under a decree of the exchequer, but the judgment of that court having been subsequently set aside, it became void; and the constitution of the municipality continued unaltered until the year 1823, when an act of the 4th of *George IV.*, c. 126, commonly called the "Limerick Regulation act," partially remodelled the powers of the corporation. Numerous incorporated trading companies or guilds were established under these different charters, several of which still exist; but they are not recognized as component parts of the corporation, and do not appear to have ever exercised any corporate rights. The guild of merchants incorporated by James I., having become extinct, was revived by the act of 1823, but has never since met; nor has any attempt been made to enforce its charter, its objects being effectually accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce.

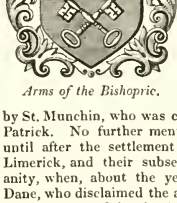
Under the charter of James I., the corporation was, until 1840, styled "The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the City of Limerick;" and consisted of a mayor, two sheriffs, and an indefinite number of aldermen, burgesses, and freemen, aided by a recorder, four charter justices, a town-clerk (who was also clerk of the crown, and of the peace, for the county of the city), chamberlain, common-speaker, water-bailiff, sword-bearer, high constable, petty constables, serjeants-at-mace, weigh-master, crane-master, and other inferior officers. The mayor (which office and title were enjoyed by Limerick ten years before they were granted to London), the sheriffs, recorder, and town-clerk, were annually elected by the common-council on the 2nd Monday after the 24th of June; the four charter justices by the same body, on the 2nd Monday after the 29th of September. The chamberlain was elected from among the burgesses, for life or during pleasure, by the mayor, sheriffs, and recorder. The aldermen were elected for life, from among the burgesses, by the common-council: the title, however, was a mere honorary distinction, usually conferred on the person who had served the office of mayor. The common-speaker was elected every two years, under the provisions of the act of 1823, by the body of freemen assembled on the first Tuesday after June 24th, in the court of d'oyer hundred, and was obliged to be approved of by the common-council before he could be sworn into office. The other officers were appointed respectively by the common-council, the mayor, and the sheriffs. The freedom was, and is still, under the Municipal act, obtained by birth, for the eldest son, or marriage with any daughter, of a freeman; also by apprenticeship to a freeman within the city, but no longer by gift of the corporation: the admissions of freemen were made by the common-council, subject to the approbation of the court of d'oyer hundred. The act of 1823 required the council to hold quarterly meetings on the first Monday after June 24th, second Monday after Sept. 29th, and the first Mondays in January and April; extraordinary meetings were convened on requisition of the mayor. All acts of the corporation, except the election of officers, were latterly obliged to be approved of and confirmed by the freemen at large in the court of d'oyer hundred. This court had been re-established by the act of 1823, after having for about seventy years previously fallen into almost total disuse; and was held on the day following each of the four stated quarterly meetings of the common-council, and also within a specified time after the extraordinary meetings of that body: it was composed of the entire body of freemen, and a certified minute of all proceedings at the meetings of the common-council used to be transmitted by the town-clerk to the common-speaker, who presided over the court, for its approval. The corporation continued to exercise its functions, under the charters already recited, until 1840, when it was entirely remodelled by the Municipal act, 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108.

By this act, so much of all former charters, grants, letters-patent, &c., then in force, as was inconsistent with its provisions, was repealed or cancelled; and as at present constituted, the corporation consists of a council of forty burgesses elected by such citizens as, being qualified by a six months' residence in a house or tenement of the yearly value of £10, are on the burgess-roll. The city being divided into five wards, each ward returns eight burgesses, viz.: two as aldermen and six as councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the town-council, from among its members, on the 1st of December, and takes office on the 1st of January following. Under the old regime, the city had two sheriffs, appointed by the corporation; but the number is now limited to one, and the appointment is vested in the Lord-Lieutenant, in the same manner as sheriffs are nominated for counties at large. The city returned two representatives to the Irish parliament from the period of its earliest convocations until the Union, after which it sent one member to the Imperial parliament; but under the act of the 2nd of William IV., c. 88, it sends two. Besides the freemen, the right of voting belonged to the freeholders of the county of the city, estimated in 1831 at about 2000, making the total number of electors at that period 2413. The above-named act extended the franchise to £10 householders, and to £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised; and the 40s. freeholders allowed to retain the privilege only for life. The total number of voters in 1845 was 2100: the sheriff is the returning officer.

The liberties, as they were defined previously to 1840, were divided into North and South by the river Shannon. The limits of the North liberties varied from one to four statute miles, comprising 1714 acres, as rated to the grand jury cess; the South liberties, extending from four to five statute miles, comprehended 14,754 acres assessed: making in all 16,458 Irish acres, equal to about 26,600 statute acres; exclusively of the site of the town. By the new act, the extent of the liberties was much curtailed, except for parliamentary purposes; as many as 24,000 statute acres being added to the adjoining baronies north and south. The small island of Inniscattery, about 60 miles distant, at the mouth of the Shannon, forms a part of the parish of St. Mary, and is within the jurisdiction of the corporation. The mayor is a justice of the peace within the county of the city, and *ex officio* a magistrate for the county at large: he is a judge in local courts, and is named first in the commission with the judges at the assizes for the county of the city; he is also clerk-of-the-markets; and was, until lately, the coroner of the city, and had chartered admiralty jurisdiction over the Shannon. The other magistrates are appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The county of the city has an exclusive jurisdiction exercised by its magistrates at petty-sessions; assizes are held for it twice a year, by the mayor and the judges travelling the Munster circuit. The petty-sessions are held every Friday, before the mayor and borough magistrates. The chief civil court, under the old regime, was the tholsel or city court, in which the mayor and sheriffs presided as judges, assisted by the recorder, when present, as assessor, and the town-clerk as prothonotary: it was held under the charter of Henry V., which gave pleas, real and personal, to any amount arising within the county of the city: the court sat every Wednesday; the process was either by attachment against goods, action against the person, or latitat, but the last was seldom resorted to. By the late Municipal act, this court was abolished; but provision was made by the 163rd section for its revival, should it be deemed advisable, by memorial from the council to the Lord-Lieutenant. The council, however, determined upon not availing themselves of this privilege, on account of the hardships inflicted on members of the trading community by the process of attachment issuing from such courts, and also on account of the heavy annual charge which the salary of the recorder would impose on the borough fund; particularly as the council would not have the right of nominating that officer. The want of the periodical gaol delivery created by the suspension of this court, became a source of great inconvenience, and was not supplied before the session of parliament of 1845, when an act was passed extending the powers of the assistant barrister of the county, who is now enabled to hold a court quarterly for the transaction of criminal business within the borough. He sits twice a year for the trial of civil-bill cases. A court of conscience is held by the mayor every Thursday, by prescription, for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency. The ordinary revenues of the corporation are derived from rents of houses and lands in the city and liberties, the fishery of the salmon-weir, tolls and customs (which yield by far the greatest portion), and the cleansing of the streets in the old city; producing a gross income of between £4000 and £5000 per annum. The constabulary force stationed in the city consists of one sub-inspector, one head-constable, 11 constables, and 54 sub-constables, with one horse; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £3697. There are a lieutenant, two deputy-lieutenants, and 12 borough magistrates. The amount of grand jury presentments for 1845 was £7484.

The old *City Court-house*, in Bridge-street, was erected in 1763, at an expense of £700 only; it is 60 feet by 30, and fronted with hewn stone, with a rustic gateway. This building has been recently converted into a Roman Catholic parochial school, and a new court-house was completed in 1846, at a cost of £1200; it stands on Merchants'-quay, adjoining the county court-house, and on part of the ground belonging to the city gaol. *The Exchange*, erected in 1778 at an expense of £1500, is one of the chief ornaments of the Old Town; the front is of hewn stone, and is adorned with seven Tuscan columns connected by a handsome balustrade. The council-chamber is a fine room of the Ionic order; and there are various convenient municipal offices. *The County Court-house*, an elegant structure, completed in 1810, at an expense of £12,000, is a quadrangular building of hewn stone, with a portico supported by four lofty pillars, and is surrounded by a light iron balustrade; it contains civil and criminal courts, jury-rooms, and other offices. *The City Gaol*, in the Old Town, is a gloomy quadrangular edifice, with which the old county gaol is now united: it contains 88 cells, 9 day-rooms, and 12 yards, besides debtors'-rooms, a good hospital, and a chapel; and is remarkably well regulated, orderly, and clean. But the buildings do not admit of proper classification, or sufficient means of employment; and they are, in consequence, now being extended. The new *County Gaol*, which occupies a favourable situation on the south-east side of the city, was completed in 1821, at an expense of £23,000, and £2000 more were afterwards expended on additions: it has a noble castellated appearance, and its internal construction and arrangement are exceedingly well contrived. The grand entrance is composed of hewn stone, and is of the Doric order. In the centre of the gaol is a polygonal tower, 60 feet high, containing on successive stories the governor's residence, the committee-room, a chapel, and an hospital, and having round the second story an arcade commanding the several yards. Five rays of buildings diverge from this tower, forming ten wards; each communicating by a cast-iron bridge with the chapel, and containing in the whole 22 apartments for debtors, and 131 cells for criminals, 12 day-rooms, 4 work-rooms, 12 yards, and 4 solitary cells. Between the wall immediately surrounding these and the outer wall, is a space containing two tread-wheels, the female prison, various offices, and some ornamented plots. The whole is supplied with excellent water from two springs.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The See of Limerick, one of the eleven which until lately constituted the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, but now in that of Dublin, is 27 miles in length and 17 in breadth, extending over an estimated surface of 306,950 acres, of which 12,500 are in Clare and the remainder in county Limerick. It is said to have been founded in the sixth century by St. Munchin, who was consecrated bishop of it by St. Patrick. No further mention is made of the bishopric until after the settlement of the Ostmen or Danes in Limerick, and their subsequent conversion to Christianity, when, about the year 1110, Gille, or Gilbert, a Dane, who disclaimed the authority of the Irish prelates, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; he governed the see till 1140. In the charter of Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1194, the bishops are called *Lumnicenses* and *Lumnicani*, from *Lumniach*, the Irish name of the city. In 1195, the ancient see of Inniscathay or Iniscattery was united with this bishopric. In 1284, Gerald le Mareschal succeeded in recovering the episcopal property which had been usurped by the bishops of Emly and Killaloe during the period the Danish bishops held it under the Archbishop of Canterbury. This property was extensive and valuable at the Reformation; but was afterwards so much diminished by grants to the Fitzgerald family, that the

see of Ardfert and Aghadoe was added to it in 1660, and has ever since been annexed to it. The see of Limerick is valued in the king's books at £40 sterling, according to an extent returned in the 5th of Charles I. The see lands comprise 6720 acres; the gross yearly revenue of the bishopric, including Ardfert and Aghadoe, amounted to £5368. 13., on an average of three years ending Jan. 1, 1832. The palace is a modern brick edifice in the New Town, with a front to the Shannon, commanding an extensive view of the opposite shores of the county of Clare. The consistorial court is held in the city by the vicar-general, with a surrogate and registrar, who is keeper of the diocesan records, the oldest of which is intituled the "Liber Niger," copied by Bishop Adams in 1616, from a book which he states to have been then much defaced by age, and to contain an account of all the parishes, their procurations, taxation, subsidies, &c.

The CATHEDRAL, which is said to have been founded and endowed by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, and is dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged by Donat O'Brien about the year 1200, greatly adorned by Bishop Eustace del Ewe early in the fourteenth century, partly re-edified by the citizens in 1490, much improved by Bishop Adams in the seventeenth century, carefully restored after the wars of the same century, and improved at various subsequent periods. It is a venerable Gothic building, in the English Town, surrounded with graduated battlements, and has at the west end a square tower 120 feet high, containing 8 bells, and surmounted by turrets at the angles. The interior is composed of a nave and choir, separated from the aisles by pointed arches: the choir is 91 feet by 30, with a fine window at the east end; the bishop's throne and the stalls of the dignitaries exhibit some curious carved work: there is a powerful organ. In the nave and aisles are several recesses, formerly endowed as chapels by various families; two of these now form the consistorial court and the vestry; and under the arches separating the aisles from the choir are galleries, for the corporation and the officers of the garrison. At the communion-table is a modern Gothic screen. Among the numerous monuments, besides those of several prelates, the most remarkable is the splendid tomb of Donogh, the great Earl of Thomond, on the north side of the choir; it is composed of three compartments, of marble of different colours, is surrounded and supported by pillars of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and decorated with his arms and various trophies. There is also a fine monument of the Galway family. Some of the unsightly old houses that surrounded the cathedral have been recently pulled down; the approaches have been widened, and handsome iron railings, and a pair of gates opening into Quay-lane and fronting the New bridge, have been added.

The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the 11 prebendaries of St. Munchin, Donoughmore, Ballycahane, Kilpeacon, Tullybracky, Killeedy, Disert, Ardcanny, Croagh, Athnett, and Effin. The corps of the deanery consists of the rectory of St. Mary, the rectories and vicarages of St. Nicholas and Cappagh, and the rectories of Cahirnarry, Bruree, and Mungrett. The deanery lands comprise 80½ statute acres, let on lease at a rent of £88. 2. 5. and an annual renewal fine of £13. 16. 11.; the gross annual income, including these lands, is £1176: the deanery-house is in the city. The dean enjoys the right of presentation to the vicarages of Mungrett and Bruree, and to the perpetual cure of Cahirnarry. The corps of the precentorship consists of the rectories and vicarages of Kilfenny and Loughill, the rectories of Nantinan, Shanagolden, Knocknagaul, and Dromdeely, and the vicarage of Morgans; the precentor has the right of presentation to the vicarage of Dromdeely. That of the chancellorship consists of the rectory of Rathkeale, the rectories and vicarages of Kilscannell, Clounagh, Clounshire, and the entire rectory of Dundonnell; of the treasurership, the rectories of St. Patrick and Cahirvally, the rectory and vicarage of Emlygrenan, and the chapelry of Kilquane; and of the archdeaconry, the rectories of St. Michael and Ardagh, and the entire rectory of Kildimo. The economy fund of the cathedral arises from the tithe of the union of Kilmallock, and the rents of several very valuable glebes; amounting on an average to £1200 annually. A diocesan schoolhouse was erected in 1611, in the city; but having fallen into decay some years since, it was sold by the Board of Education, and the proceeds, with the addition of £400 presented by the corporation, were expended in the purchase of a new site. In 1823, the diocesan schools of Killaloe and Kilfenora were united with that of Limerick, and the income augmented to £150 per annum. The total number of benefices in the diocese is 61, of which 13 are unions, 3 without provision for cure of souls, and the remainder single parishes. The total number of churches is 42, with 2 chapels of ease, besides five places of worship in school-houses or other buildings licensed for divine service: the number of glebe-houses is 28.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the see is a separate diocese, being one of 7 suffragan to the Archbishop of Cashel, and comprising 39 parochial benefices or unions, containing 78 chapels; the spiritual duties are performed by 37 parish priests, two administrators of the bishop's mensals, 54 coadjutors or curates, and 2 supernumeraries, besides whom there are 4 superannuated, sick, or unemployed clergymen. The bishop's parishes are those of St. John and St. Patrick, both in the ancient county of the city; his residence is Park House, near the city. The cathedral is the church of St. John.

The PARISHES within the bounds of the late county of the city were those of St. Michael, which comprehends all the New Town; St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. John, St. Munchin, and St. Laurence, in which the Old Town, with the suburb of Thomond-gate, is included; and Cahirnarry, Cahirvally, Derrygalvin, Donoughmore, Killeely, Kilmurry, and St. Patrick, together with parts of those of Abington, Carrigparson, Crecora, Kilkeedy, Kilnegarruff, Knocknegaul, Mungrett, and Stradbally, in the rural district of the city; besides which was the extra-parochial district of St. Francis's Abbey. The arrangements for local taxation in the county of the city, prior to the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act, were somewhat peculiar. The parish of St. Michael, or New Town of Limerick, being exempt from the payment of grand jury cess, two local acts were passed for its interior regulation, in the 47th and 51st of George III., under which the sum of £461. 10. 9. was annually raised towards defraying the expenses of the City Gaol, Fever Hospital, and House of Industry; being, in fact, in aid

of the grand jury cess of the county of the city. The Old Town, though containing 29,000 inhabitants, paid to this tax no more than £35, which, as it was the only local assessment, indicates the degree of poverty that prevails there. The remainder of the grand jury cess, amounting on an average to upwards of £6000 per annum, used to be levied entirely off the agricultural districts by a tax of from 7*s.* to 8*s.* per acre, being about twice as much as the assessment on the adjoining lands in the county at large. Under the act of the 51st of George III., besides the payment of the sum above mentioned, rates were levied on the New Town for paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing that part of the city, to the extent of 3*s.* in the pound on inhabited houses above the value of £10 per annum, and of 4*d.* in the pound on uninhabited houses and stores: houses under the value of £10 were exempt. A sum of about £65 was also raised for the purpose of burying paupers and taking care of foundlings. The number of houses assessed in 1835 was 914, valued at £28,766, at the rate of 2*s.* 3*d.*; the number of stores was 146, valued at £10,257, at the rate of 3½*d.* The assessment amounted to £3388. The commissioners for the tax, twenty-one in number, were inhabitants of the city, and seven of them retired every second year.

The present county of the city, agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations' act, comprises the parish of St. Mary, and part of the parishes of Killeely, St. John, St. Laurence, St. Michael, St. Munchin, St. Nicholas, and St. Patrick: the area is 2618 statute acres. Killeely and St. Patrick's are separately described. The living of ST. MICHAEL'S is a rectory, united, from time immemorial, to the rectory of Kildimo and the rectory of Ardagh, the three parishes constituting the union of St. Michael and the corps of the archdeaconry of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £67. 10. per annum: the gross income of the archdeaconry, including the rent of a small glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £620. 17. 8. per annum. The church was destroyed in the siege of 1651 and no parish church existed until very recently, when one was completed agreeably with an act of parliament passed in 1843. There is a chapel of ease, called St. George's, built and endowed in 1789 by the Pery family: it is a plain commodious edifice; its east window, which is very lofty, formerly belonged to the old Franciscan abbey. The minister is appointed by the Earl of Limerick. An Episcopal chapel, in connexion with the Blind Asylum, was erected in this parish, in 1834, by subscriptions exceeding £5000, raised in England and Ireland by the personal exertions of the Venerable Edward N. Hoare, Archdeacon of Ardfert, now Dean of Achonry, who was the first chaplain and is one of the trustees. St. George's parochial schools are in connexion with the Kildare-place Society, but are chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions and the sale of needlework; they afford instruction to 214 children. There are also schools in connexion with the London Hibernian Society, and the Wesleyan Methodists: very large schools for males and females have just been erected from a bequest by Mrs. Villiers. The Limerick Academy, in Cecil-street, founded and conducted by Messrs. Brice and Brown, was opened in 1836. It consists of a commodious house for the accommodation of resident pupils, and two spacious class-rooms; its object is to afford the means of a complete education from the earliest infancy to the higher departments of collegiate study, based on the principle of exercising the understanding as well as the memory. At present, the system of education comprises the usual branches of an English course, combined with classic literature and science. The diocesan school is also in this parish.

ST. MARY'S parish is a rectory entire, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of St. Nicholas and Cappagh, and the rectories of Cahirnarry, Bruree, and Mungrett, constituting the corps of the deanery; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The cathedral is considered to be the church of this parish, and of that of St. Nicholas. The Blue-coat hospital, situated near the cathedral, was founded in 1717, by the Rev. J. Moore, who bequeathed some property in Dublin for its support; about the same time the corporation aided it by an annual grant of £20, and in 1724 Mrs. Craven bequeathed several houses in Limerick for the same purpose. After having fallen into decay, it was revived in 1772 by the bishop and dean, the latter of whom has the management of it. It supports 15 boys, who wear a uniform of blue and yellow. ST. NICHOLAS'S parish, a rectory and vicarage, united to St. Mary's, contains 1888 statute acres: the tithe rent-charge is £162. 14. The church was destroyed in the siege of 1651, since which time service has been performed in the cathedral. A school for the education of 20 boys and 20 girls is maintained under a bequest of Dr. Jeremiah Hall, in 1698, for children of poor Protestant parents in St. Mary's and St. Nicholas's parishes. ST. MUNCHIN'S parish, situated partly in the King's Island, partly in the ancient North liberties, and partly in the county of Clare, contains 4584 statute acres: the living is a rectory, united from time immemorial to the rectory and vicarage of Killonchan, and the rectory of Drehidtarsna, the three parishes constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Munchin in the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14., and of all the parishes in the union £349. 12. The church, which stands on the north side of the city, is inclosed on the north by the old town-wall, along which is an elevated terrace commanding a fine view over the Shannon: it was rebuilt in 1827, at an expense of £1460, of which £900 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; and is a handsome edifice, with a lofty square tower embattled, and crowned with pinnacles. This church is said to have been founded by St. Munchin, and was the cathedral until the building of St. Mary's. A school for boys, and another for girls, of this and the adjoining parishes, were founded by a bequest of Mrs. Villiers in 1819. ST. LAURENCE'S parish is a rectory entire, till lately in the patronage of the Corporation: it is of small extent, having no church, and the tithe rent-charge is only £18. 15. The three parishes of St. Mary, St. Munchin, and St. Nicholas, form the English Town. ST. JOHN'S parish is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Earl of Limerick. The vicar derives his income from an assessment on the houses, which originally produced £160 per annum; but owing to the removal of the principal inhabitants it sunk to about £50, and has been augmented by a grant of £25 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund. There is a glebe-house, erected by a

gift of £369. 4. and a loan of £240 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828. The church is an ancient edifice, comprising a nave, with a north and south aisle extending the whole length of the building; it has been repaired by a grant of £185. 19. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This parish forms the Irish Town.

In the ROMAN CATHOLIC arrangements the ancient county of the city is divided into the parishes or districts of St. Mary, St. John, St. Michael, St. Patrick, and St. Lelia. *St. Mary's* parish comprises the whole of the King's Island, the English Town, and the Little or Sluice Island; thus embracing the whole of the Protestant parish of St. Mary, parts of St. Munchin's and St. Nicholas's, and the extra-parochial district of St. Francis. The chapel is a large plain cruciform edifice, built in 1749, on the Sluice Island; the altar exhibits three styles of architecture finely combined, and has a good copy of Michael Angelo's picture of the Crucifixion. A female school established in this parish, some years since, by the religious sisterhood of St. Clare, was adopted, after the departure of that body from Limerick, by the sisterhood of the Presentation convent; and on the breaking up of that establishment in 1836, the National Board of Education granted £40 towards its support, and it was placed under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Hanrahan, P.P. It is still held in the convent, under the superintendence of two of the lay-sisters of St. Clare; affords instruction to 400 children; and is supported by subscriptions and charity sermons. *St. John's* parish comprises the Protestant parish of St. Laurence, and that part of St. Michael's known by the name of the Assembly Mall; this is the bishop's parish, and the church is therefore called the cathedral. It is a large cruciform building, erected in 1753: the altar, which is very splendid, has a picture of the Crucifixion by Collopy, a native artist. *St. Michael's* parish is coterminous with the Protestant parish of the same name, with the exception of the Assembly Mall. The chapel, situated near the cornmarket, was built in 1779, and was then surrounded by open fields: it was considerably enlarged in 1805, and is now the largest and finest in the city; it can accommodate 2500 persons. In this parish are three orders of friars. The Dominicans have their house and chapel in Glentworth-street; the latter, a large edifice in the early Gothic style, built in 1815, is enriched with a painting of the Crucifixion: the community consists of a prior and four friars. The Augustinians, whose community consists of a prior and two friars, have their house and chapel in St. George's-street: the chapel was built for a theatre, and was purchased by the friars in 1824; the boxes and galleries are still preserved as seats for the congregation. It is lighted from the dome: the altar, supported by Corinthian pillars, is enriched with a picture of the Ascension by Collopy. The Franciscans, whose community consists of a prior and two friars, have their house and chapel near Wellesley-bridge: the latter is a large edifice in the Gothic style, comprising a centre and wings, with a handsome gallery; the altar is very fine, and has a splendid painting of the Madona. The brothers of the Christian Schools, six in number, have a school in this parish and another in St. John's, in which about 600 children are educated; the funds are raised by collections made every Saturday throughout the city by the brethren. A female school, established by the late Rev. Dr. Hogan, P.P., in 1822, was chiefly supported by him, and a new school-house capable of containing 200 girls was built at his expense. Adjoining the parochial chapel is a school founded and endowed by Mrs. Meade, for the education of children of Roman Catholic parents. *St. Patrick's* parish is in the ancient liberties: the church, built in 1816, is on the Dublin road; it is in the form of the letter T, and is small but neatly fitted up; the building was much improved in 1835. This parish, with those of Kilmurry and Derrygalvin, with which it is united, forms the bishop's mensal. *St. Lelia's* parish is composed of the parishes of St. Munchin and St. Nicholas within the old liberties north of the river, and that of Killeely in the county of Clare. The chapel, situated at Thomond-gate, is a large plain cruciform edifice, built in 1774; it was the first Roman Catholic place of worship publicly erected in Limerick after the Revolution. In this parish is a school established by the Rev. P. Walsh, P.P., in which 380 children are educated; it is supported by subscriptions and charity sermons.

The Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Munster have a small but very elegant meeting-house in the New Town. Here, also, the Society of Friends have a neat meeting-house; near which is a large place of worship, of the Gothic style without, and the Grecian within, belonging to the *Wesleyan Methodists;* and not far from it another, in the mixed Gothic style, of the *Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. The Independents* have a plain meeting-house.

The County Hospital was founded in 1759 by the exertions of the late Rev. Deane Hoare, vicar-general, and of Mr. Vandeleur, surgeon, aided by the Pery and Hartstonge families. The present building on the new Cork road, which was completed in 1811, at an expense of £7100, has a front of 114 feet, and contains 10 wards for males and 6 for females; the number of patients admitted in a recent year was 632, at an expense of £1520. *Barrington's Hospital*, called by the act of the 11th of George IV. the "City of Limerick Infirmary," was founded in 1829 by Sir Joseph Barrington, Bart., and his sons, Matthew, Daniel, Croker, and Samuel. This hospital, built on George's-quay at an expense of upwards of £4000, contains six large wards, capable of holding 60 beds; the number at present is 35. It was given by the founders to the city, and opened under the new arrangement in Nov. 1831; it is supported by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from government. Attached to the institution is a good medical library: a wing was lately built for a lying-in hospital, and another for a fever hospital. *St. John's Fever and Lock Hospital* was founded in 1781 by Lady Hartstonge: in a recent year it had 1601 patients; the expenses were £1520. 10. *The Lying-in Hospital*, opened in Nelson-street in 1812, under the control of a board of trustees, is supported by subscriptions and the interest of a bequest of £1000 from Mrs. White: upwards of 400 patients have been annually admitted into it since its establishment. There is also a dispensary in Limerick. *The District Lunatic Asylum*, for the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry, is a very extensive edifice on the New Cork road, completed in 1826: it is 429 feet by 314; the centre forms an octagon, from which four wings diverge, containing cells for patients. It was originally intended only for 150 curable lunatics; but an additional building has been erected for those con-

sidered incurable. There are 19 acres of land, in the cultivation of which many of the inmates are beneficially engaged. The system of management, which is confined to moral treatment, excluding all coercive or severe measures, is extremely judicious. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the purchase of land, was £35,490. *The late House of Industry*, founded in 1774 by grand jury presentments on the county and city, to which were added £200 by the late Dr. Edw. Smyth, of Dublin, towards providing thirteen cells for the insane, was at first calculated to accommodate 200 inmates: the number, prior to 1823, was augmented to 380; a wing was then added for the accommodation of seventy infirm women, and two work-rooms for spinners and weavers.

The oldest ALMSHOUSE is that of *Dr. Hall*, founded about the commencement of the last century. The present neat and convenient edifice, erected in 1761, contains apartments for thirteen men and twelve women, who receive each £5 a year; also schoolrooms, and an Episcopal chapel. The annual income is £304, part of which is applied to the use of Hall's school, already noticed, and to some minor endowments. *The Corporation* almshouse, erected soon after the siege of Limerick, on ground anciently occupied by St. Nicholas's church, is adapted to the reception of 22 reduced widows, each having 40 shillings a year and the use of a garden. The corporation also pays certain annuities to the widows of aldermen and burgesses. *St. George's Parochial Asylum*, instituted by the late Rev. W. Deane Hoare, accommodates 14 Protestant widows. *Mrs. Villiers'* almshouse, erected a few years ago, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Hannah Villiers, is a handsome Gothic structure of stone, forming three sides of a square; and is for 12 Protestant or Presbyterian widows, each of whom receives £24 Irish per annum: a preference is to be given to any descendant of the testatrix who may apply for admission. The widow of *Alderman Craven* founded an almshouse for poor Protestant widows: the building has been taken down; but 50 widows of the parishes of St. Mary, St. John, and St. Munchin, annually receive £4 each; the remainder of the endowment is divided at Christmas among the poor. The same lady left £60, the interest of which is given to confined debtors and the poor of the city parishes. The widow of *George Rose, Esq.*, deposited £800 in the hands of the dean and chapter, the interest to be distributed every Christmas equally among sixteen widows. The interest of divers sums given at various periods by the members of the *Pery* family, amounting to £17 per annum, is distributed among the poor of St. John's parish. *St. John's* parochial almshouse for seven Protestant widows is supported by subscriptions, and by bequests of Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Crone, and the Earl of Ranfurly. *Mrs. Banks* having bequeathed the sum of £8768. 12. 8. to trustees for charitable purposes, it was apportioned to the Fever Hospital, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Lying-in Hospital, the House of Industry, the County Infirmary, and the Dispensary.

The Charitable Loan Fund, formed in 1770, chiefly by subscriptions of the Pery family, has afforded accommodation to many thousands by loans of three guineas each. In 1810, the inhabitants subscribed the *Jubilee Loan Fund*, amounting to £1200, which has since accumulated by the addition of interest: about £120 are lent weekly, in sums of not more than £4 each, which are repaid by instalments. *The Fund for the Encouragement of Industry* was established in 1822, out of the surplus fund subscribed in England for the distressed Irish; the loans being limited to £6: the sums so issued in a recent year amounted to £4200. 10., and the amount repaid with interest during the same period was £4500. A Charitable Pawn-office, under the title of the "*Mont de Piété*," similar to establishments of the same name throughout the continent, was lately instituted by Matthew Barrington, Esq., with the view of allowing the poor small loans at low interest: the capital was raised by debentures, to be repaid with interest; and the profits of the institution were to be applied towards the support of Barrington's Hospital. It has, however, been broken up. The building, which adjoins the hospital, is nearly circular, with a piazza, surmounted by a lofty and elegant dome and cupola, and was erected at the sole expense of the founder. A company for granting annuities to widows, settlements for wives, and endowments for children, on payment of an annual premium, was established in 1806, under the title of the Munster General Annuity Endowment Association. An Asylum for the Blind, the house and chapel for which were built in 1834, accommodates 5 men and 12 women; a Magdalene Asylum, conducted by a committee of ladies, has been established on a small scale; a Mendicity Association is supported by voluntary contributions; and, in 1826, an Institution for the Relief of Sick and Indigent Room-keepers was formed by a subscription of several hundred pounds. There are also a Savings' Bank, and a Mechanics' Institute. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 11¼ acres held at a rent of £70, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £10,000, and will contain 1600 paupers.

Limerick anciently contained two Augustinian monasteries, one of Regular Canons, and the other of hermits: the Regular Canons had another house in the contiguous parish of Mungrett, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1107. In 1227, a Dominican friary was founded in the city by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, which became a place of great magnificence, and was the burial-place of various prelates and other eminent men: part of the walls still exists, and the cemetery formed the garden of the late Presentation convent. There were also a Franciscan convent, founded by William Fion de Burgo; a house of canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1171, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and a house of the Knights Templars; but no remains of these buildings are now discernible. The military antiquities consist of the ruins of the fortress called King John's Castle, at the end of Thomond-bridge, comprehending the great gateway, defended by two massive round towers, and the outer walls, having similar defences, and presenting a fine relic of the military architecture of that remote period; of dilapidated portions of the walls and towers of the citadel nearly contiguous, in which the Castle barracks have been erected; of various portions of the town walls; and of some of the outworks, especially a fort on the King's Island, north of the Old Town. There are also some remains of the celebrated Black Battery, close to which was the breach defended so heroically against William's army. In the rural parishes of the ancient liberties are the ruins of several forts.

Of eminent NATIVES were three prelates named Creagh, in the fifteenth century; Richard Creagh, D.D., Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh, in the reign of Elizabeth, who died in the Tower of London, in 1585; James Arthur, D.D., professor of divinity at Salamanca; James Nihell, M.D., author of various medical treatises of considerable repute, born in 1705; John Fitzgibbon, Esq., an eminent lawyer, born at Ballysheeda, within the old liberties, in 1731; the Rev. James White, parish priest of St. Mary's, who published a short description of the county at large in 1764, and also compiled annals of the city, which were never published; John Martin, M.D., author of an essay on the Castle-Connell spa; Daniel Hayes, Esq., who died at an early age in 1767, after displaying considerable poetic ability; Charles Johnston, who distinguished himself in the department of polite literature; the Rev. Joseph Ignatius O'Halloran, D.D., professor of philosophy and divinity in the Jesuits' College at Bourdeaux; Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq., the historian, his brother; Peter Woulfe, Esq., an eminent chymist and naturalist of the last century; Viscount Pery, who had, when a commoner, filled the speaker's chair in the commons' house of parliament in Ireland; the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; John Ferrar, a bookseller and printer of Limerick, who was author of several respectable topographical works concerning Limerick, Dublin, and Wicklow; Timothy Collopy, distinguished as an historical and portrait painter; William Palmer, who also rose to some eminence as an artist, under Sir Joshua Reynolds, but died at an early age; and Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., for some time editor of the Pilot newspaper, in London. Limerick confers the titles of Earl and Viscount on the family of Pery.

LIMERICK, LITTLE, county of WEXFORD.—See KILKEVAN.

LISBELLAW, a village, in a detached portion of the parish of CLEENISH, (called Cleenish East, and separated entirely from the main parish by Lough Erne,) union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of TYRKENNEDY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Clogher; containing 60 houses, and 260 inhabitants. Tradition states, that on a hill above the village, a battle was fought between some of the troops of King William and James II., when the latter were defeated. The Lisbellaw estate, or manor of Carrick, was the property of the Earl of Rosse, on whose demise in 1764, the title (revived in 1806) became extinct, and the property passed to the family of the Rev. Grey Porter, the present proprietor. The village is picturesquely situated amidst conical-shaped hills and singular rocks, in a highly cultivated district, and in the vicinity of Lough Erne: it has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Enniskillen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen and making matting from bulrushes; stone-breaking affords much employment to the infirm; and there are a spade-mill, and corn-mills with drying-kilns attached. Fairs are held on May 11th, June 20th, July 20th, Aug. 18th, Oct. 12th, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 23rd, chiefly for cattle and pigs; those in May and November are much frequented for hiring servants. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays; and a baronial court was formerly held, but is at present discontinued: here is a station of the constabulary police. The railways from Dungannon to Lough Erne, and from Enniskillen to Newry and Dundalk, will skirt the village. The church, or chapel of ease to the parochial church of Cleenish, is a neat edifice, built in 1764 by Lord Rosse, who was interred in a vault beneath; it has been recently considerably enlarged. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large plain building, attached to the district of Enniskillen. Here are also a meeting-house for Presbyterians, built on a site given by the late Sir R. Hardinge; and a small meeting-house for Methodists. A male and female school, formerly in connexion with the Kildare-place Society, but now under the National Board, is held in a commodious house, which also contains apartments for the master. There are a dispensary, a fever hospital, and a loan fund. In the vicinity of the village are several ancient raths or forts; and on a finely wooded island in Lough Erne, connected by a causeway with the main land, is Bellisle, the ruined seat of the Earl of Rosse.

LISBUNNY, or LISBONEY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Nenagh, and on the road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 1141 inhabitants, and comprising 4394 statute acres. Here is an extensive flour-mill worked by superior machinery, the produce of which is in great demand. Lisbunny is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmore: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Nenagh. There are some remains of the church, adjacent to which are the ruins of a castle.

LISBURN, an unincorporated borough, a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of UPPER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and partly in the barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Belfast, and 73 (N.) from Dublin; containing 15,015 inhabitants, of whom 7524 are in the borough. This place was in the reign of James I. (and long after) called Lisnegarvey, and, though now a populous and flourishing town, was at that time a very inconsiderable village. Its rapid increase in population and importance may be attributed to Edward, Viscount Conway, to whom, in 1627, Charles I. granted the remainder of the manor of Killultagh (a portion of which had been given by James to the viscount's ancestor, Sir Fulk Conway), and who, on obtaining possession of this property, built a castle, which became the head of a manor. The same grant conferred the privileges of courts leet and baron, view of frank-pledge, manorial courts for debts not exceeding £2, a court of record every three weeks for sums not exceeding £20, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Soon after the erection of the castle, some English and Welsh families were induced by the proprietor to settle here, and a town consisting of more than fifty houses arose.

On the breaking out of the war in 1641, a body of 1000 men assembled here, and preserved the town for some time from the attempts of the insurgents, whose detached parties were held in check; but on the 28th of November in that year, the garrison consisting only of five newly raised companies and Lord Conway's troop

of horse, the insurgent army commanded by Sir Phelim O'Nial, Sir Conn Magennis, and General Plunket, on their march to Carrickfergus, advanced to attack the town. Sir Arthur Tyringham, however, arriving with a small reinforcement, and being aided by Sir George Rawdon, repulsed the columns of the enemy as they successively advanced to the assault, and, by a galling fire from the streets, committed great slaughter among them. At nightfall, further reinforcements arrived from Carrickfergus and Belfast; and the insurgents, despairing of success, set fire to the town, which in a few hours was reduced to ashes; a sanguinary conflict being maintained in the burning town till nearly midnight, when the insurgents were finally put to flight, leaving behind them a number of slain equal to three times the entire number of the garrison, of whom only from 20 to 30 were killed. In 1644, General Monroe made an attempt to obtain possession of the town, but was frustrated by the vigilance and resolution of the garrison; and on the 6th of December, 1648, that general, with the Scottish forces under his command, was signally defeated on the plains of "Lisnegarvey," by Colonel Venables and Sir Charles Coote, two of Cromwell's commanders; to the former of whom the castle was surrendered in 1650. On the landing of the Duke of Schomberg, near Bangor, in 1689, a considerable body of forces in the interest of James II. assembled at this place; but they afterwards abandoned it without any attempt for its defence, and William III. passed through the town shortly before the battle of the Boyne. Charles II., to reward the fidelity of the inhabitants to his father and to himself, had erected the church of Lisburn into a cathedral for the united dioceses of Down and Connor, and had granted the townsmen the privilege of sending two representatives to the Irish parliament; but what more especially contributed to the improvement and commercial importance of the town was the settlement here, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, of many Huguenot families, who introduced the manufacture of linen, and brought with them improved machinery from Holland. The skill and industry of these foreigners were liberally encouraged by the government, which granted large sums of money for the erection of suitable buildings for carrying on the manufactures, &c.; and, by giving an example to others engaged in the same trade, the new settlers soon raised the quality of the manufactures to a degree of excellence previously unknown. In 1707, the town and castle were burned to the ground; the latter has never been rebuilt, but the present town soon arose from the ruins of the former, and gradually increased in extent. It has been greatly improved at various times, especially within the last few years by the spirited exertions of the agent of the Marquess of Hertford, who is owner in fee of the whole town, and of a considerable part of the surrounding country; and Lisburn is now one of the handsomest inland towns in Ulster.

The TOWN is situated on the north-western bank of the river Lagan, which separates the counties of Antrim and Down, and on the high road from Dublin to Belfast: it consists principally of one long irregular line of street, extending nearly from east to west, from which several smaller streets branch off; and contains, according to the last census, 1001 houses, of which the greater number are roofed with slate, and the remainder with thatch. All the houses in the principal streets are well built, and amply supplied with excellent water conveyed by pipes from works in the neighbourhood; the lighting of the town is under the management of commissioners appointed agreeably with the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, which was adopted by the inhabitants in 1837. The great terrace of the castle, which is still remaining, has been made an agreeable promenade; it is sheltered from the north by Castle-street, and is kept in the best order at the expense of the Marquess of Hertford. On the opposite side of the river is a small suburb, not included in the ancient limits of the borough, but within the parish and the new electoral boundaries. A line of road has been made at a great expense at the entrance from Dublin on the south-west, and also at the entrances from Belfast and Armagh; by which the town has been much improved. The MANUFACTURE of linens and cambrics, which are sold in their brown state every market day at the linen-hall, a neat and commodious building erected for the purpose, is still carried on to a considerable extent, maintaining its high reputation for the superior quality of the articles; and the diapers and damasks of this place have long been distinguished for their unrivalled beauty of pattern and fineness of texture. On a small island in the river Lagan are extensive chymical works for the preparation of acids, chlorides, &c., for the supply of the several bleach-yards, of which some of the largest in the kingdom are adjacent to the town, the principal being at Lambeg, Colin, Seymour Hill, Suffolk, and Chrome Hill, where 189,000 pieces are annually bleached and finished, principally for the London market. There are also establishments for the printing, bleaching, and dyeing of muslins; and, near the town, an extensive thread manufactory and a large flour-mill. The trade is much facilitated by the Lagan navigation from Lough Neagh; this, a little above the town, joins the river Lagan, by which, with the aid of several collateral cuts, the navigation is continued to Belfast. The Ulster railway has also proved of great benefit to the place. In the excise arrangements, Lisburn gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Larne, Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Lisburn, in the county of Antrim; and Newtown-Ards, Downpatrick, Castlewellan, Saintfield, Hillsborough, and Banbridge, in the county of Down. A branch of the Northern Bank has been opened. The market is on Tuesday, and is the largest and best in this part of the country for every description of provisions; it is also much frequented on account of the quantities of linen and other articles which, in addition to its supply of provisions, are brought for sale: there is a cattle-market on the same day. The fairs are annually held on July 21st and Oct. 5th, and are chiefly for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, and pigs, the supply of which is very large. The market-house is a handsome building surmounted by a cupola, and, in addition to the accommodation it affords to the market, contains a suite of assembly-rooms. There are also very extensive shambles, corn-stores, sheds, and weigh-houses, erected by the proprietor of the town; and well-inclosed market-places for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

By the charter of Charles II. conferring the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, the inhabitants not being a body corporate, and consequently having no municipal officer, the seneschal of the manor of Killultagh was appointed

returning officer for the borough. The right of election was vested in the inhabitants generally, every pot-walloper being entitled to vote; but by an act of the 35th of George III., cap. 29, it was restricted to the £5 householders, of whom, previously to the late act for amending the representation, there were only 141, and of these only 81 were qualified to vote. By the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, the right of election was confirmed in the £5 householders; and the boundary of the borough, which was very indistinct, was enlarged and clearly defined, and made to comprise an area of 1325 acres. The number of voters registered in 1841 was 203; the seneschal is still the returning officer. Manorial courts are held by the seneschal every third Wednesday, at which debts to the amount of 40*s.* are recoverable; and there is a court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £20 late currency. Courts lect are also held, twice in the year, when a leet grand jury is sworn, by whom a petty-constable is appointed for each of the 17 constablewicks into which the manor is divided: presentments for payment of salaries, repairs of roads, and other works, are made; and other municipal functions of the borough are exercised. Petty-sessions are held in the town every Tuesday; and here is a station of the constabulary police. A large and handsome edifice now used as the court-house of the manor, and for holding the petty-sessions and public meetings, was originally built and supported by government as a chapel for the Huguenot emigrants, whose descendants having attached themselves to the Established Church, the minister's stipend has been discontinued, and the building appropriated to the above purposes. The manor gaol of the borough, under the custody of the marshal of the manor court, has, since the 7th of George IV., been disused as a place of confinement, and is now used as a place of custody for goods attached by the court, till bailed.

The parish, which is also called Blaris, comprises 10,697 statute acres; 2827¼ are in the barony of Upper Massereene, county of Antrim, and 3064 in Upper Castlereagh, and 4805¾ in Lower Iveagh, county of Down. The lands are very fertile, and the system of agriculture is highly improved; for the last thirty years, wheat has been the staple crop, and oats, formerly the principal produce, are now grown only for the sake of a due rotation. The Maze race-course, described in the article on Hillsborough, near which town it is situated, is in this parish; and the surrounding scenery is enlivened by numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are Ballymacash, Brookhill, Larchfield, Lambeg House, Seymour Hill, Chrome Hill, Ingram Lodge, Suffolk, and Colin; besides many other elegant houses near the town. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford. The tithe rent-charge is £525: there is a glebe-house, erected in 1784 by the then incumbent; but no glebe attached to the living. The church is a spacious and handsome building, with a tower, to which an octagonal spire was added in 1807, at the expense of the second Marquess of Hertford: a fine organ was presented to it by the late marquess; and in its improvement considerable sums have been expended, including a grant of £256 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It contains a monument to Lieutenant Dobbs, a native of the town, who was killed in an engagement with Paul Jones off this coast; and an elegant monument recently erected at the expense of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, who died here in 1667, and was buried in a vault in the church of Dromore, which he had built. In the churchyard are monuments to many of the Huguenots who settled here under the patronage of William III. and Queen Anne. This is the cathedral of the united dioceses of Down and Connor; the visitations are held in it, and all the business belonging to the see is transacted in the town. There are no chapels of ease within the parish; but divine service is performed in the school-houses of Newport, Maze, and Broomhedge, in rotation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Blaris, comprising Lisburn, Hillsborough, and Magheramesk, in the two former of which are chapels. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians of the General Assembly; also two for Wesleyans, and one for the Society of Friends.

To the north of the town is the Ulster Provincial School for the Society of Friends, founded in 1794 by Mr. John Handcock, who bequeathed a sum of money for the erection of the premises: 50 children, who are eligible at eight years of age and remain till fourteen, are boarded, clothed, educated, and apprenticed; each scholar pays £3. 12. per annum, and the remainder of the expense, which averages about £14 per annum each, is defrayed by contributions from the society. A free school for boys was founded in 1810, and aided by the Association for Discountenancing Vice; and there is a similar school for girls, built and supported by subscription: the late George Whitla, Esq., bequeathed £100 to each, the interest of which is applied in procuring clothing for some of the poorest children. There are two other schools for both sexes, one of them aided by the same society, and the other supported by subscription. An infants' school, also supported by subscription, was established in 1832, and a building was erected for its use at an expense of £120, towards defraying which the late Marquess of Hertford contributed £50. An almshouse for eight poor women was founded under the will of Mr. Williams, in 1826; and six almshouses, for as many widows, were founded by a member of the Trail family, and are now wholly supported by William Trail, Esq.: they were rebuilt on a more convenient site in 1830, at the expense of the marquess. The several charitable bequests amount in the aggregate to £2750, invested in government securities; the interest is distributed in winter among the poor, according to the wills of the respective donors. A Humane Society for the restoration of suspended animation has been established here; and in an airy part of the town is situated the County Infirmary, supported equally by subscriptions and grand jury presentments. The workhouse of the union, on a site of six acres purchased for £742, was completed in 1840, at an expense of £6200, and with all necessary accommodation affords admission to 800 paupers. On the White Mountain, about two miles to the north of the town, are the ruins of Castle Robin, erected by Sir Robert Norton in the reign of Elizabeth; the walls now remaining are 84 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and near them is a large mount. Among the distinguished individuals born here may be noticed Dr. Edward Smith, Bishop of Down and Con-

nor, in 1665. Lisburn confers the titles of Earl and Viscount on the family of Vaughan.

LISCANOR, a village, in the parish of KILMACREHY, union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Ennistymon, and on the northern side of the bay of the same name, on the western coast; containing 85 houses, and 562 inhabitants. The bay of Liscanor being exposed to the violence of the Atlantic, and having a rocky and dangerous shore, a pier was built a few years since, by the late Fishery Board, for the protection and encouragement of the small craft employed in the fishery of the bay, to which, as well as to vessels engaged in general trading, it affords great shelter and accommodation, although it has been several times injured by the sea. Excellent lobsters, small turbot, and a variety of other fish, are taken. Here are a constabulary police station, and a detachment from the coast-guard station at Freagh Point. Over the estuary of the river Inagh, in the vicinity of the village, a handsome bridge was lately built, consisting of three elliptic arches, each of 45 feet span, connected by a causeway or embankment 160 feet in length, with three smaller arches on the south side for the passage of superfluous water; the total length of the roadway, including an embankment at each end of the bridge, is 507 feet. Of the expense, £4200, the Board of Public Works, under whose superintendence it was erected, contributed £2222, the remainder being defrayed by the county. In the Roman Catholic divisions, this village gives name to a district, which comprises the parishes of Kilmacrehy and Killaspuglenane and contains the chapels of Liscanor in the former and Cahirgal in the latter parish; that of Liscanor is a large plain building. Near the village are the ruins of an ancient castle, consisting of a square tower; it was of great strength, and was the residence of the O'Conors.—See KILMACREHY.

LISCARROL, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Buttevant, on the road to Newcastle; containing 2249 inhabitants, of whom 750 are in the village. This place is distinguished for the remains of its ancient castle, the foundation of which is by some attributed to the followers of Strongbow, and by others to John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England. In 1641, the castle was garrisoned by Sir Philip Perceval, and so strongly fortified, that it maintained a resolute defence for thirteen days against General Barry, by whom it was besieged with an army of 7000 foot and 500 horse, with a train of artillery, and to whom it surrendered on honourable terms. The delay occasioned by the siege allowed Lord Inchiquin to assemble a force of 2000 foot and 400 horse, with which he attacked and defeated the Irish in the neighbourhood of the castle, which was retaken and restored to Sir Philip. In 1644, the Irish having made prisoners several of the garrison who were without the walls, threatened to put them to death unless the fortress surrendered, on which Raymond, the constable, sallied out with a party of his men, put the Irish to flight, and recovered the prisoners; but the castle, though well prepared for defence, surrendered in the year following to Lord Castlehaven without making any resistance. The VILLAGE is pleasantly situated in a valley, and contains 130 houses, mostly thatched. A barrack for two officers and sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, was built in the vicinity, in 1821; the establishment was kept up for about four years, but the buildings are now occupied by labourers. Fairs are held on the 25th of March, 1st and 31st of May, Aug. 31st, Oct. 21st, and Nov. 29th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. A constabulary police force is stationed here: manorial courts are held occasionally, with jurisdiction extending to 40s.; and petty-sessions on alternate Thursdays.

The parish comprises 4028 statute acres; the land in general is good, and chiefly in pasture. Limestone is quarried both for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are, Altamira, a handsome mansion in an extensive and richly planted demesne; and High Fort, the residence of the Purcell family, distinguished for the gallant defence made by its then proprietor, Sir John Purcell, against a midnight attack by nearly 20 robbers, whom, though armed only with a case knife, he entire repulsed; in consideration of which intrepid conduct, he obtained the honour of knighthood. Sally Park is now in ruins. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to that of Kilbrin, together forming the union of Kilbrin or Liscarrol, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £190. 10., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; the vicarial tithe rent-charge of the whole benefice amounts to £410. 5. The church is at Ballygraddy, on the border of Liscarrol, and in the parish of Kilbrin. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Churchtown or Bruhenny: the chapel here, an old building, was lately repaired and enlarged; there is also a chapel at Churchtown. There are very considerable remains of the ancient castle, which was a quadrangular building, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, inclosed with walls 30 feet high and defended with two square and four round towers of great strength, parts of which are still remaining. Near the barracks are some remarkable fissures in the limestone rock; about a mile from the town is a fissure of great depth, called Kate's Hole, which is now closed up; and at Coolbane, to the west of it, is a large rath, neatly planted, where it is said seventeen of the relatives of Garret Fitzgerald, of the house of Desmond, killed in the siege of the castle, were interred.

LISCARTIN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Navan; on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 318 inhabitants. It comprises 1303½ statute acres, of good quality, and chiefly in tillage. Liscartin Castle, supposed to have been originally a monastic building, was the birth-place of the first Lord Cadogan, to which family it still belongs; part of it now constitutes the residence of Mr. Gerrard: the outworks of the castle were considerable, and a gateway still remains, about 60 yards distant from the main building. Bachelor's Lodge, a neat residence, is also in this parish. Liscartin is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardbraccan; the tithe rent-charge is £51. 18. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ardbraccan, also called Bohermeen.

LISCLEARY, or LISLEY COLERIGGE, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, barony of KERRICURRIHY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (W.) from Carrigaline, and on the south side of the river Awinboy; containing 1432 inhabitants. It comprises 4305 statute acres, and is divided into two parts by the intervening parish of Carrigaline. The surface is undulating, and the soil in general good; besides lime, sea-weed and sand brought from Carrigaline are used for manure, and the system of agriculture is gradually improving. Limestone exists near the border of the adjoining parish of Killanully, but lies too deep for profitable working, especially as an abundant supply is obtained from that parish. The seats are Ballea Castle and Rathfeen House. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Lisclеary in the cathedral of Cork, and the vicarage is held in sequestration by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £157. 10., five-ninths are payable to the prebendary and the remainder to the commissioners. Divine service is regularly performed in the parochial school-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballygarvan and Douglas. The school is partly supported by the prebendary, and partly by the Cork Diocesan Association. A chalybeate spa here has been found efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, and is exceedingly valuable as a tonic diuretic.

LISCOLEMAN, a parish, in the union and barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Tullow, and on the confines of the county of Carlow; containing 639 inhabitants. It comprises 2483 statute acres, including a small portion of bog: the state of agriculture is improving. The seats are Rath and Knocklow. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Aghold; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter, and of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £112. 10., two-thirds are payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonmore.

LISDEEN, a village, in the parish of KILFIERAGH, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Kilkee, near the road from that place to Kilrush. Fairs are held on May 7th, July 13th, Sept. 8th, and Dec. 17th. Here is the old Roman Catholic chapel for the parish of Kilfieragh; and in the vicinity is a chalybeate spring, occasionally used for medicinal purposes.

LISDOONVARNA, CLARE.—See KILMOON.

LISDOWNEY, a village, in the parish of AHARNEY, barony of GALMOY, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Durrow, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 28 houses, and 134 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of Queen's county, and contains the chapel giving name to the Roman Catholic district, which comprises the parishes of Aharney, Sheffin, Balleen, and Coolcashin, and parts of Rathbeagh and Grange.

LISGENAN, or GRANGE, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-within-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Youghal; on the river Licky, and near the coast; containing 3527 inhabitants. It comprises 5710 statute acres: sea-weed, which is obtained in great abundance at the Cove, is used for manure. In the cliffs are some remarkable caves, and off the shore is Goats' Island; at Whiting bay is Grange Lodge, a marine villa, the occasional residence of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kinsalebeg; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £450, two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lisgenan forms part of the district of Ardmore, and has a small chapel.

LISGOOLD, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Rathcormac, and on the road from Midleton to Fermoy; containing 969 inhabitants. It comprises 3154 statute acres; the soil is poor, and the state of agriculture rather backward. The beautiful glen of Bally-Edmond contains some fine plantations, and is traversed by the river Curra in its course to Midleton. Fairs are held at Lisgoold on May 1st, June 24th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united prior to any existing record to the rectories and vicarages of Ballintemple and Imphrick, the rectory of Ballycaraney, and two-thirds of the rectory of Kilcreden, together constituting the union of Lisgoold and the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Cloyne, in the gift of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in G. Lukey, of Midleton, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £151. 6. 6., of which £89. 0. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £732. 18. There is a glebe of 11 acres, but no glebe-house. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £500, was built in 1789. With the exception of Lisgoold and Ballycaraney the parishes of the union are detached, at a considerable distance from each other. In the Roman Catholic divisions Lisgoold gives name to the district, which also comprises the parishes of Ballycaraney, Templeboden, and Templeneарrigy; the chapel is at Lisgoold.

LISGRIFFIN.—See BUTTEVANT.

LISHEEN, a village, in the parish and barony of MOYARTA, poor-law union of KILRUSH, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 26 houses, and 140 inhabitants.

LISKEEVY, a parish, in the poor-law union of TUAM, barony of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6¾ miles (N. W.) from Tuam, on the road to Claremorris and Mayo; containing 3118 inhabitants. It comprises 7206¾ statute acres, including a large quantity of bog, the whole of which is easily reclaimable, from the abundance of limestone-gravel in the vicinity. The river Clare runs through it, and in some places has a depth of 40 feet. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Tuam; the rectory partly constitutes the corps of the deanery, and is partly appropriate to the chapter of Tuam. The tithe rent-charge of Liskeevy is £110. 17. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Adregoole, and has a chapel at Milltown.

LISLEE, a parish, in the union of BANGOR, barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (S. W.) from Bandon, and on

the southern coast; containing, with the village of Court-M'Sherry (which is separately described), 5211 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 6302 statute acres, is situated on the western side of the harbour of Court-M'Sherry; the land is in general good and under tillage, and, from the great facility of procuring seamanure at the "Broad Strand," is in some parts well cultivated. At Dunworley is a small bog overflowed by the sea; there are some quarries of slate of an inferior quality, and in the vicinity of Court-M'Sherry slate of superior quality and colour is obtained. The seats are, Court-M'Sherry, beautifully situated on the harbour, and sheltered by a well-planted eminence; Sea Court; and Butlerstown. The seneschal of the Earl of Shannon has the power of holding a court baron here for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. late currency, which has merged into that of Timoleague, where the courts are now held.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, episcopally united in 1705 to the rectory of Kilsillagh, together constituting the union of Lislee, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory here is impropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £561. 17., of which £152. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the incumbent's benefice amounts to £441. 2. 9. The glebe comprises 42 acres, of which 32 were purchased by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe-house was built in 1813, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the same Board. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, erected in 1830 at the expense of the parish, aided by a loan of £900 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Abbeymahon; the chapel, a large plain building, is at Butlerstown. Of seven schools in the parish, the parochial schools at Barreragh are partly supported by the vicar, and, together with a school at Court-M'Sherry, built by the vicar and supported by the Ladies Boyle, and a Sunday school, are under his superintendence; there is a school held in the chapel-yard at Butlerstown, under the patronage of the Roman Catholic clergy: the remainder are private schools. There are several ancient circular mounds, or raths; that from which the parish is said to derive its name, *Lis-lee*, is a little to the west of the church, but the most extensive is on a hill about half a mile to the south. On a small peninsula in the bay of Dunworley, are the ruins of the castle of that name, having a very narrow entrance similar to that of the strong castle of the O'Driscols on Cape Clear; and on the cliffs called the "Seven Heads" is an old signal tower. Near Dunworley is a spring of very pure water, dedicated to St. Anne; and in several parts of the parish are springs strongly impregnated with iron. A little south of the Broad Strand are lofty cliffs composed of several distinct strata; the fourth from the surface is a soft ferruginous yellow rock, in which masses of iron-ore are found, varying in size from 4oz. to nearly 1 cwt.

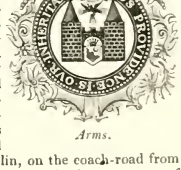
LISLIVANE, a village, in the parish of Abbeymahon, union of Bandon, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, county of Cork, and province of Munster; containing 25 houses, and 121 inhabitants.

LISMAKEERY, or Lismacdiry, a parish, in the union of Rathkeale, barony of Lower Connello, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S.) from Askeaton; on the road to Newbridge, and on the western bank of the river Deel; containing 1056 inhabitants. It comprises 3032 statute acres, chiefly of a light soil interspersed with limestone crags, and much encumbered with loose stones, presenting an uneven surface and bleak appearance; but is nevertheless generally productive, and on the banks of the Deel is even fertile. Altavilla, a handsome residence surrounded by a well-planted demesne, is finely situated on this river, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. Lismakeery is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Askeaton: the tithe rent-charge is £135. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is included in the union or district of Askeaton. On an eminence near Altavilla are the ruins of the church.

LISMALIN, a parish, in the union of Callan, barony of Slievardagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Callan; containing 1417 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, comprises 4242 statute acres; and was anciently distinguished for its castle, of which there are still some portions remaining. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the prebend and vicarage of Crohane, and the rectories and vicarages of Modeshill and Mowney, together constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the union is £785. 7. 6.: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice.

LISMATEIGUE, a denomination or reputed parish, in the union of Waterford, barony of Knocktopher, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Waterford to Kilkenny; containing 545 inhabitants. It anciently formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Jerpoint; and comprises 1643½ statute acres, of which the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £75, is payable to the rector and vicar of Burnchurch, in the diocese of Ossory.

LISMORE, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, the head of a union, and the seat of a diocese, partly in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, county of Cork, but chiefly in that of Coshmore and Coshbride, county of Waterford, and in the province of Munster, 34 miles (S.S.W.) from Waterford and 109½ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Waterford to Cork; containing, with the post-town of Cappoquin (which is separately described) and the parish of Mocollop, 21,552 inhabitants, of whom 3007 are in the town of Lismore. This place, called anciently *Dunsginne*, from an old fortification to the east of the town (now termed the Round Hill), to which, on his expulsion from Rathenin by King Blathmac, in 631, St. Carthagh fled for shelter, derived its present name, signifying "a great house or village," from a monastery founded here by that saint, which subsequently



Arms.

became a celebrated seat of learning and the head of a diocese. St. Carthagh, who died in 638, and was interred in his own church, was succeeded by St. Cataldus, afterwards bishop of Tarentum, in Italy, whose successors were indifferently styled abbots or bishops; and the school, which was attended by numbers not only from the neighbouring districts, but also from remote countries, was in the zenith of its reputation about the commencement of the 8th century. The establishment continued to flourish; and such was the fame of the place, that not less than 20 churches were founded in its immediate vicinity; but in 812 it was plundered by the Danes, who, from that period till 915, five times repeated their devastations. In 978 the town and abbey were burned by the Ossorians; in 1095 the town was destroyed by an accidental fire; and in 1116, 1138, and 1157, both the town and the monastery suffered from conflagration.

Henry II., after landing at Waterford, marched to this place, where he was met by the chiefs of Munster, who, with the archbishops, bishops, and abbots of Ireland, swore allegiance to him, and gave him a charter confirming the kingdom of Ireland to him and his heirs for ever. While here, the king chose a site, and gave the necessary orders for the erection of a fortress for its defence. In 1173, Raymond Le Gros, with the English army, marched to Lismore with the plunder he had taken in Ophaly; and, after ravaging the city and neighbourhood, proceeded on his route to Dungarvan. A CASTLE was erected here, in 1185, by John, Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland. Four years afterwards it was taken by the Irish, who put Robert de Barry, the commander, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword; it was, however, soon rebuilt by the king, and for many ages continued to be the residence of the bishops of the see, till Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of Lismore, in 1518 granted the manor and other lands to Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom, with the rest of his possessions, they were purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards created Earl of Cork. The castle was greatly strengthened and improved by the earl, who built three other forts in the neighbourhood, one of which was at the Park, one at Ballygarran, and the third at Ballyinn; he also obtained a charter of incorporation for the town, and the grant of a market and fairs.

At the commencement of the war in 1641, the castle was besieged by a force of 5000 Irish under Sir Richard Belling, but was bravely defended by the earl's son, Lord Broghill, who compelled them to abandon the attempt. In 1643, a party of 200 insurgents, in retaliation for the destruction of Clogheen by the garrison of this place, entered the town and burned most of the thatched houses and cabins, killed 60 of the inhabitants, and carried off several prisoners. In July of the same year Lieutenant-General Purcell, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, at the head of 7000 foot and 900 horse, with three pieces of artillery, marched to Cappoquin, where he remained for four days, laying waste the adjacent country; and being there joined by Lord Muskerry, he advanced to besiege the castle of Lismore. After a week's siege, a cessation of arms was mutually agreed on, and the assailants immediately retired; but the castle suffered great injury during this war, and in 1645, being burned by Lord Castlehaven, it was reduced almost to a ruin, and the town became a neglected village, consisting only of a few miserable cabins. In 1686, the Earl of Clarendon, on his progress through Munster, passed a night in this castle, which was also visited by James II., in 1689; and in 1785 the Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, held a council in the castle, from which he issued several proclamations. The castle, with all its lands and other property, descended from the Earls of Cork and Burlington, by marriage, to the ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

The TOWN, which has been greatly improved by the late and present duke, is romantically situated on the summit of a steep eminence rising to the height of 93 feet from the southern bank of the river Blackwater, over which is a fine bridge of stone, erected by the late duke of Devonshire at an expense of £9000, and of which the central arch has a span of 100 feet. Some new streets have been made: the total number of houses, in 1841, was 352, several of which are neat and well built; the place has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The CASTLE, restored by the late duke in 1812, forms an imposing object, rising majestically from the elevated bank of the river, and occupying the verge of a precipitous cliff, partly clothed with wood and towering above the foliage which conceals its base. The approach is through an outer gateway, called the Riding House, from which a long avenue of stately trees, flanked with high stone walls, leads to the principal entrance through a lofty gateway-tower, over which are the arms of the first earl of Cork, into the square of the castle. Several of the towers are still in their original state, though other portions of the building have been restored and embellished in a more modern style. The state apartments are spacious, and very elegantly fitted up; the drawing-rooms are hung with splendid tapestry, and paintings by the first masters. From the summits of the tower, and the flat roofs of the building, are magnificent views of the surrounding country: in front is the lofty mountain of Knockmeledown, rising above the range of hills extending eastward, and from which a deep ravine thickly wooded, and alternated with projecting masses of rugged rock appearing through the foliage, descends to the vale immediately below it; the vale is embellished with handsome residences and rich plantations; and near its apparent extremity is seen the town of Cappoquin, with the spire of its church, and its bridge of light structure over the river. In the grounds are some remarkably fine yew-trees of great age, forming an avenue, and assuming the appearance of cloisters. The TRADE is very inconsiderable; but on the river, immediately below the castle, is an extensive salmon-fishery, and during the season great quantities of fish are taken, which are packed in ice, and exported to Liverpool and to other distant ports. The Blackwater affords facility of commerce with the port of Youghal; the navigation was extended from the point to which the tide reaches, about a mile to the east, up to the bridge, by a canal constructed at the expense of the late duke, by means of which corn and flour are exported, and timber, iron, coal, and miscellaneous articles are imported, in lighters plying between this place and Youghal. In the excise arrangements Lismore is within the district of Water-

ford. There are no stated market days: the fairs are on May 25th, Sept. 25th, and Nov. 12th; and here is a constabulary police station.

By charter of James I., granted in 1613 to Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, the town, with the circumjacent lands within a mile and a half round the parish church, was made a free BOROUGH; and the corporation was directed to consist of a portreeve, free burgesses, and commonalty. The charter also invested the corporation with the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to the trustees under the will of the Earl of Cork and Burlington, whose seneschal was the returning officer. Whether the officers of the corporation, nominated in the charter, were ever regularly chosen, cannot be ascertained; but it appears that few municipal functions were exercised, except by the seneschal of the manor. He still holds his court, at which debts not exceeding £10 are recoverable every third week; but since the Union the corporation has become virtually extinct. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays: the sessions-house is a spacious building, and there is also a bridewell.

The PARISH of Lismore and Mocollop contains 64,037 statute acres. The soil is in general fertile, and the lands alternately arable and pasture, with very little waste, except roads and river, and a small quantity of bog; the system of agriculture is improved. Limestone abounds in the southern parts of the parish, and towards the north is found in strata of great depth. Slate of good quality for roofing is quarried on the north side of the Blackwater and at Glenribben, and there are several other quarries, one of which near the bridge of Lismore has been worked for a long time: there is slate also on the side of Knockmeledown; and coarse clay-slate, silicious rock, conglomerate, and sandstone are found in various parts. Iron, copper, and lead ores are frequently discovered, and were formerly worked, but discontinued for want of fuel; a lead-mine was discovered in 1836, a little below Cappoquin, near the navigable part of the Blackwater, but it is not yet worked. The scenery abounds with features of grandeur and beauty; on the north, towards the county of Tipperary, the parish is bounded by a mountainous ridge, the highest point of which is the conical summit of Knockmeledown, 2700 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a magnificent and extensive prospect, embracing the Rock of Cashel and its cathedral church, and the ocean, with the bays of Youghal and Dungarvan. On the summit of this mountain, Mr. Eccles, a writer on electricity, was buried in 1781, at his own request. Some very rich scenery is also observable on the roads to Clogheen and Cappoquin, about two miles distant; in various places deep ravines intersect the range of hills, and the whole of the adjoining district presents features of interest and variety. The principal seats are, Tourin, the residence of Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., composed partly of an ancient castle, and commanding an extensive and picturesque view; Ballysaggartmore, an ample and tastefully planted demesne near the river, also commanding some fine views; Flower Hill, a beautiful residence in the cottage style, surrounded by richly diversified scenery; Fort William, a demesne on the opposite side of the Blackwater, in which a new house has been erected by the proprietor; Glencairne, a handsome residence beautifully situated; Ballygally; Glanbeg; Tourtain; Ballyinn; Ballyrafter; and Salterbridge, beautifully situated in thriving plantations. At Ballyinn are some flour-mills.

The SEE of LISMORE, soon after the arrival of the English, was enlarged by the annexation of the ancient see of Ardmore. Bishop Felix, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1179, gave the church of St. John to the abbey of Thomas-Court, near Dublin; and from this time, fierce disputes were carried on between the prelate of this see and the Bishop of Waterford, which were frequently renewed and continued by several of his successors, till 1358, when, during the prelacy of Bishop Reve, the two sees were united. They continued to be held as one by Le Reve, Bishop of Lismore and Waterford, and by his successors till the passing of the Church Temporalities' act, in the 3rd and 4th of William IV., when, on the decease of Dr. Bourke, both were annexed to the see of Cashel, and their temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Lismore is one of the sixteen dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin: it includes the greater part of the county of Waterford, and part of Tipperary, extending 38 miles in length and 37 in breadth, and comprising an estimated superficies of 323,500 acres, of which 92,000 are in Tipperary and the remainder in Waterford. The lands belonging to the see, and its gross revenue, are comprised in the return for the see of Waterford. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Tulloghorton, Dysart, Donoughmore, Kilrossanty, Modeligo, Kilgobinet, Seskinan, and Clashmore. There are five vicars-choral, who were first instituted by Bishop Christopher about the year 1230, and are all appointed by the dean, who has a peculiar jurisdiction over the parishes of Lismore, Tallow, and Mocollop during eleven months of the year, till inhibited by the bishop, a month before the episcopal visitation; he has also a right to appoint a registrar, and can grant licences under his own consistorial seal: the deanery, it is said, may be held by a layman. There are comprehended in the see the rural deaneries of Lismore, Whitechurch, Dungarvan, Carrick, Clonmel, and Cahir. The number of parishes in the diocese is 76, comprised in 43 benefices, of which 23 are unions of two or more parishes, and 20 single parishes; of these benefices, 6 are in the patronage of the Crown, 26 in that of the Bishop of Cashel, and the remainder in lay patronage. There are in the diocese 36 churches, and one other episcopal place of worship; and 15 glebe-houses.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese is united with that of Waterford, together forming one of the seven bishoprics suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel: it contains 65 chapels; the number of parochial benefices and clergy is stated in the account of the see of Waterford.

The CATHEDRAL church, dedicated to St. Carthagh, the only one remaining of the numerous ancient churches of this place, and now used as the parochial church, was, after being almost destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth by Edmund Fitzgibbon, called the "White Knight," restored in 1663 at the expense of the Earl of Cork. It is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English

style, with a square tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire, which were added to it some few years since, when extensive alterations and repairs were made. The entrance is at the extremity of the south transept, under a pure Norman arch of elegant design : the choir, in which the parochial service is performed, is embellished with windows of stained glass, executed by the late George M'Allister, of Dublin; and the bishop's throne and prebendal stalls are of oak richly carved. The only ancient monument now remaining is one to the family of Mac Grath, dated 1548, and very richly sculptured; there are some handsome tablets to the memory of Dean Scott, Archdeacon Ryan, J. H. Lovett, Esq., and the families of Musgrave, Chearnley, and others. The economy fund, on an average of three years ending May, 1831, amounted to £823. 10. 8. per annum, arising from the tithes of the parishes of Lismore and Mocollop : it is appropriated to the payment of two preachers in the cathedral, who have respectively stipends of £80 and £65; to the curate of Cappoquin, whose stipend is £90; and to the payment of salaries to the cathedral officers, and of repairs.

The rectory of Lismore has been united from time immemorial to that of Mocollop, and both are appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral; the vicarage is also united to that of Mocollop, and both are appropriate to the vicars-choral, who have cure of souls. The tithe rent-charge is £1476. 18. 6. for both parishes, which, with the exception of four townlands in the county of Cork, comprise 62,744 statute acres; there is no glebe-house, but a residence for the archdeacon. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel here is a large and neat edifice, and there is a chapel also at Ballyduff. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan Methodists. Of several public schools, the classical school was endowed with a house and £30 per annum by the late Earl of Cork; two are partly supported by the dean and chapter and vicars-choral, one of which is aided by a bequest of £17 per annum from Mr. Magner, of Boston, in the United States; two are aided by Sir R. Musgrave and Captain Bushe, and one by the Duke of Devonshire. Six almshouses were founded and endowed by the first earl of Cork for decayed Protestant soldiers; and there are a fever hospital, and dispensary. Mr. Lovett, in 1805, bequeathed £500 to the poor. The union workhouse, on a site of four acres held at a rent of £10 per annum, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £5500, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers.

At Kilbree are some remains of a castle built by King John, situated on an eminence commanding the Blackwater. There are vestiges of a double and single trench in the parish; the former, called *Rian-Bo-Padruic*, extending eastward from Knockmeledown, and twice crossing the river in its line towards Ardmore; and the latter stretching from Cappoquin, along the side of the mountains, into the county of Cork. Halfway between Lismore and Cappoquin is a weak chalybeate water, and there is another between Lismore and Knockmeledown; also a very strong chalybeate spring near Glenmore. Near the church are two small caves, and in the grove near the castle is a third; there is also a cave at Ballymartin, through which flows a rivulet.

Numerous circular intrenchments still remain in the parish, especially on both sides of the high road to Dungarvan and the mountains. Roger Boyle, first earl of Orrery, and fifth son of Richard, first earl of Cork, an eminent statesman and soldier; Robert Boyle, his brother, the celebrated natural philosopher; and Jonathan Henry Lovett, distinguished by his attainments in the Persian, Hindostanee, and Arabic languages, and who died off the Cape of Good Hope, in 1805, on his voyage from India, in the 25th year of his age; were natives of this parish. Lismore gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of O'Callaghan.

LISMULLEN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKRYNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Navan, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 150 inhabitants. A house for Augustinian nuns was founded here in 1240 by Alicia, sister of Richard de la Corner, bishop of Meath, and existed until the Reformation : in the reign of Edward VI., the buildings and part of the estates were granted to Thomas Cusack. The parish comprises 938¾ statute acres of land, about two-thirds of which are in tillage : good gritstone is quarried here for building, and copper is supposed to exist but has not yet been worked. Here is a station of the constabulary police. Lismullen Park is the seat of Sir Charles Drake Dillon, Bart., on whose ancestor, John Dillon, and his heirs male, the dignity of a free baron of the Holy Roman Empire was conferred by the Emperor Joseph II., in 1782; the demesne, which comprises about 200 plantation acres, contains some fine old timber. The parish is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skryne : the tithes are included in the rent-charge for Templecarn. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Lismullen forms part of the union or district of Skryne or Skreen.

LISNADILL, a parish, in the union of ARMAGH, partly in the baronies of ARMAGH and UPPER FEWS, but chiefly in that of LOWER FEWS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Armagh, on the road to Newtown-Hamilton; containing 9895 inhabitants. This parish comprises 18,556½ statute acres, of which 4468½ are in the barony of Armagh, 5824 in Upper Fews, and 8264 in Lower Fews. The land is remarkably good, and the system of agriculture in a very improved state; limestone of excellent quality is quarried in several parts, chiefly for agricultural purposes. The principal seats are Beech Hill, Ballyards, and Ballier. The weaving of linen for the manufacturers and bleachers of the surrounding district, affords employment to many of the inhabitants; and there are two very extensive bleach-greens, in which, on an average, 56,000 pieces are annually finished for the English markets. The LIVING is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh; the rectory forms part of the union of Armagh, and the perpetual curacy was instituted under the provisions of an act of the 7th of George III. The tithe rent-charge is £487. 10., and the stipend of the curate is £100, paid by the rector of Armagh, who is the patron; the curate has also the glebe-house, a handsome residence built by Primate Robinson, and 62 acres of glebe, purchased by the primate for the endowment of the living. The church is a spacious edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower erected by Primate Robinson in 1772, and has the arms of the

founder over the entrance. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called sometimes Ballymacnab and Kilcluney, comprising the parishes of Lisnadill and Kilcluney, part of Mullaghbrack, and the district of Armaghbreague; there are chapels at Ballymacnab and Granemore, and a spacious and handsome chapel lately erected in the parish. The parochial school is endowed with 7 acres of land assigned by Primate Robinson, who also built the school-house. The ancient church was destroyed in the war of 1641, but its extensive cemetery is still used. At Corran, in 1833, was found a cylindrical case of gold, containing many antique gems and ornaments, among which was a necklace of jet richly carved.

LISNAKILL, a parish, in the barony of Middlethird, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Waterford; containing 674 inhabitants. It comprises 2534 statute acres; the soil is various: in the north-western extremity, slate of good quality for roofing was formerly quarried. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, united to part of the rectory of Kilmeaden, together constituting the corps of the treasurership of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £120, and the glebe comprises rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres; there is neither church nor glebe-house. At the time of the Down survey there was an ancient castle at this place; and in a Danish fort, at no great distance, have been found two curious earthen vessels, in one of which was a golden bracelet. At Whitfield, in a vast heap of stones, are two conical apartments built of stone, and supposed to have been used as tombs.

LISNARRICK, a village, in the parish of Derryvullen, union of Lowtherstown, barony of Lurg, county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Kesh, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 204 inhabitants. It consists of three rows of irregularly built houses, disposed in a triangular form; and has fairs on Jan. 12th, on the 22nd of Jan., Feb., and March, April 5th, May 9th and 23rd, 22nd of June and July, and Oct. 15th, for general farming stock.

LISNASKEA, or Lisneskea, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, 9 miles (S.E.) from Enniskillen, and 71 (N.E.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 156 houses, and 915 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of comfortable residences and shops; and contains a handsome market-house, corn and butter stores, a savings' bank, and a large hotel. From its proximity to Lough Erne, which reaches to Lake Head, within a quarter of a mile of the town, great facility is afforded for the conveyance of corn, butter, linen, and yarn, of which considerable quantities are supplied from the thickly inhabited islands on the lake, and sold in this market: it is stated that a short canal could be constructed at a moderate expense, that would enable boats to come up to the town. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the Monday before Easter, April 13th, Monday after Ascension, June 1st, and Oct. 10th, for general farming stock. The church, or chapel of ease to Aghalurcher, was rebuilt in 1814, at an expense of £369 British, defrayed by the parishioners; and in 1829 the late Board of First Fruits gave £450, and lent £50, for the erection of a glebe-house in the vicinity. The curate, who is appointed by the rector of Aghalurcher, has a stipend of £73. 16. 8., exclusively of the marriage fees, and the glebe-house, which is valued at £20 per annum. The Roman Catholic chapel, called the Moate Chapel, stands on a hill near the town; it was built in 1814, at an expense of about £700: attached is a national school. In the town is a meeting-house for Primitive Methodists; also a school endowed by Major Leslie with three acres of land and £14 per annum, an infants' school, and a dispensary. In the vicinity are, Green Hill, the residence of the Irvine family; Snow Hill, Fairview, The Hill, and the ruins of Castle-Balfour. The workhouse of the union, on a site of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £336, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5442, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers.—See Aghalurcher.

LISRONAGH, a parish, in the union of Clonmel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4 miles (N.) from Clonmel, on the road to Fethard; containing 928 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Anner, and comprises 3046 statute acres. Quarries of limestone are worked, chiefly for agricultural purposes and for repairing roads, but from one of them large blocks are raised for building. Here is Kilmore, the old residence of the Bagwell family, now in a dilapidated state; the estate, and the greater part of the parish, are the property of John Bagwell, Esq., of Glenconner. Lisronagh is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of Lord Ormonde. The tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6.; there is no glebe-house, but there is a glebe of $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits lent £900, is a neat edifice, completed in 1831. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgrant, or Powerstown, and contains a chapel.

LISSAN, or Lisane, a parish, in the poor-law unions of Magherafelt and Cookstown, partly in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Cookstown; on the road to Moneymore, and on that from Omagh to Belfast; containing 6282 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the mountain of Slieve Gallion, comprises $24,684\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including $147\frac{3}{4}$ in Lough Fea, and of which $12,917\frac{1}{2}$ are in the county of Tyrone. The greater portion is in the manor of Ardtrea, belonging to the see of Armagh; part is in the manor of Moneymore, and the property of the Drapers' Company, of London. In the war of 1641, the castle, which at that time was the property of the Staples family, to whom it had been granted on the plantation of Ulster, was seized by Nial O'Quin for Sir Phelim O'Nial, who plundered the house of Sir Thomas Staples while rendezvousing at Moneymore Castle, and compelled the men employed in Sir Thomas's iron-works on the Lissan water to make pikes and pike-heads from the stores of their master. The land is mountainous and boggy; about one-third, however, is under tillage, producing excellent crops, and the remainder affords good pasture: the system of agriculture is improved, and much of the bog is of valuable quality. Limestone

abounds, and is extensively quarried for agricultural uses. The mountain of Slieve Gallion has an elevation of 1730 feet above the level of the sea; the surrounding scenery is strongly diversified, and in some parts very picturesque. The principal seats are, Lissan Park, the residence of Sir Thos. Staples, Bart., a noble mansion in an extensive demesne embellished with thriving plantations, an artificial sheet of water with cascades, and a picturesque bridge built by the celebrated Ducart; Muff House, and Crieve. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent by the whole of the population, who combine it with agricultural pursuits.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £375. The glebe-house was built at an expense of £1313. 14. 5., of which £100 were a gift and £650 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1807, and the remainder was paid by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 87¼ statute acres, valued at £67. 10. per annum. The church is a plain and very ancient structure, with an east window of stained glass. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of the parish of Desertlyn; the chapel is a neat edifice. The parochial school built by the Rev. J. M. Staples at an expense of £500, and a school at Grouse Lodge built by Mrs. Wright, who endowed it with an acre of land, are both supported under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; a school at Crevagh was built and is supported by Sir T. Staples, and one at Donaghbreaghy is aided by the Drapers' Company.

LISSELTIN, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Listowel, and on the road from Tarbert to Ballybunnian; containing 2221 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6882 statute acres, of which only 300 acres are arable; of the remainder, 1860 consist of coarse pasture, and 1744 of bog and mountain. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in Thos. Anthony Stoughton, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin, also called the union of Listowel; the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £90, is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. The church, one of four in the union, was erected in 1815 by a loan of £650 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises the parishes of Lisseltin, Killeheny, and Kilconly, and the greater part of Galey, and contains the chapels of Lisseltin and Ballybunnian.

LISSONUFFY, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Strokestown, on the road to Lanesborough; containing 4832 inhabitants. It comprises 11,655¼ statute acres; the land is chiefly in tillage, and tolerably well cultivated. The village of Erra is situated on the river Shannon (by which the parish is bounded on the east), and is nearly surrounded by an extensive tract of bog. Stone is found in the parish, peculiarly adapted for millstones, of which a considerable number are made for supplying the adjoining counties; and specimens of coal and iron-ore are found on the surface of the mountain of Slievehawu, on the western side of the parish, but no attempt has been made to discover any veins. Mount Dillon, a seat on an isolated hill, forms a conspicuous object in the scenery. Lissonuffy is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the prebend of Kilgoghlin in the cathedral of Elphin, and the vicarage part of the union of Bumlin: the tithe rent-charge is £193. 17., of which £80. 6. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Carraghroe, which comprises the parishes of Lissonuffy and Clonfinlogh, and part of Bumlin, and contains two chapels, one at Carraghroe in this parish, the other at Caranaskagh in Clonfinlogh; that of Carraghroe is a very neat edifice, of recent erection. There are some remains of the church, the burial-ground attached to which is still used; also the ruins of an ancient abbey, containing a beautiful pointed window and doorway, and some monuments to the O'Conor family.

LISTEELY, or KILTEELY, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, partly in the barony of SMALL COUNTY, but chiefly in that of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Pallas-Greine, on the road to Bruff; containing 2049 inhabitants, of whom 143 are in the village of Kilteely. This parish comprises 3184 statute acres: the land is in general good, and chiefly in tillage; the substratum is limestone, occasionally alternating with basalt, which latter in several parts rises to the surface. The system of agriculture is improving. Fairs, chiefly for horned-cattle and pigs, are held in the village of Kilteely on Feb. 1st, June 1st, and Oct. 25th; and there is a constabulary police station. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Ballybrood and corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Emly; the tithe rent-charge is £213. 4. 8. The church is a ruin. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Kilteely, comprising also the parish of Liscormuck and part of Dromkeen, and containing two chapels, one in Listeely, the other in Dromkeen; the former, in the village of Kilteely, is a large cruciform edifice, erected in 1816, and has a painting of the Crucifixion over the altar. On an eminence near the village are some remains of the church of Kildromin, founded by the Knights Templars in 1291.

LISTERLING, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, partly in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, but chiefly in the barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Inistioge; containing 1565 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Argala, a small mountain river, and is only half a mile from the river Nore: it comprises 5432¾ statute acres, more than two-thirds of which are in pasture; the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of meadow, is under tillage. The soil is in general argillaceous, on a basis of brittle clay-slate, which is quarried on the lands of Listerling and Brownstown; and a vein has been discovered in the former towoland containing lead-ore, copper, and silver, but it has not been worked. In consequence of the small quantity of bog, the principal supply of fuel is obtained from the neighbouring parish of Burnchurch. The village, which contains 25 houses, is a station of the constabulary police; and fairs are held on Jan. 4th, May 6th, June 6th, Sept. 17th, Oct. 24th, and Dec. 5th. The living is a rectory and vicar-

age, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £193. 17. The glebe-house was erected in 1821, by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 10¼ acres. The church was built in 1796, by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board, and has been repaired by a grant of £207 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rosbercon. There are several raths in different parts; and at Listerling is a mount surrounded by a fosse, from which the spot is supposed to derive its name, originally perhaps *Lis-Easterling*, or "the abode of the Ostmen;" near it has been found a small artificial cave, and it is traditionally stated that St. Mullen formerly resided at or near the moat.

LISTOWEL, a post-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 17½ miles (N. E.) from Tralee, and 134 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Tralee to Tarbert; containing 5934 inhabitants. This place, according to some authorities, derives its name, originally *Lis Tuathal*, or "the castle of Tuathal," from Tuathal, one of the earliest kings of Ireland; and according to others, from an old Danish fort in the immediate vicinity of the town. The castle was the last that held out for Lord Kerry against the troops of Elizabeth during the Desmond insurrection; in 1600 it was assaulted and taken by Sir Charles Wilmot, who put all the garrison to the sword. Upon its surrender, the eldest son of Lord Kerry, then five years of age, was carried away privately by his nurse, who contrived to make her escape; but they were discovered in their retreat, and the child was sent by Sir Charles to the Lord-President. The TOWN is situated on the right bank of the river Feale, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, each of 50 feet span: it consists of a spacious square, in the centre of which is the church, and of one principal street, from which some smaller streets branch off. The total number of houses, in 1841, was 407, many of them well built and of respectable appearance; several new houses have been recently built, and there are two good hotels. Fairs are held on alternate Wednesdays, and also on the 13th of May, July 25th, and Oct. 28th, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Salmon is very plentiful. The river Cashen is navigable for boats of 15 tons' burthen within 2½ miles of the town; a canal with four locks would extend the navigation to the bridge. Behind the castle, on the river Feale, are extensive flour-mills producing annually about 8000 barrels; and there are smaller mills at Island Gariff, also on the Feale. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Tralee. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; a manorial court is held by the seneschal of Listowel every third Tuesday, and petty-sessions every Thursday. There is a neat bridewell containing six cells, two day-rooms, and two yards; and it is in contemplation to erect a court-house.

The PARISH comprises 8302 statute acres; it is completely encircled by a large tract of bog and morass, which might easily be reclaimed by lowering the bar at the mouth of the river. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the neighbourhood celebrated for producing wheat of superior quality; the system of agriculture is greatly improved; and limestone is found in several parts, and quarried, chiefly for burning. The principal seats are Tullamore House, Gurtinard, Dromin House, Greenville, Bedford House, and Ennismore. Ballinruddery, the seat of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, is partly within this parish, but chiefly in that of Finuge, under which head it is described. A new road to Abbeyfeale and Newmarket was completed in 1829, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, the government engineer; it has been productive of great benefit to the district through which it passes, and, in conjunction with the government roads recently completed on the confines of the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick, will contribute much to the improvement of this neighbourhood.

Listowel is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming, with the vicarages of Lisseltin, Kilelehenny, Galey, Murhir, Kilnaughten, Dysart, Finuge, Knockanure, and Aghavallin, the union of Listowel: the rectory is impropriate in Thos. Anthony Stoughton, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £148. 3., one-half payable to the impropriator and the other to the vicar; and the entire rent-charge of the union, payable to the incumbent, is £581. 3. 5. There are several glebes in the union, but all in the possession of the impropriator. The church, which is the principal one in the union, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by a neat spire, and is strengthened with buttresses terminating in pinnacles; it was erected by aid of a gift of £500 and a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1819: the area surrounding the church is inclosed by a neat iron railing, and planted. There are churches at Lisseltin, Kilnaughten, and Aghavallin. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also portions of the parishes of Finuge, Galey, Dysart, Duagh, and Kilshinane: the chapel was built at an expense of £2000, on a site at the south-western angle of the square, given by the Earl of Listowel; it is a spacious cruciform structure, with a good portico, and the altar-piece is richly embellished. There is a dispensary in the town. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £444, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5980, and is constructed for 700 paupers.

Some very interesting portions still remain of the ancient castle, the front of which occupies part of the western side of the square and formerly extended to the river; the rear, which contained some noble apartments, was taken down several years since. The two square towers in the front are, near their summits, connected by an arch, which, from its great elevation, has a very imposing effect; and in the wall is a projecting stone with the remains of a sculptured face, supposed to have been a portrait of McElligot, the architect. The castle formerly belonged to the family of Fitzmaurice, of Duagh, to whose ancestors it was granted by Henry II., together with the lands of Lixnaw and Clanmaurice; the manorial rights were purchased from the Earl of Kerry by the father of the first earl of Listowel. The ruins of the old church, and the burial-ground, adjoin the Tarbert road, in the vicinity of the town.

LITTER, or CASTLEHYDE, a parish, partly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, union of FERMOY, county of CORK,

and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Fermoy, on the road to Mallow; containing 1951 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Carrigneady, is situated on the river Blackwater, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts; and comprises 5405 statute acres. The land is in general good, and chiefly under tillage: the state of agriculture has of late years been much improved, chiefly through the exertions of the family of Hyde; there is but little waste land, and no bog. A substratum of limestone extends to the north, and one of a brown or greyish kind of stone to the south, of the river; both are worked either for building or for repairing the roads, and the limestone is also extensively burnt for manure. On the south side of the Blackwater, is a flour-mill worked by a mountain stream which runs through a finely-wooded glen. A court for the manor of Castlehyde is occasionally held by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., late currency. The principal seat is Castlehyde, a spacious and handsome mansion, beautifully situated on the northern margin of the Blackwater, in the midst of a highly picturesque and richly-wooded demesne extending on both sides of the river, of which it forms one of the most attractive scenes. Within the demesne (which spreads into the adjoining parish of Fermoy) are the ivied ruins of the ancient castle, which, at a former period, gave name to the parish; and the river was here formerly crossed by a wooden bridge, in lieu of which there is now a ferry a little to the east of its site. The other seats are Creg and Templenoe.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne: part of the rectory is in the gift of J. Hyde, Esq., the remainder being impropriate in John Nason, Esq.; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £510. 15., of which £216 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent: there is no glebe-house or glebe. The church, a small but handsome structure with a tower and spire, stands in the demesne of Castlehyde, of which it is an interesting feature: it was built in 1812, on the site of the ancient edifice, partly at Mr. Hyde's expense, aided by a gift of £400 and a loan of £363 from the Board of First Fruits, and has since been much improved from a design by Mr. G. R. Pain, of Cork; the interior is embellished with a richly groined ceiling, and most of the windows are of stained glass. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with the exception of the village of Templenoe, which is within the district of Ballyhooley, forms part of the district of Fermoy. At Creg are the ruins of a castle said to have been built by the Condons, consisting of a lofty square tower, still nearly entire; and near the border of Killathy parish are the ruins of the castle of Bally-Mac Philip.

LITTERLUNA.—See LETTERLUNA.

LITTERMORE, an island, in the parish of KILLANIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 24 miles (W. N. W.) from Galway, and on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the eastern side of the bay of Kilkerrin, and at the extremity of that of Greatmans; and comprises about 500 acres, of which 80 consist of arable land, and the remainder of bog and pasturable mountain: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Here are a signal tower, and a coast-guard station belonging to the Galway district.

LITTERMULLIN, an island, in the parish of KILCUMMIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 22 miles (W.) from Galway, and on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It forms one side of Kiegall bay, and its northern end part of the shore of Casheen bay; it comprises about 250 acres of arable and pasture land. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the herring and cod fisheries on this coast, and in the collection of sea-weed for manure; in which several boats are employed.

LITTLE ISLAND.—See BEG-ERIN.

LITTLE ISLAND, a parish and island, in the barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Cork; containing 1069 inhabitants. It is situated on the estuary of the Lee, and comprises 1692 statute acres, chiefly under tillage and in a high state of cultivation; there is no waste land or bog. About 20 acres were lately reclaimed from the slab of the river by the Rev. R. Bury, and brought into cultivation. Limestone abounds, and is worked to a considerable extent for agricultural and building purposes, and as ballast for vessels sailing without cargoes from the port of Cork, for which latter purpose a contract has been entered into by Mr. J. Cantillon, jun., with the Ballast Board. The island is separated by a branch of the river Lee from the parish of Cahirlag, with which it communicates by a handsome causeway of hewn stone and a metal spring bridge, constructed in 1833 by Silver C. Oliver, Esq., for his own private use; a similar bridge was formed by the late Phineas Bury, Esq., also a private one. There is likewise a communication, farther eastward, by a bridge of old standing, for the use of the inhabitants.

Little Island is embellished with several handsome seats, the principal of which are, Wallingstown House, the residence of Phineas Bury, Esq., the principal proprietor, containing within the demesne the ruins of the ancient church (the island having been an ecclesiastical parish of itself, called *Sancti Lappani de insula parva*), and of the castle of Wallingstown; Sun Lodge, formerly the seat of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, and now of his grandson, Silver Oliver, Esq.; Flaxforth; Rockfarm; Castleview; and Carrigrenan, situated on a small undulating peninsula tastefully laid out, and commanding a variety of interesting views of the river and its highly cultivated shores. The pure atmosphere, fertile soil, and sylvan scenery, have induced several wealthy individuals to settle on this beautiful island. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Rathcoony, formerly Cahirlag; the tithe rent-charge is £135. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Glauntane, or New Glanmire. The latter name, New Glanmire, is by some given to Glauntane, simply as more euphonious: it is derived from an Irish word signifying, the glen, *mah*, of the plain, *d'ahoir*, of the father, and referring to a Druidical settlement in which the river Glanmire springs; this name is suitable to Upper and Lower Glanmire, through which flows the beautiful river that gives them its name, but Glauntane is in no way connected with them. The only remains of antiquity are, the church, and the ruined tower of Wallingstown Castle, before

mentioned; they are situated nearly adjoining each other under some aged trees, whose gloom finely contrasts with the verdure of the adjacent lawn and shrubbery.

LITTLETON, a post-town or village, in the parish of BORRISLEIGH, union of THURLES, barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Thurles, and 79 (S.) from Dublin, on the road by Cashel to Cork; containing 80 houses, and 356 inhabitants. This place is of modern date, having been chiefly erected by the late Rev. Thomas Grady, who expended considerable sums on its buildings, and in the ornamental improvements of the vicinity. Here are a station of the constabulary police; a public dispensary; and the parochial church, a handsome structure with a tower and spire.

LIXNAW, or LISANAW, a village, partly in the parish of KILTORNEY or KILTOOMY, but chiefly in that of KILCARRAGH, union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Listowel, and near the high road from Tralee to Tarbert; containing 262 inhabitants. This place was once the seat of the earls of Kerry, by whom the castle of Lixnaw was erected; and the old bridge was built, and the town much improved, by Nicholas, the third baron of Lixnaw, so early as 1320. The castle was garrisoned in 1600 by Sir Charles Wilmot's forces, who took it by surprise just when it had been undermined for demolition: they made it the centre of operations in this district until it was taken by Lord Kerry, who here kept Sir Charles Wilmot's forces at bay, but at length entrusted its defence to his brother Gerald, who was compelled to surrender from want of water. The VILLAGE is situated near the river Brick, over which, at a short distance from each other, are two stone bridges; it consists of two streets of tolerably good houses, and contains a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, and a school supported by subscription. A court for the manor of Lixnaw is held every three weeks, on Monday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.* late currency. A patent exists for four fairs, but they are not at present held. Limestone of superior quality, in some places approaching to marble, is found in the vicinity, and worked both for useful and ornamental purposes; and sea-weed and sand for manure are brought in boats up the river Cashen, and thence by the Brick to the town. It is stated that these rivers might be made navigable for larger vessels at a very moderate expense; and Mr. Nimmo, the government engineer, many years since, suggested a plan for that purpose, and for draining and bringing into cultivation the extensive tracts of marsh and bog in the neighbourhood. The Roman Catholic district of Lixnaw comprises the parishes of Kilcarragh and Kiltoomy, and the greater portions of Dysert, Kilshinane, and Kilfeighny; and contains the chapels of Lixnaw or Ballinageragh, and Evimore. The former, which was erected in 1805, has a painting of the Crucifixion over the altar, executed in a superior style by an Italian artist. Adjoining the village are the ruins of a church, and the extensive remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the earls of Kerry; and on a mount at a short distance to the north-east is a monument, or mausoleum, of John, the third earl, of a circular form, resting on a square base and terminating in a dome; whence an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. Lixnaw gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

LOBBINSTOWN.—See KILLEARY.

LOCKEEN, or LOUGHKEEN, also called LOUGHCAYNE, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Nenagh; containing 3191 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Brosna, which forms the boundary between this and King's county; and comprises 10,661 statute acres: the greater portion of the land is arable, and the system of agriculture is improving, green crops being now partially cultivated. Limestone is found, adapted for building. At Carrig are flour-mills. The seats are Tinnakilly, Riverstown, Wingfield, Gurteen, Ivy Hall, Elm Hall, and Lacka. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lockeen in the cathedral of Killaloe, also in the Bishop's patronage. The tithe rent-charge is £250, of which about two-thirds are payable to the prebendary, and one-third to the vicar. The glebe-house is a handsome building, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £400, and lent £200, in 1829. The church, a neat edifice, was built by a gift of £900 from the same Board, in 1822. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Birr, or Parsonstown, and has a chapel at Carrig. At Glahaskeen are the ivied ruins of an old castle, and at Castletown those of another; there are also some remains of the old church.

LOGHAN, or LOUGHAN, a parish, in the union of KELLS, partly in the barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kells, and on the road from Dublin by Kells to Enniskillen; containing 4495 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Castlekeiran and Tristelkerin, comprises 8727½ statute acres; contains the villages of Rathendrick, Derver, and Castlekeiran; and is situated on the river Blackwater, near its source in Lough Ramor. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate in the Marquess of Headfort: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. The impropriator allows £10 per annum to the curate of Mounterconnaught parish, for performing the occasional duties of that part of Loghan which lies in the county of Cavan, and of which the Protestant inhabitants attend Virginia church: those of the Meath portion attend the church of Kells. In the Roman Catholic divisions Loghan forms part of the district of Carnacross, or Dulane. On the banks of the river are the remains of a small church dedicated to St. Kieran, with a large and richly sculptured stone cross in the cemetery; here is also a holy well, much resorted to by the peasantry on the first Sunday in August.

LONDONDERRY (County of), a maritime county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the south and south-west by the county of Tyrone; on the west, by that of Donegal; on the north-west, by Lough Foyle; on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east, by the county of Antrim. It extends from 54° 37′ to 55° 12′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 26′ to 7° 18′ (W. Lon.);

and comprises an area of 518,595 statute acres, of which 318,282 are arable land, 180,709 uncultivated, 7718 plantation, 1559 in towns and villages, and 10,327 occupied by water. The population, in 1821, was 193,869; in 1831, 222,012; and in 1841, 222,174.

The river Foyle appears to have been the *Argita*, and the Bann the *Logia*, of Ptolemy; and the intervening territory, constituting the present county of Londonderry, formed, according to this geographer, part of the country of the *Darnii* or *Darini*, whose name appears to be perpetuated in the modern designation of "Derry." The earliest internal evidence represents the district as being chiefly the territory of the O'Cathans, O'Catrans, or O'Kanes, under the name of *Tir Cahan* or *Cathan-aght*, signifying "O'Kane's country:" they were a branch of, and tributary to, the O'Nials, and their chief seat was at a place now called the Deer Park, in the vale of the Roe. When their country was reduced to shire ground by Sir John Perrot, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was intended that Coleraine should be the capital; and the county was therefore designated, and long bore the name of, "the county of Coleraine," although the ruins of the court-house and gaol then built for the county are at Desertmartin, 15 miles from the proposed capital. Derry was seized by the English towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, for the purpose of checking the power of O'Nial and O'Donnel; and when the earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel fled the country, in 1607, nearly the whole of six counties in Ulster were confiscated. At this period the southern side of the county appears to have been possessed by the O'Donnels, O'Conors, and O'Murrys: the O'Cahans were not among the attainted septs, and consequently, in the ensuing schemes of plantation, many of them were settled among the native freeholders by James I., though they afterwards forfeited their estates in the subsequent civil war.

King James, conceiving the citizens of London to be the ablest body to undertake the establishment of a Protestant colony in the forfeited territory, directed overtures to be made to the municipal authorities; and on Jan. 28th, 1609, articles of agreement were entered into between the Lords of the Privy Council and the Committees appointed by act of Common-Council. On the part of the citizens it was stipulated, that they should expend £20,000 on the plantation; while on the other hand, the crown was to assign to them entire possession of the county of Coleraine, and the towns of Coleraine and Derry, with extensive lands attached; excepting 60 acres out of every 1000 for church lands, and certain portions to be assigned to three native Irish gentlemen. To this extensive grant the king added the woods of Glenconkeine and Killetragh, and he ordained that the whole should be held with the amplest powers and privileges, such as the patronage of the churches, admiralty jurisdiction on the coasts, the fishery of the two great rivers and all other streams, &c. For the management of this new branch of their affairs, the Common-Council elected a body of twenty-six, consisting, as at present, of a governor, deputy-governor, and assistants; one-half of these retire every year, and their places are supplied by a new election. This company or court was incorporated in 1613, by royal charter, under its present style of "The Society of the Governor and Assistants of London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland;" but is commonly known as the "Irish Society;" and was invested with all the towns, castles, lordships, manors, lands, and hereditaments given to the city, which were erected by the charter into a distinct county, to be called "*the County of Londonderry.*"

The sum of £40,000 having now been expended on the plantation, it was deemed most advantageous to divide the territorial possessions of the Society into twelve equal portions, which were appropriated by lot to each of the twelve chief companies of the city; and so many of the smaller companies joined as made by their total contributions a twelfth of the entire sum. The twelve chief companies were the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; and in their respective proportions is now included the chief part of the county. The houses and lands in the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine, with their woods, fisheries, and ferries (except the ferry at the estuary of the Foyle, connecting the county with that of Donegal, which belonged to the Chichesters), not being susceptible of division, were retained by the Society, who were to receive the profits, and account for them to the twelve chief companies. In 1616, information was received by Sir Thomas Philips, of Newtown-Limavady, of a design formed by the Irish to surprise Londonderry and Coleraine, which being made known to the Irish government, effectual measures were adopted for its prevention. On the communication of the intelligence to the Irish Society, instructions were immediately issued by it to the twelve companies to furnish arms and accoutrements to be transmitted by the keeper of Guildhall for the better defence of the plantation; the prompt execution of which, preserved the colony, and gave new vigour to the exertions to stock it with English and Scotch settlers. About the same period, directions were issued to the companies to repair the churches, to furnish each of the ministers with a Bible, common-prayer book, and communion-cup, and to send thither a stipulated number of artizans; the trades thus introduced were those of weavers, hat-makers, locksmiths, farriers, tanners, fellmongers, ironmongers, glassblowers, pewterers, fishermen, turners, basketmakers, tallowchandlers, dyers, and curriers. The Salters' Company erected glass-houses at Magherafelt; and iron-works were opened on the Mercers' proportion, near Kilrea, which were carried on until timber failed for fuel.

Notwithstanding the disbursement of large sums of money, at length amounting to £60,000, continued dissatisfaction was expressed by the crown at the mode in which the stipulations of the society were fulfilled: in 1632, the whole county was sequestrated; and in 1637, the charter was cancelled, and the county seized into the king's hands. Parliament, however, decreed the illegality of these proceedings; Cromwell restored the society to its former state; and on the Restoration, Charles II. granted it a new charter, nearly in the same words as that of King James, under which its affairs have ever since been conducted. Of the twelve principal companies, all retain their estates except four, *viz.*, the Goldsmiths, Haberdashers, Vintners, and Merchant-Tailors, who at various periods disposed of their proportions to private individuals. The Goldsmiths'

share was situated mostly within the liberties of Derry, south-east of the Foyle; that of the Haberdashers was around Aghanloo and Bovevagh. The Vintners had Bellaghy, and the Merchant-Tailors' proportion was Macosquin. These proportions are now held in perpetuity by the Marquess of Waterford, the Richardsons, the Ponsonbys, the Alexanders, and the heirs of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. Of the estates belonging to the other eight companies, the Mercers have Kilrea and its neighbourhood; the Grocers, Muff and its dependencies: Moneymore, and its rich and improved district, belong to the Drapers; the Fishmongers have Ballykelly; Dungiven belongs to the Skinners; Magherafelt to the Salters; Aghadowey to the Ironmongers; and Killowen, forming part of the borough of Coleraine, to the Clothworkers. All are under lease, except those of the Drapers, Mercers, and Grocers, which are managed by agents, deputed by the respective companies. The first intimation of the intended insurrection in 1641 came from Moneymore, in this county, through Owen O'Conolly, an Irish Protestant, in time to save Dublin, but not to prevent the explosion of the plot in the north. On the first day of the explosion, Moneymore was seized by the Irish; and Maghera, and Bellaghy, then called Vintners'-town, were burned, as were most of the other towns and villages throughout the county. On the termination of the war, the county and the city fell under the dominion of the parliament, and Sir Charles Coote and Governor Hunks ruled here with great severity. From the Restoration to the Revolution, the county affords few materials for history; the siege of Londonderry, one of the most striking events of the latter period, properly belongs to the history of the city.

The county is chiefly in the diocese of Derry, with some portions in those of Armagh and Connor. For the purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the city and liberties of Londonderry, the town and liberties of Coleraine, and the baronies of Coleraine, Tirkeeran, Kenaught, and Loughinsholin. It contains the city of Londonderry; the borough and market town of Coleraine; the disfranchised borough, market, and post town of Newtown-Limavady; the market and post towns of Castle Dawson, Dungiven, Draperstown-Cross, Moneymore, Garvagh, Magherafelt, and Maghera; and the post-towns of Bellaghy, Kilrea, and Tubbermore. The principal villages are Articlave, Ballykelly, Claudy, Muff, Port-Stewart (each of which has a sub-post), Ballyronan, Desertmartin, and Swattragh. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament; two for the county, two for the city, and two each for the boroughs of Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady. Since the Union it has sent only four to the Imperial parliament, namely, two for the county, one for the city, and one for the borough of Coleraine; those for the city and county are elected in the city of Londonderry. The county constituency, as registered in 1841, amounted to 1718, of whom 1212 were freeholders, 494 leaseholders, and 12 rent-chargers. Londonderry is included in the North-West circuit: the assizes are held in the city; and quarter-sessions are held there, and at Coleraine, Newtown-Limavady, and Magherafelt. The county gaol and court-house are in Londonderry, and there are court-houses and bridewells at each of the other sessions towns. The local government is vested in 20 deputy-lieutenants, and 62 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including three coroners. Of its civil jurisdiction it is remarkable that, like the county of Middlesex, its sheriffs were till lately those elected by the citizens of its capital, who served for the whole, excepting the liberties of Coleraine: the town-clerk of Londonderry, also, is the clerk of the peace for the county at large. There are 19 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one county inspector, 4 sub-inspectors, 5 head-constables, 10 constables, and 80 sub-constables, with six horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £5071, defrayed by grand-jury presentments and by government. The District Lunatic Asylum, and County Infirmary, are in the city of Londonderry; and there are dispensaries at Londonderry, Bellaghy, Tamlaght O'Crilly, Port-Stewart, Dungiven, Magherafelt, Maghera, Glendermot, Lower Cumber, Newtown-Limavady, Coleraine, Upper Cumber, Agherton, Ballykelly, Banagher, Claudy, Muff, Magilligan, Moneymore, Aghadowey, Ballynascreen, and Garvagh, which are supported equally by grand jury presentments, and by subscriptions from the Irish Society, the London companies, the landed proprietors, and other private individuals. For the convenience of holding petty-sessions, the county is divided into the districts of Coleraine, Garvagh, Iunisrush, Maghera, Moneymore, Magherafelt, Kilrea, Inver, city of Londonderry, Newtown-Limavady, Muff, Dungiven, and Claudy. The amount of grand jury presentments for the county and city, for the year 1844, was £32,943. In the military arrangements the county is in the Belfast district.

In shape the county approaches to an equilateral triangle: its greatest length is from the point of Magilligan, at the mouth of Lough Foyle, nearly southward, to the vicinity of Coagh, a distance of $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Although by no means distinguished for picturesque beauty, its surface presents many varieties of form, from the flat alluvial lands along its rivers to the wildest MOUNTAINS. The latter form its central portion, extending in various chains, covered chiefly with heath, from near the sea-coast to the southern limit. *Sawel* mountain, in the south, attains an elevation of 2236 feet: *Slieve-Gallion* rises to the height of 1730 feet; *Carntogher*, near the source of the Roe, 1521 feet; *Donald's Hill*, east of the same river, 1315 feet; *Benyevenagh*, forming the termination of that range towards the sea, 1260 feet; and *Legavannon*, between the Roe and the Faughan, 1289 feet. Even in these wild regions there are secluded vales, called by the inhabitants "slacks," in which are often found charming spots of fertile soil and romantic scenery. The principal of these are, *Faughanvale*, where are some good waterfalls; *Muff-glen*, which, with the beautiful glen of the Ness, affords mountain passes from the Foyle to the Faughan; *Laughermore*, between the Roe and the Faughan, which commands various fine prospects, and has in its vicinity numerous traces of ancient forests; *Lissane*, with some deep romantic glens; *Feeny*, between the higher parts of the Roe and the Faughan, into which several other glens open, the most beautiful being Fin-glen; the neighbouring slacks of *Moneyniceny* and *Carntogher*; that of *Ballyness*, leading into the wild district of Glenullen; that of *Dunmore*, between Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady; and that of *Druimna-Gullion*, to the north. The most extensive and diversified view in this

part of Ireland, is from the summit of Benyevenagh, near the mouth of the Roe, from which mountain the huge masses of fallen strata form successive terraces descending to the sandy flats bounded by Lough Foyle and the ocean.

The great natural divisions of the PROFITABLE LANDS are the rich and fertile vales of the Roe, the Faughan, the Foyle (with the liberties of Londonderry), and the Moyola; the shores of Lough Neagh; the half valley of the Bann (with the liberties of Coleraine); and the sea-coast, with the flats of Lough Foyle. The longest of the vales opening from the mountains is that of the *Roe*, environed by hills appropriated as sheep-walks, and in many places having midway up their declivities a sort of natural terrace, frequently two or three hundred yards in breadth. To the west is the nearly parallel vale of *Faughan*, which, next to those of the Roe and the Moyola, displays (from Clondermot to the coast of Lough Foyle) one of the most delightful tracts in the county; a considerable portion, however, is occupied by rough though valuable turbaries, while other parts are clothed with natural wood: in the higher part the scenery is frequently romantic, and in other places is improved by round alluvial hills. The vale of the *Foyle* is highly improved, and comprises the western extremity of the county, in which stands the city of Londonderry. The vale of *Moyola* extends from the eastern side of the mountains of Ballynascreen, towards Lough Neagh, being bounded on the south by Slieve-Gallion. The borders of *Lough Neagh* form a low tract which presents a rich landscape, its surface being composed partly of gentle swells, and its fertility broken only by some extensive bogs. Around Ballinderry are considerable steeps, and at Spring Hill and over the town of Moneymore is a beautiful range of high land: beyond this, extends a low tract called "the Golden Vale of Ballydawley." Lough Neagh bounds the county for nearly six miles, when the Bann, issuing from it, immediately falls into Lough Beg, the Londonderry shore of which is five miles in extent. The half valley of the *Bann* is composed of bleak ridges or tummocks of basalt, with a few more favoured spots near the streams, but accompanied by a series of scattered bogs, bordering the course of the river. These sometimes comprise high and barren swells, with lakes and small bogs intervening. About Tubbermore, Fort-William, and Maghera, however, is a pleasing and more fertile tract; and the interior of the district bordering on the Bann is greatly enlivened by the woody scenery around Garvagh. *The Sea-coast*, formed by the Atlantic for 12 miles from Portrush to Magilligan Point, and thence for 16 miles by Lough Foyle, exhibits a succession of varied and interesting scenery. Commencing with Portrush it presents a number of creeks and inlets, of which the most remarkable is Port-Stewart, whence to the mouth of the Bann is a strand of great extent and beauty, succeeded by a range of cliffs rising boldly from the sea, on the summit of one of which are the mansion of Down Hill and the Mussenden Temple, built by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. From Down Hill to Magilligan Point, a distance of 7 miles, is a strand extending a mile in breadth from the base of the mountains to the water's edge, and on which the whole army of Great Britain might be reviewed. Thence the coast turns nearly due south to the mouth of the Roe, presenting a dreary expanse in which are seen only a deserted house half covered by drifted sand, and a martello tower; after which, a varied tract of highly improved land continues to the mouth of Londonderry harbour.

The SOIL is of great variety. The vale of the Roe chiefly consists of gravelly loams of different degrees of fertility; the levels on the banks of the river are very rich, and though the higher grounds are sometimes intermingled with cold clays, there is scarcely any unproductive land in the vale. In the vale of Fanghan, good loams are found in the lowest situations: Bond's glen, which joins it, and rests on a limestone base, is one of the most fertile spots in the county. The valley of the Foyle is also a strong loam below, declining in fertility and depth towards the heights. In the vale of Moyola are levels of the richest quality, but liable to great ravages by floods. In the district bordering on Loughs Neagh and Beg are found sharp gravelly soils of decayed granite, with some moorland, and then extensive swells of sandy loam with intervening flats of great fertility and some bog. Along the sea-coast the soil is an intermixture of silicious and calcareous sand, occasionally covered with peat. At the mouth of the Bann these sands form hillocks, kept from shifting by the roots of bent-grass, and available only as rabbit-warrens: nearly the whole of Magilligan strand is warren, followed by sandy hills covered with bent, and extensive tracts of bog. Beyond Walworth, along the shores of Lough Foyle, the beach is covered with herbage, forming salt marshes greatly esteemed for grazing horses. [Lough Foyle is a large gulf, which, communicating with the Atlantic by a very narrow mouth, opens into a fine expanse, extending 15 miles into the country to the city of Londonderry, and being 7 miles across where broadest. Though there are shifting sand banks in some parts, the largest vessel may ride in safety in it in all weathers.] The principal part of the mountain soils is based on basalt, generally presenting nothing to the view but bleak knolls rising out of the bog and covered with heath or marshy plants. In some more favoured situations the soil, though poor and loose, produces herbage greedily depastured by sheep; and in the slacks or glens are found loams of better quality, varying in texture according to the soil of the hills from which they have been deposited.

The fertile soils are chiefly under TILLAGE, in farms varying in size from 2 to 200 acres and averaging eight acres. Though wheat is cultivated on some of the richest soils, barley is grown to a far more considerable extent, especially in the districts bordering on Lough Neagh, and around Myroe and Coleraine; the other crops most extensively raised are oats, potatoes, and flax: barley is said to pay the summer's rent and flax the winter's. Beans were formerly grown in vast quantities in Aghanloo and Myroe, and rye in some of the lower districts; but both are now uncommon. Four kinds of wheat, red, white, plain, and bearded, are sown: the produce of wheat varies from twelve to twenty barrels per acre; of barley, which is all of the four-rowed kind, called bere or Scotch barley, from eight to fourteen barrels of 21 stone (one-half more than the wheat measure); and of oats, of which the brown Poland, lightfoot, blantire, and potato-oat are commonly sown, from 30 to 70 bushels per acre. Potatoes yield from 200 to 800 bushels per acre. An acre of good flax will produce twelve stooks, each yielding seventy-two pounds of clean scutched flax;

but the common produce is one-third less. Turnips are grown by all the gentry and leading farmers, and mangel-wurzel is a favourite crop with some; but its cultivation is yet imperfectly understood. The principal artificial grass in the county is clover, to which the annual and perennial ray are sometimes added: the seeds, when employed, are generally sown as the last crop of a course; but the common farmers seldom sow any, trusting to the powers of the soil and the humidity of the climate to restore the herbage. The prevailing kind in marshy situations is the fiorin, or jointed grass, which produces crops of amazing weight and good quality.

Of manures, lime, which can be procured in almost every part of the county, is in most extensive use, that of Desertmartin being esteemed the best; the contiguous marl is also used, especially at Cruintballyguillen, or the Leck. In the maritime districts, and from six to ten miles inland, a favourite manure is sea-shells brought by boats from islands in Lough Foyle: the shells are chiefly oyster, muscle, and cockle; from 30 to 60 barrels are spread on an acre. Shelly sand is also gathered from the coast, and from the shores of the Bann: trenching and throwing the mould on an unturned ridge, and the burning of peat for the ashes, are likewise practised. The breeds of cattle of every kind are much improved by judicious crossing. Derry not being a sheep-feeding county, the attention of the farmers has been less turned to this species of stock; yet some of the gentry have large flocks. Pigs are to be found in almost every house and cottage; they are usually slaughtered at home, and the careasses sent to market for the supply of the provision-merchants of Belfast, Londonderry, and Coleraine. Of the horses, one breed is the active, hardy, mountain garran, of a bay or sorrel colour, and slight make: the Scottish Highland horses are likewise in great request, and, together with a cross with the sinewy draught-horse, are in common use. A cross with the blood-horse has also been introduced. Myroe is famous for good cattle. All the improved agricultural implements are in general use; the advances made in every department of rural economy have been considerably promoted by the exertions of the North-West Farming Society, which holds its meetings in Londonderry and receives an annual donation of ten guineas from the Irish Society of London. Among wild-fowl, one species is very remarkable, the barnacle, which frequents Lough Foyle in great numbers, and is much esteemed for the sweetness of its flesh, as at Wexford and Strangford, though elsewhere rank and unsavoury: the difference here arises from its feeding on the *fucus saccharinus*. The ancient abundance of timber is evinced both by tradition and public documents; also by the abundance of pine found in all the bogs, of yew at Magilligan, and of fossil oak and fir in the mosses, even in the most exposed situations: but the woods have been wholly demolished by the policy of clearing the country, the lavish waste of fuel, the destruction made by exporting staves (once the staple of the county), and the demand for charcoal for smelting lead and iron. Coal, chiefly from Lancashire, is the principal fuel of the respectable classes in Londonderry and its vicinity; English, Scotch, and Ballycastle coals are used at Coleraine. But almost the universal fuel of the county is turf; in the fertile and thickly inhabited districts many of the bogs are exhausted, and recourse has been had to those of the mountains.

Geologically, the county is composed of two great districts, divided into two nearly equal portions by the course of the Roe. The western is the extensive mountain tract reaching from that river to Strabane, in which mica-slate predominates in such proportions as to compose nine-tenths of the whole; it is accompanied by primitive limestone in the lower districts, especially in those bordering on the vale of the Roe. On the eastern bank of the river this system of mountains is succeeded by a range of secondary heights, reposing on and concealing the mica-slate, which dips under them eastward. On these is piled a vast area of basalt, forming the basis of almost the entire country between the Roe and the Bann. These basaltic strata dip with the fall of the hills towards the north-east, to meet the opposite dip of the strata on the other side of the Bann, forming the other half of this extensive basaltic tract. The covering of basalt appears to acquire its greatest thickness on the north, where, as in the cap of Benyevenagh, it is more than 900 feet thick. Between the basalt and the subjacent mica-slate, are found, in close succession, many of the most important formations which occupy a great part of the southern and eastern counties of England. Next to the basalt (descending westward towards Lough Foyle and the vale of the Roe, and to the rich lands in the vale of Moyola and its vicinity) is found chalk, in beds of an aggregate thickness of about 200 feet, analogous to the lower beds of the English chalk formation, and therefore approaching in character to white limestone, being used and commonly designated as such. Even in its fossils and organic remains, this chalk is perfectly identified with that of England. Next is seen mulatto, precisely analogous to the green sandstone formations of England: the mulatto rests immediately on a lias limestone, blue and argillaceous, disposed in small beds alternating with slate-clay, and distinguished by ammonites, gryphites, and other fossil remains. The lias, in turn, reposes, as in England, on beds of red and variegated marl, containing gypsum, and even distinguished by numerous salt springs; and this marl is underlaid by a thick deposit of red and variegated sandstone, containing clay galls, and incumbent on the mica-slate formation. Sometimes, however, the mulatto and lias are entirely wanting; and the chalk may be seen immediately resting on the sandstone, both of which are constant and continuous. The deep valleys separating the detached eminences of the basalt region, afford abundant evidence of their formation in excavations of part of the solid strata by some vast convulsions or operations of nature. North-east of the source of the Roe is a small detached district of mica-slate, nearly surrounded by the basaltic ridges of Benbradagh and Cragnashoack, and forming the entire mass of the mountain of Coolcoscrahan. The mountain limestone, which is micaceous and granular, occurs to the most remarkable extent on the north-west side of Carntogher mountain, in Bennady glen, near the old church at Dungiven, at Banagher, near Claudy, near Newtown-Limavady, and on Slieve-Gallion mountain, where it contains crystallised hornblende in abundance. Hornblende slate occurs in Bennady glen, Aglish glen, and the bed of the Roe river near Dungiven, where it is contiguous to the primitive limestone. Porphyry is the

fundamental rock on the east side of Slieve-Gallion, and one variety resembles sienite, with which it is in connexion. Transition trap also occurs on Slieve-Gallion.

The transition limestone, intervening in a few places between the primitive formations and the sandstone, is of the same kind as that which occupies so great a portion of the central counties: it is of a smoke-grey colour, and contains two sorts of terebratulites, and nodules of glassy quartz, which render it dangerous to blast; but being, nevertheless, the best species in the county for manure and all ordinary purposes, it is most extensively quarried. The sandstone extends the entire length of the county, from its northern extremity near Down hill up the eastern side of the Roe, and surrounding Cragnashoack and Carntogher mountains, whence it stretches by the eastern declivity of Slieve-Gallion into the county of Tyrone. The upper strata of chalk are characterised by parallel beds of flinty nodules; and, at their junction with the basalt, these flints are found imbedded in the lowest member of the trap deposit: it is curiously affected by intersecting dykes filled with basalt. The only great geological phenomenon exhibited on the sea-coast is the gradual emergence of the chalk from under the trap beds. The basalt is chiefly tabular, with the varieties called greenstone, amygdaloidal wacké, &c. A laminated schist of the mica-slate formation is quarried between Derry and Newtown; there is a good quarry of lamellated schist between Bond's glen and Gossaden; gneiss occurs in the quarries of the mica-slate near the Faughan river; granite on the northern summit of Slieve-Gallion: the finest rock-crystals are to be met with in Finglen, Dungiven, Banagher, and in the primitive mountains near Learmount; and steatite is found in the basaltic region. Iron is disseminated through many of the strata of the county, and in the basalt is sometimes so abundant as to affect the needle. Ironstone, which exists in great abundance in Slieve-Gallion, was formerly worked, but the undertaking was abandoned on the failure of fuel. The metal is found in a mixed state with manganese; and in the mountain streams, mounds of it are observed in the character of yellow ochre. To the abundance of this metal in the peat-moss are owing the red colour and weight of the ashes. Coal, copper, and lead have been discovered in very small quantities.

The staple MANUFACTURE is that of linen, of which the raw material is grown here, chiefly from American and Riga seed, though partly from Dutch, which is most esteemed. The flax is spun by the rural population, and the weavers themselves are husbandmen; so that during seed-time and harvest the loom is abandoned. The flax is generally spun from three to four hanks in the pound weight, and the tow yarn is made into sacking for home use; the coarser yarn is mostly carried to Londonderry to be exported to Liverpool for Manchester, and to Scotland, the finer being disposed of at Coleraine, Newtown, &c. The fabric made in Coleraine is the finest, and all webs of the same texture, wherever manufactured, are called Coleraines. The fabrics of Londonderry are of two kinds; one only twenty-seven inches wide, and called Derry wrappers; the other thirty-two inches wide, and made of fine yarn. Considerable quantities of linen are exported unbleached; the coarse chiefly to Liverpool. The white linens are shipped from Londonderry or Coleraine to Liverpool or London. Coarse red pottery is made at Agivey, and at some other places; there are several distilleries and breweries, and numerous corn and flour mills. The coast abounds throughout with all the ordinary kinds of fish, which are taken for home consumption; but the principal fisheries are those of salmon and eels in the Bann, which are superior in extent to any others in Ireland, employing a great number of persons: almost the entire produce of salmon is exported. There are several other considerable fisheries along the sea-coast, and in the small rivers; but most of the salmon brought to the provincial markets comes from a distance of several miles, and is much inferior to that of the Bann. The commerce of the county centres in the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine, but chiefly the former. At Ballyronan, on Lough Neagh, vessels of sixty tons' burthen can unlade; and, though the exports are inconsiderable, timber, iron, slates, coal, flax-seed, hardware, and groceries are landed in large quantities.

The principal RIVERS are the Foyle, the Bann, the Roe, and the Faughan. *The Foyle*, which derives its name from the smoothness of its current, intersects the liberties of the city of Londonderry, in a majestic course north-eastward, having descended from Lifford, where, after the union of several important streams, it first obtains its name: at Culmore, six miles below the city, which it appears formerly to have insulated, it expands into the estuary of Lough Foyle. *The Bann*, or "White River," so called from the purity of its waters, intersects the liberties of Coleraine, within four miles of its junction with the ocean; but the navigation is greatly obstructed by shallows and a very dangerous bar, where the currents of the fresh water and the tide meet. *The Roe*, or "Red River," so called from the colour of its waters, receives at Dungiven the Owen-Reagh: in its course directly north, it is joined from the mountains on each side, by the Owen-Beg, the Gelvin-water, the Balteagh river, and the Castle and Curley rivers; and winding through the fertile flat by Newtown-Limavady, it falls into Lough Foyle at Myroe. The level country bordering the lower part of its course, is exposed to sudden and impetuous floods poured down from the surrounding mountains; many acres of the finest lands are with difficulty defended by embankments, and even with this protection the securing of the crop is never a matter of certainty. The deposits brought down by this river form many shifting banks in the lough, which prevent its mouth from becoming a convenient little port, although there is sufficient depth of water at high tides. *The Faughan* in its course receives many rills and streams from the heights, and falls into Lough Foyle; *The Moyola* is a considerable stream descending into Lough Neagh. The principal tributaries of the Bann are the *Claudy*, *Agivey*, and *Macosquin* streams. The roads are numerous and highly important: several very useful lines have been made, and others greatly improved, solely at the expense of the Drapers' Company; all the other roads are kept in repair by grand jury presentments.

In the original plantation of the county in 1609, and the subsequent years, the English settlers were located in the fertile tracts along the borders of Loughs Foyle

and Neagh, and the banks of the Roe and Bann; the Scotch were placed in the higher lands as a kind of military barrier between their more favoured brethren of the south country and the Irish, who, with the exception of a few native freeholders, were removed to the mountain districts. The varieties of religion corresponded with those of country, the English being Protestants of the Established Church; the Scotch, Presbyterians, or other sects of Protestant dissenters; and the Irish, Roman Catholics. This arrangement of severance long prevented, and still in some degree continues to prevent, the amalgamation of the several classes. The Irish, shut up within their secluded mountain ravines, retain many of their peculiarities of language, customs, and religion; those of Glenullin, though near a large Protestant settlement at Garvagh, will admit none but members of their own church to reside among them, though in other respects they are on terms of great kindliness with their neighbours of a different creed, except when under the excitation of party animosity. The residences of many respectable gentlemen are in the cottage style, generally ornamented and surrounded with planting and gardens: the habitations of the rural population are of every description, from the slated two-story house of brick or stone, and the long narrow cottage with two or three partitions, to the cabin of dry stone or clay, without even a window. In the districts of Coleraine and Desertmartin, where lime is plentiful, the dwellings of the peasantry are neatly white-washed, and sometimes rough-cast; but in other parts they present a very sombre appearance.

Remains of its ancient inhabitants of every period are scattered over the county. There is a cromlech at Slaght-Manus, another at Letter-Shandenny, a third at Slaghtaverty, and others at Bally-na-screen: some were originally surrounded by a circle of upright stones. There are remains of sepulchral mounts or tumuli at Mullagh-cross, and a vast tumulus is seen at Dovine, between Newtown-Limavady and Coleraine; besides several of smaller dimensions. Numerous cairns are met with in every quarter, especially on the summits of the mountains. Near Dungiven is a very remarkable sepulchral pillar. Raths or Danish forts are likewise scattered, in chains, in every direction, each being generally within sight of two others: the most remarkable is that called the Giant's Sconce, anciently commanding the communication between the districts of Newtown and Coleraine. Ditches, inclosing spaces of from half a rood to several acres, are discernible contiguous to these forts. There is a curious mound surrounded with a moat on the road from Springhill to Lough Neagh; and another, of larger size, at Dungorkin, on the road from Cumber-Claudy through Loughermore. Ancient intrenchments of different character are seen at Prospect, and between Gortnagasan and Cathery. Various coins, pins, rings, and forks have been found about a moat near Lough Neagh; and, among other ancient instruments, quern-stones have often been discovered. Hatchets made of hard basalt, spears of grey granite, and barbed arrow-heads of flint (the last sometimes neatly executed, and vulgarly called elf-stones), are very frequently found. Sometimes gold and silver coins, fibulæ, and gorgets, with other ornaments, are dug up; but these are rare. There are many artificial caverns, which seem to have been designed for the concealment of goods, or for the refuge of families in case of sudden attack: the sides are built of common land stones without cement, and the roof is composed of flags, or long stones; but the vault is seldom high enough for the passage of a man in a stooping posture. They consist sometimes of different galleries, and the mouth was usually concealed by a rock or grassy sod.

Besides the remains of monastic institutions in the city of Londonderry, seventeen others appear to have existed within the limits of the county; there are still remains of those situated respectively at Camus, Errigal, Tamlaghtfinlagan, Domnach-Dola, and Dungiven, at the last of which are the most interesting of all the ecclesiastical ruins. Near the old church of Banagher, also, is a monastic building almost entire. There are a few castles of Irish erection: Bally-reagh, on a rocky cliff overhanging the sea, is said to have belonged to one of the Mac Quillans; and a castle which stood near the church of Ballyaghran is reported to have been the abode of the chief of that sept. Several English castles, with bawns and flankers, were built by the London companies, one at least in every proportion of allotment; but they are all in ruins except Bellaghy, which is still occupied.

LONDONDERRY, a city and port, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of Glendermot, but chiefly in the parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry (of which it is the chief town), and province of Ulster, 69¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Belfast, and 118½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 15,150 inhabitants. It was originally

Seal.

and is still popularly called Derry, from the Irish *Doire*, which signifies literally "a place of oaks," but is likewise used to express "a thick wood." By the ancient Irish it was also designated *Doire-Calgaich*, or Derry-Calgach, "the oak wood of Calgach;" and Adamnan, abbot of Iona in the 7th century, in the life of his predecessor, St. Columbkill, invariably calls it *Roboretum Calgagi*. About the end of the 10th century, the name Derry-Calgach gave place to *Derry-Columbkill*, from an abbey for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine founded here by that saint; but when the place grew into importance above every other Derry, the distinguishing epithet was rejected: the English prefix, *London*, was imposed in 1613, on the incorporation of the Irish Society by charter of James I., and was for a long time retained by the colonists, but has likewise fallen into popular disuse. The city appears to be indebted for its origin to the abbey founded by St. Columbkill, according to the best authorities in 546, and said to have been the first of the religious houses instituted by that saint; but the exact period of its foundation, and its early history, are involved in much obscurity. In 783 and 812 the abbey and the town were destroyed by fire; at the latter period, according to the Annals of Munster, the Danes heightened the horrors of the conflagration by a massacre of the clergy and students. The place must have been speedily restored, as, in 832, the Danes

were driven with great slaughter from the siege of Derry by Niall Caille, King of Ireland, and Murchadh, Prince of Aileach. In 983, the shrine of St. Columbkill was carried away by the Danes, by whom the place was also thrice devastated about the close of the 10th century: in 1095 the abbey was consumed by fire. In 1100 Murtagh O'Brien arrived with a large fleet of foreign vessels, and attacked Derry, but was defeated with great slaughter by the son of Mac Loughlin, Prince of Aileach. Ardgar, Prince of Aileach, was slain in an assault upon Derry in 1124; and on the 30th of March, 1135, the town with its churches was destroyed by fire, in revenge, as some state, of his death: it sustained a similar calamity in 1149. In 1158, Flahertagh O'Brolchain, abbot of the Augustine monastery, was raised to the episcopacy, and appointed supreme superintendent of all the abbeys under the rule of St. Columb, by a synodical decree of the Irish clergy assembled at Brigh-mac-Taidhg, in the north of Meath. O'Brolchain immediately commenced preparations for the erection of a new church on a larger scale; and in 1162 he removed more than 80 houses adjacent to the abbey church, and inclosed the abbey with a circular wall. In 1164 Temple More, or "the great church," was built, and the original abbey church was thenceforward distinguished as Duv Regles, or "the Black Church:" the new edifice was 240 feet long, and was one of the most splendid ecclesiastical structures erected in Ireland prior to the settlement of the Anglo-Normans; its site was near the Black Church, outside the present city wall, and is now chiefly occupied by the Roman Catholic chapel and cemetery. Both edifices were entirely demolished by Sir Henry Docwra, governor of Derry, in 1600, and the materials used in the erection of the extensive works constructed at that period; but the belfry or round tower of the cathedral served till after the celebrated siege, and has given name to a lane called the Long Tower.

In 1166 a considerable part of the town was burned by Rory O'Morna; and in 1195 the abbey was plundered by an English force, which was afterwards intercepted and destroyed at Armagh. In 1197, a large body of English forces, having set out from the castle of Kill-Sanctain, on a predatory excursion, came to Derry and plundered several churches; but were overtaken by Flahertach O'Maoldoraidh, lord of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and some of the northern Hy-Niall; and a battle ensued on the shore of the adjoining parish of Faughanvale, in which the English were defeated with great slaughter. In this year, Sir John De Courcy came with a large army, and remained five nights; and in the following year also, having made an incursion into Tyrone to pillage the churches, he arrived at this place, and during his stay plundered Ennishowen and all the adjacent country: while thus engaged, he received intelligence of the defeat of the English at Larne by Hugh Boy O'Nial, which caused him to quit Derry. In 1203 the town was much damaged by fire; and in 1211 it was plundered by Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Donnell, who came hither with a fleet of 76 ships, and afterwards passed into Ennishowen and laid waste the whole peninsula. This Thomas, and Rory Mac Randal, again plundered the town in 1213, carrying away from the cathedral to Coleraine all the jewellery of the people of Derry and of the north of Ireland. A Cistercian nunnery was founded on the south side of the city in 1218, as recorded in the registry of the Honour of Richmond; but from the Annals of the Four Masters it appears that a religious establishment of this kind had existed here prior to that period. Nial O'Nial plundered the town in 1222; and, in 1261, sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Tyrone were slain here by Conor O'Nial, and the Kinel-Owen or men of Tyrone. In the year 1274 a Dominican abbey was founded on the north side of the city, of which even the site of the buildings cannot at the present time be accurately traced.

Edward II. granted the town to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, in 1311; but from this period till the reign of ELIZABETH, prior to which the English exercised no settled dominion in Derry, no event of importance connected with the place is recorded. In 1565 Edward Randolph arrived in the Foyle with seven companies of foot and one troop of horse, to repress Shane O'Nial, Earl of Tyrone, who had renounced his allegiance to the English crown; and a sanguinary engagement taking place on the plains of Muff, the Irish chieftain was signally defeated. An encampment was then formed by the English near the city; but in a sally against some of O'Nial's forces, who had ostentatiously paraded before it, the English general was slain by a party who had concealed themselves in an adjoining wood, and the command of the garrison was given to Colonel St. Lo. The English converted the cathedral into an arsenal, and on the 24th of April, 1566, the gunpowder blew up by accident, with so much damage as to render the place untenable; the foot embarked for Dublin, to which city also the horse returned, passing through Tyrconnell and Connaught to avoid O'Nial. In 1599 it was again determined to fortify Derry, a measure long deemed essential in order to divide and check the power of O'Nial and O'Donell, the accomplishment of which object was favoured by its situation and the friendship of O'Dogherty of Ennishowen. With that view Sir Henry Docwra, in 1600, entered the Foyle with a British force of 4000 foot and 200 horse, and landed at Culmore, at the mouth of the river, where he erected a fort. He soon obtained possession of the city, and constructed fortifications and other works for its defence; pulling down the abbey, cathedral, and other ecclesiastical buildings, for the sake of the materials. On the termination of the war at the commencement of 1603, the garrison was reduced to 100 horse and 150 foot under the governor, and 200 foot under Captain Hansard; while at Culmore were left 20 men. Sir Henry now directed his attention to the improvement of the place, and with so much zeal as to entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the modern city. A number of English colonists settled here on his invitation; he obtained grants of markets and fairs, and, in 1604, a charter of incorporation with ample privileges. But in 1608, after the flight and forfeiture of O'Nial and O'Donell, the growing prosperity of the new city was checked by the insurrection of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, the young chief of Ennishowen, who took both Culmore Fort and Derry, at the latter of which Sir George Paulet (to whom Sir Henry Docwra had alienated all his interests) and his men were slain; as many of the inhabitants as could escape fled, and the town was plundered and burned.

A large part of Ulster having escheated to the crown on the attainder of the two above-named earls, proposals of colonization were made to the city of London, in which this place is described as "the late ruinated city of Derry, which may be made by land almost impregnable." In accepting the offers of the crown, the city agreed to erect 200 houses here, and leave room for 300 more; 4000 acres contiguous to the city were to be annexed to it in perpetuity, exclusively of bog and barren mountain, which were to be added as waste; convenient sites were allowed for the houses of the bishop and dean; the liberties were to extend three miles, or 3000 Irish paces, in every direction from the centre of the city; and the London undertakers were to have the neighbouring fort of Culmore, with the lands attached, on condition of maintaining in it a competent ward of officers and men. In 1613 the inhabitants having surrendered their former charter, were re-incorporated; and the name of the city was altered to Londonderry. The natives having conspired to take the town by surprise, a supply of arms was sent from London in 1615: an additional sum of £5000 was ordered for completing the walls; and, that it might not in future be peopled with Irish, the "IRISH SOCIETY" issued directions that a certain number of children from Christ's Hospital, and others, should be sent hither as apprentices and servants; and prohibited the inhabitants from taking Irish apprentices. Leases of most of the houses were granted for thirty-one years, and to each was allotted a portion of land according to the rent, with ground for gardens and orchards; 300 acres were assigned for the support of a free-school; and of the 4000 acres, the society allotted to the houses or granted to the mayor 3217, including a parcel of 1500 acres, which were set apart to support the magistracy of the city, and which subsequently became a source of contention between the society, the corporation, and the bishop. In 1618 we find the fortifications completed, at an expense of £8357; but notwithstanding the adoption of these and other measures of improvement, the increase of houses and inhabitants was very slow, and the operations of the society were made the ground of various representations to the crown respecting the non-fulfilment of the conditions of planting. In 1622, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the affairs of the plantation, to whom the mayor and corporation of Derry presented a petition complaining of many grievances resulting from the conduct of the society, one of the chief of which was the non-erection of the specified number of houses: this inquiry led to several sequestrations of the city and liberties until 1628, and for some time the rents were paid to the crown.

In the rebellion of 1641 the English and Scottish settlers received a considerable supply of arms and ammunition from London, and, having secured themselves within the walls, successfully defended the city from the attacks of the rebels under Sir Phelim O'Nial. In 1643 the inhabitants of Londonderry and Coleraine sent letters to the Lords-Justices, urging their impoverished condition and praying for relief. Sir John Vaughan, the governor, having died this year, Sir Robert Stewart was appointed to the command of the garrison, of which five companies aided in his defeat of Owen O'Nial at Clones, on the 13th of June. Towards the close of the year, the parliament having taken the covenant, the London Adventurers sent over an agent with letters desiring that it should be taken within their plantation; but in the year following, the mayor was ordered by the Lord-Lieutenant and Council to publish a proclamation against it. Colonel Audley Mervyn, who had been appointed governor by the Marquess of Ormonde, was nevertheless obliged from expediency to take the covenant: in 1645 he was displaced by the parliament, and was succeeded by Lord Folliott. Sir C. Coote, the parliamentary general, having, in 1648, treacherously seized the person of Sir Robert Hamilton, forced him to surrender Culmore Fort; by which the parliamentarians became masters of all the forts of Ulster, except Charlemont. The Marquess of Ormonde failing in his attempts to induce Sir C. Coote to join the king's cause, the latter was blocked up in Derry by the royalists; soon after the city and Culmore Fort were regularly besieged by Sir Robert Stewart, who was subsequently joined by Sir G. Monroe and Lord Montgomery with their respective forces, and CHARLES II. was proclaimed with great solemnity before the camp of Derry. The decapitation of the late king having excited horror among the majority of the people of the north, they rose in arms, and soon obtained possession of all the towns and forts of strength in that quarter, except Derry and Culmore. These two places, after a siege of four months, and when the garrison, consisting of 800 foot and 180 horse, was reduced to the greatest extremities, were relieved by Owen Roe O'Nial, to whom Sir C. Coote had promised a reward of £5000 for this service; and by the defeat of Ever Mac Mahon, the Roman Catholic general, the following year, at Skirfolas in Donegal, Coote finally reduced all Ulster under the power of the parliament. After the Restoration, Charles II., in 1662, granted letters-patent to the Irish Society, containing, with very little alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of James I.; this is the charter under which the society now acts. In 1684 the same monarch constituted a guild of the staple, with powers as ample as those enjoyed by any other city: in the following year, owing to the decay of trade, the corporation complained to the society that the government of the town was too expensive for the magistrates to sustain, and solicited an abatement of the rent.

This city became in 1689 the asylum of the Protestants of the north, who, in number about 30,000, fled to it for refuge before the marauding forces of JAMES; and is distinguished in the annals of modern history for the heroic bravery of its inhabitants amidst the extreme privations of a protracted siege. The chief governor having withdrawn the Protestant garrison, and steps being taken to introduce an undisciplined native force influenced by hostile prejudices, the young men of the city closed the gates against its admission; and the bulk of the inhabitants took up arms in their own defence. The magistrates and graver citizens endeavoured to palliate this ebullition of military ardour in their representations to the Lord-Lieutenant; but in the mean time the armed inhabitants applied to the Irish Society for assistance. Lord Mountjoy, a Protestant commander in the army of James, was, however, admitted, in a great measure from personal regard, but on condition that a free pardon should be granted within 15 days, and that in the interval only two companies should be quartered within the walls; that, of the forces afterwards admitted,

one-half at least should be Protestants; that, until pardon was received, the citizens should guard the fortifications; and that all who desired it might be permitted to quit the city. By the advice of Mountjoy, who was obeyed as a friend and associate, the arms were repaired, money cheerfully subscribed, ammunition purchased in Scotland, and the agent despatched to England urged to procure supplies. He was succeeded in the command by his first lieutenant, Lundy, whom KING WILLIAM, on sending an officer with some military supplies, commissioned to act in his name; but the dissatisfaction of the citizens was excited by the vacillating character of this commander, who, on the approach of James to besiege the city in person, prepared to surrender it, notwithstanding the arrival of two English colonels in the river with reinforcements, which he remanded. The principal officers being about to withdraw, and the town-council preparing to offer terms of capitulation, the inhabitants rose tumultuously against the constituted authorities; received with enthusiasm a brave and popular captain who presented himself at the city gates with a reinforcement; and, rushing to the walls, fired upon James and his party advancing to take possession of the place. On deliberation, they suffered the timid to depart unmolested; Lundy first concealed himself, and afterwards escaped; and two new governors were chosen, one of whom was the celebrated GEORGE WALKER, rector of Donoughmore. Under their directions, the soldiers and able inhabitants were formed into eight regiments, numbering 7020 men, with 341 officers; order and discipline were in some degree established, and, notwithstanding partial jealousies, 18 Protestant clergymen and seven non-conformists shared in the labour and danger of the siege, and by their exhortations stimulated the enthusiastic courage of the defenders with the fervour of devotion. The operations of an army of 20,000 men were thus successfully opposed in a place abandoned as untenable by the regular forces, unaided by engineers or well-mounted guns, and with only a ten days' supply of provisions. An irregular war of sallies was adopted with such effect that James, who had hitherto remained at St. Johnstown, six miles distant, returned to Dublin, leaving his army to continue the siege.

The defenders had now to contend against the inroads of disease and famine; and the arrival of KIRKE with a fleet in the lough afforded but little prospect of relief, as he deemed it too hazardous an enterprise to sail up to the town in front of the enemy's lines. But, although thus apparently left to their own scanty resources, the brave garrison continued the defence with unabated heroism, making desperate and effective sallies even when too much enfeebled by hunger to pursue their success. To induce a surrender, Marshal Rosen, the besieging general, ordered his soldiers to drive round the walls of the town the helpless Protestant population of the surrounding district, of all ages, who were thus exposed to the horrors of famine for nearly three days before they were suffered to disperse; some of the ablest of the men, however, secretly joined their comrades in the town, and an effective body of 500 people were passed from it unperceived by the enemy. When even such miserable resources as the flesh of horses and dogs, hides, tallow, and similar nauseous substances, had failed for two days, two of Kirke's ships, laden with provisions and convoyed by the Dartmouth frigate, advanced up the lough in view both of the garrison and the besiegers, in a dangerous attempt to relieve the place, returning with spirit the fire of the enemy. The foremost of the provision ships came in contact with the boom that had been thrown across the channel, and broke it; but, rebounding with violence, ran aground, and for the moment appeared to be at the mercy of the besiegers, who with acclamations of joy instantly prepared to board her: the vessel, however, firing her guns, was extricated by the shock, floated, and triumphantly passed the boom, followed by her companions. The town was thus relieved, and the enemy retired; but of the brave defenders only 4300 survived to witness their deliverance, and of this number more than 1000 were incapable of service: those who were able immediately sallied out in pursuit of the enemy, who had lost 8000 men by the sword and by various disorders during the siege, which had continued 105 days. Culmore Fort was reduced to ruin, and was never afterwards rebuilt. The city itself sustained so much damage that the Irish Society deemed it necessary to appoint commissioners for its restoration: the twelve chief companies of London advanced £100 each; the society supplied timber for the public buildings, abatements were made in the rents, the terms of leases were augmented, and other measures for the accomplishment of this object were adopted.

In 1692, the corporation, failing to negotiate with Bishop King for a renewal of the lease of the quarterlands, reminded the society that the bishop's claims to this property were unsubstantial, and agreed to establish their right in consideration of £90. 10. per annum, which is still paid. In 1695 the society procured a resumption of the remainder of the 1500 acres comprised in their letters-patent, by an ejectment against the bishop, who, in 1697, appealed to the Irish house of lords, and obtained an order for their restitution; the sheriffs and some other inhabitants of Derry, opposing the order, were taken into custody, and conveyed to Dublin. Against this decision the society applied to the English house of lords; and in 1703 an act was passed establishing their right, not only to the 1500 acres, but also to the fisheries, which had previously been an object of dispute; subject to the payment of £250 per annum to the bishop and his successors, which is still continued, with a condition of exonerating him from rent or other demands for his palace and gardens. In 1721 a dispute took place between the corporation and the military governor, who refused to deliver the keys of the city gates to the new mayor, which by the charter he was bound to do; he surrounded the town-hall with troops, and prevented the members of the corporation from entering it, but was removed immediately after. A grand centenary commemoration of the shutting of the gates took place in 1788, and was continued with the utmost harmony for three days; in the month of August following, the relief of the city was commemorated.

The CITY is advantageously situated on the river Foyle, above five statute miles above the point where it spreads into Lough Foyle, and chiefly on the summit and sides of a hill projecting into the river on its west side, and commanding in every direction richly diversified and picturesque views of a well cultivated tract. This hill, or "Island of Derry," is of an oval form, 119

feet high, and contains about 200 acres. The ancient portion of the city occupies the higher grounds, and is surrounded by massive walls completed in 1617, at the expense of the society; they form a parallelogram nearly a mile in circumference, and in the centre is a square called the Diamond, from which four principal streets radiate at right angles towards the principal gates. Since the Union the city has considerably increased, particularly on the north along the shore of the river, where several warehouses, stores, and merchants' residences have been erected: on the west is also a considerable suburb, in which, within the last fifteen years, some new streets have been formed; and on the eastern bank of the river is another, called Waterside. The walls, which are well built and in a complete state of repair, are nearly 1800 yards in circuit, 24 feet high, and of sufficient thickness to form an agreeable promenade on the top. The four original gates have been rebuilt on an enlarged and more elegant plan, and two more added; but the only two that are embellished are Bishop's-gate and Ship-quay gate, the former built by subscription in 1788, being the centenary in commemoration of the siege. In 1628 the Irish Society were ordered to erect guard and sentinel houses, of which two are yet remaining: of the several bastions, the north-western was demolished in 1824, to make room for the erection of a butter-market; and in 1826 the central western bastion was appropriated to the reception of a public testimonial in honour of the celebrated George Walker. A few guns are preserved in their proper positions, but the greater number are used as posts for fastening cables and protecting the corners of streets. The houses are chiefly built of brick: the entire number in the city and suburbs, in 1841, was 2409. The city is watched, paved, cleansed, and lighted with gas, under the superintendence of commissioners of general police, consisting of the mayor and twelve inhabitants chosen by ballot: the gas-works were erected in 1829, at an expense of £7000, raised in shares of £11. Water is conveyed to the town across the bridge by pipes, from a reservoir on Brae Head, beyond the Waterside, in the parish of Glendermot, or Clondermot; the works were constructed by the corporation under an act of the 40th of George III., at a total expense of £15,500, and iron pipes have been laid down within the last few years.

The bridge, a celebrated wooden structure erected by Lemuel Cox, an American, in lieu of a ferry which the corporation held under the Irish Society, was begun in 1789, and completed in the spring of 1791. It is 1068 feet in length, and 40 in breadth. The piles are of oak, and the head of each is tenoned into a cap-piece 40 feet long and 17 inches square, supported by three sets of girths and braces; the piers, which are 16½ feet apart, are bound together by thirteen string-pieces equally divided and transversely bolted, on which is laid the flooring: on each side of the platform is a railing 4½ feet high; also a broad pathway provided with gas-lamps. Near the end next to the city, a turning bridge has been constructed in place of the original drawbridge, to allow of the free navigation of the river. On the 6th of Feb. 1814, a portion of the bridge extending to 350 feet was carried away by large masses of ice floated down the river by the ebb tide and a very high wind. The expense of its erection was £16,594, and of the repairs after the damage in 1814, £18,208, of which latter sum, £15,000 were advanced as a loan by government: the average annual amount of tolls from 1831 to 1834, inclusive, was £3693. Plans and estimates for the erection of a new bridge, nearly 200 yards above the present, have been procured; but there is no prospect of the immediate execution of the design.

A public library and news-room, commenced in 1819 by subscription and established on its present plan in 1824, by a body of proprietors of transferable shares of 20 guineas each, is provided with about 2660 volumes of modern works, and with periodical publications and daily and weekly newspapers. It is a plain building faced with hewn Dungiven sandstone, erected by subscription in 1824, at an expense of nearly £2000, and, besides the usual apartments, contains the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce; the lower part is used as the news-room, to which all the inhabitants are admitted on payment of five guineas annually. A literary society for debates and lectures was instituted in 1834, and the number of its members is rapidly increasing. Concerts were formerly held at the King's Arms hotel, but have been discontinued; races are still held, on a course to the north of the town. Walker's Testimonial, on the central western bastion, was completed in 1828 by subscription, at an expense of £1200: it consists of a column of Portland stone, of good proportions, in the Roman-Doric style, surmounted by a statue of that distinguished governor by John Smith, Esq., of Dublin; the column is ascended by a spiral staircase within, and, including the pedestal, is 81 feet in height, in addition to which the statue measures nine feet. The city is in the Belfast military district, and is the headquarters of a regiment of infantry which supplies detachments to various places: the original barracks were intended for the accommodation of four officers and 320 men, with an hospital for 32 patients; but from their insufficiency a more commodious edifice has been erected, in the parish of Clondermot.

The MANUFACTURES are not very considerable. The principal is that of meal, for which there are several corn-mills; of these, one erected by Mr. Schoales in 1831, and worked by a steam-engine of 18-horse power, and another subsequently by Mr. Leatham, worked by an engine of 20-horse power, are the chief. The recent extension of this branch of trade has made meal an article of export instead of import, as formerly; in 1831, 553 tons were imported, while in 1834 6950 tons were exported. In William-street are a brewery and distillery: there are copper-works which supply the whole of the north-west of Ulster, and afford regular employment to 27 men; two coach-factories; two flax-spinning mills; some tanyards and rope-walks; a corn-mill and distillery at Pennyburn, and another at Waterside. A sugar-house was built in 1762, in what is still called Sugar-house-lane, but was abandoned in 1809; the buildings were converted into a glass manufactory in 1820, but this branch of business was carried on for a few years only.

This is the place of export for the agricultural produce of a large tract of fertile country, which renders the coasting TRADE very extensive, especially with Great Britain. The quantity of grain, &c., exported to England and Scotland alone, in the year ending Jan. 5th, 1835, was, 3680 tons of wheat, 1490 tons of barley,

10,429 tons of oats, 6950 tons of oatmeal, 3050 tons of eggs, 3654 tons of flax, 52,842 firkins of butter, 11,580 barrels of pork, 1900 bales of bacon, 590 hogsheads of hams, 1628 kegs of tongues, and 147 hogsheads of lard. Derry is still the market for a considerable quantity of linen, of which 9642 boxes and bales were exported in the same year. The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade, which entered inwards, in 1834, was 649, of an aggregate tonnage of 63,726; and which cleared outwards, 646, of an aggregate tonnage of 62,502; including steam-vessels, which ply regularly between this port and Liverpool and Glasgow. In 1844, the number inwards was 773, and outwards 722. The principal articles of foreign produce imported direct are, staves and timber from the Baltic; barilla from Spain; sugar and rum from the West Indies; wine from Spain and Portugal; tobacco from the United States, from which the ships come chiefly to take out emigrants, who resort to this port from the inland districts in great numbers; and flax-seed, the importation of which has much increased within the last few years, from Riga, America, and Holland. But the greater portion of foreign commodities comes indirectly, or coastwise. The number of vessels employed in the foreign trade, which entered inwards, in 1834, was 57, of an aggregate burthen of 10,406 tons; and that cleared outwards, 16, of an aggregate tonnage of 4869. In 1844, the number inwards was 56, and outwards 37. The gross estimated value of the exports, both to foreign and to British ports, in a recent year, was £1,040,918, of which £120,676 were for corn, meal, and flour; £328,660 provisions; £314,749 linens; £10,580 whisky and malt-liquor; £224,190 hides, feathers, flax, &c.; and the remainder unenumerated articles. The gross value of the imports, in the same year, amounted to £708,054, whereof £11,824 were coal, &c., £40,135 iron and other metals, £13,550 haberdashery, £23,256 spirits, £29,225 hides, &c., £80,399 tea, £8213 tobacco, £3364 wine, &c., besides various other articles.

The salmon FISHERY of the Foyle affords employment to 120 men, exclusively of the same number of water-keepers: the fish is shipped principally for Liverpool; some is also sent to Glasgow, and some pickled for the London market. The quantity taken annually on an average of three recent years was about 149 tons. The right of fishing in this river up to Lifford is vested by charter of James I. in the Irish Society, who by an act in the reign of Anne, are bound to pay the bishop £250 per annum, as compensation for his claim to some small fishings, and to a tithe of the whole; but at present the Marquess of Abercorn and the Earl of Erne hold fisheries below the town of Lifford. The fishery off the coast is precarious, and frequently yields only a scanty supply, from the danger in encountering a rough sea experienced by the boats employed in it, which are only indifferently built: yet at other times the market abounds with turbot taken near Innistrahull and on Hempton's Bank, about 18 Irish miles north of Ennishowen Head; with soles and haddock, taken in Lough Swilly and elsewhere; cod, mostly off the entrance to Lough Foyle; and oysters, taken in Lough Swilly from the island of Inch up to Fort Stewart, and in Lough Foyle from Quigley's Point down to Greencastle. A new and very important trade as connected with the port, is the herring-fishery; upwards of 5800 barrels were cured in a late year, at the Orkneys, by Derry merchants, and the total quantity imported exceeds 12,000 barrels, one-half of which are cured by vessels fitted out from this port. Large quantities of oysters have been taken in the river Foyle since 1829.

Derry is about 19 statute miles above the entrance to Lough Foyle, the approach to which is facilitated by a lighthouse on the island of Innistrahull; and by two others of late erection on Shrove Head, Ennishowen, intended to serve as guiding lights past the great Tun Bank lying to the east. The limits of the PORT extend to Culmore, a distance of three miles; the lough has been deepened under the direction of the Ballast Committee, in consequence of which, vessels drawing 14 feet of water can come close to the quays. At the entrance to the lough is a well-regulated establishment of pilots, under the superintendence of the Ballast Board. The Ballast Office was established by act of parliament in 1790, and remodelled by another act in 1833: the port regulations are under the control of a committee of this establishment, consisting of the mayor and seven other members, of whom the two senior members go out annually by rotation, and who have the power of making by-laws. The corporation alone possessed the right of having quays prior to 1832, when they lost their monopoly, and private quays were constructed: they disposed of their interest in the merchants' or custom-house quays, in Nov. 1831. There are now 21 sufferance or private wharfs or quays, including two at Waterside, in the parish of Clondermot. A patent-slip dock was constructed in 1830, at an expense of £4000, in which vessels of 300 tons registered burthen can be repaired: prior to that period most vessels were sent for repair to Liverpool or the Clyde, and several large brigs have been built here since that date. Naval stores are brought chiefly from Belfast, but sails are manufactured here.

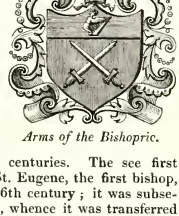
In the excise arrangements Londonderry gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the city of Londonderry; the towns of Omagh, Strabane, Newtown-Stewart, and Fintona, in the county of Tyrone; and Letterkenny, Buncrana, Ramelton, Raphoe, &c., in the county of Donegal. The custom-house, an inconvenient building, was built as a store in 1805, and since 1809 has been held by government on a permanent tenure, at an annual rental of £1419. 4. 6., at first as a king's store, and since 1824 as a custom-house: the premises comprise some extensive tobacco and timber yards, laid out at different periods, and extend in front 450 feet, varying in depth. Branches of the Bank of Ireland, and the Belfast, the Northern, and Provincial Banks, have been established. The MARKETS are generally well supplied. The shambles, for meat daily, and to which there is a weigh-house attached, are situated off Linen-hall-street, and were built in 1760, by Alderman Alexander and other members of the corporation: the tolls belong to Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., who in 1830 purchased the shambles, and the fish and vegetable markets, of the corporation. The linen-market, on Wednesday, is held in a hall occupying an obscure situation in a street to which it gives name, and built in 1770, by Frederick Hamilton, Esq., to whose descendant the tolls belong: it consists of a court measuring 147 feet by 15, and inclosed by small dilapidated houses; the cloth is exposed on stands placed in the court and

under sheds; on the opposite side of the street is the sealing-room. The butter-market, in Waterloo-place, for butter and hides daily, and to which three weigh-houses are attached; the fish-market, off Linen-hall-street, daily; the potato-market, in Society-street, for potatoes and meal by retail daily, with a weigh-house attached; and the vegetable market, off Linen-hall-street, for vegetables, poultry, and butter daily; were all built in 1825, by the corporation, to whom the tolls of the butter and potato markets belong. The cow-market, for the sale of cows, pigs, sheep, and goats, every Wednesday, is held in a field to the south of Bishop-street, near the river, which was inclosed in 1832 by the corporation. There are also a flax-market in Bishop-street every Thursday, and a market for yarn in Butchers'-street every Wednesday. Six fairs are held annually, but only three are of importance, namely, those on June 17th, Sept. 4th, and Oct. 17th; the others are on March 4th, April 30th, and Sept. 20th. Custom was charged on every article of merchandise brought into the city prior to 1826, when it was abolished, except as regards goods conveyed over the bridge; and in lieu thereof, the corporation instituted trespass, cranage, storage, and other dues. The post-office was established in 1784. The revenue police force usually consists of a lieutenant and twelve men; and the constabulary, of a chief constable and twelve men. In 1845 an act was passed "for making a *Railway from Londonderry to Coleraine*, with a branch to Newtown-Limavady:" this remarkable undertaking consists of a main line of 32¼ miles, between Londonderry (where it is to join the line from Enniskillen) and Coleraine, and a branch of nearly 6¾ miles to Newtown-Limavady. The grand peculiarity is, that about 19 miles of the railway and branch will run upon embankments across Lough Foyle, by which it is proposed to reclaim 18,000 acres of land from the sea; in the remaining portion, the engineers propose to abandon part of the parliamentary plan, for the sake of obtaining a shorter and better line. The total length is 39 British miles, and the capital £500,000, with power to raise £166,000 additional by loan.

The MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT was, until 1840, vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and chamberlain; and the inferior officers of the corporation were a sword-bearer, mace-bearer, four town-serjeants, two sheriffs' bailiffs, &c. The mayor and sheriffs were elected by the common-council on the 2nd of Feb., the former from among the aldermen, and the latter from the burgesses, from whom also the aldermen were chosen; the burgesses were appointed from the freemen and inhabitants. The sheriffs exercised jurisdiction both over the entire county and the liberties of the city; and the town-clerk was generally clerk of the peace for the county. The freedom was inherited by the sons of aldermen and burgesses, and was obtained by marriage with their daughters, by apprenticeship to a freeman, and by gift of the corporation. The city at present is divided into three wards, and governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, elected under the provisions of the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108: a sheriff is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; and there are also a town-clerk, clerk of the peace, and other officers. Derry returned two representatives to the Irish parliament till the Union, since which it has sent one to the Imperial parliament. The right of voting was formerly vested in the burgesses and freemen, in number about 450; but by the late enactments, under which a new electoral boundary was established, the former non-resident electors, except within a distance of seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege extended to the £10 householders. The number of registered voters in 1841 was 906, of whom 711 were £10 householders, and the remainder freemen. Under the old regime, the mayor, recorder, and all aldermen who had filled the mayoralty, were justices of the peace within the liberties, which comprised the city, and a circuit of three Irish miles measured from its centre; they also exercised jurisdiction by sufferance over the townland of Culmore. The mayor and recorder, or the mayor alone, held a court of record every Monday, for pleas to any amount; the process was either by attachment against the goods, or arrest of the person. The court of general sessions for the city was held four times a year: there is a court of petty-sessions weekly, held before the mayor, or any of the civic magistrates. The mayor also holds weekly a court of conscience, for the recovery of ordinary debts not exceeding £20 late currency or servants' wages to the amount of £6, and from which there is no appeal. The city is in the North-West circuit, and the assizes are held here twice a year: it is also one of the four towns within the county at which the general quarter-sessions are held; and the assistant barrister presides here in April and October.

The Corporation Hall, in the centre of the Diamond, and on the site of the original town-house built by the Irish Society in 1622, was erected by the corporation in 1692, and, till 1825, when it was rebuilt by the corporation, was called the Market-house or Exchange: the south front, in which is the principal entrance, is circular. The upper story contains a common-council room, an assembly-room, and an ante-chamber. On the ground floor, which was formerly open for the sale of meal and potatoes, but was closed in 1825, is a news-room established by the corporation in that year. *The Court-house*, completed in 1817 at an expense of £30,479. 15., including the purchase of the site and furniture, is a handsome building of white sandstone, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Dungiven, ornamented with Portland stone, and erected from a design by Mr. John Bowden. It measures 126 feet by 66, and exhibits a façade judiciously broken by a tetrastyle portico of the enriched Ionic order, modelled from that of the temple of Erectheus at Athens: over the pediment are the royal arms; and the wings are surmounted by statues of Justice and Peace sculptured in Portland stone by the late Edward Smith. The principal apartments are the crown and record courts, the mayor's public and private offices, the offices of the recorder, treasurer, and clerks of the crown and peace, the judges' room, and the grand-jury room: in addition to the assizes, sessions, and mayor's court, the county and other meetings are held in it. *The Gaol*, situated in Bishop-street, beyond the gate, was erected between the years 1819 and 1824, by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, at an expense of £33,718, late currency: the front, which is partly coated with cement and partly built of Dungiven stone, extends 242 feet; and the depth of the entire building, including the yards, is 400 feet. It is built on the radiating plan; the governor's house,

which includes the chapel and committee-room, is surrounded by a panoptic gallery; and the entire gaol contains 179 single cells, 26 work and day rooms, and 20 airing-yards: apart from the main building is an hospital, containing separate wards for both sexes. The regulations are excellent: in 1835 the system of classification was abandoned, and the silent system introduced; the prisoners are constantly employed at various trades, and receive one-third of their earnings.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The Diocese of Derry originated in a monastery founded by St. Columb, about 545. Some of the abbots of this establishment, at a very early period, were styled bishops; but the title of Bishop of Derry was not fixed until 1158; or until even a century later, as the bishops, though the see was at Derry, were sometimes called bishops of Tyrone during the 12th and 13th centuries. The see first existed at Ardsrath, where St. Eugene, the first bishop, died about the end of the 6th century; it was subsequently removed to Maghera, whence it was transferred to Derry. It is called Darrich in the old Roman provincial, and *Doire Choluim chille*, or "Columbkill's Oak Grove," by ancient writers. The town is now called Londonderry, from a colony of settlers from London, (in the reign of James I.) by whom the present cathedral was built; but the bishopric retains its ancient name of Derry. The see was constituted at Derry in 1158, by a decree of the Synod of Brigth Thaigh, at which assisted Christian, Bishop of Lismore, the pope's legate, and twenty-five other bishops; and Flathbert O'Brolcan, Abbot of Derry, was promoted to the episcopal throne. In 1164, with the assistance of Mac Loughlin, King of Ireland, he built the cathedral; the altar was robbed in 1196, by M'Crenaght, of 314 cups, which were esteemed the best in Ireland, but they were recovered the third day after, and the robber executed. German, or Gervase, O'Cherballen, who succeeded to the bishopric in 1230, took the church of Ardsrath and many others in Tyrone from the Bishop of Clogher, and forcibly annexed part of the bishopric of Raphoe to his diocese. In 1310, Edward II. directed the bishop of Connor to inquire whether the king or any other person would be prejudiced by allowing Richard de Burgo to retain in fee the city of Derry, which the bishop, with the consent of the chapter, had conveyed to him. Prior to 1608, the bishop had one-third of the tithes of each parish; a lay person, called an Erenach, who was the bishop's farmer, had another third; and the remaining third was allowed for the incumbent: but Bishop Montgomery gave the bishop's share to the incumbents of parishes, on the grant by James I. of the termon or Erenach lands, amounting to 6534 acres, to the see in exchange. By an inquisition in 1622, the bishop was found to be entitled to fish for salmon on the Monday after the 4th of June, within the great net-fishery belonging to the London Society; also to half the tithe of salmon, &c., caught in the Bann and Lough Foyle. Bishop Hopkins, who died in 1690, was at great expense in beautifying the cathedral, and furnishing it with organs and massive plate, and is said to have expended £1000 in buildings and other improvements in this bishopric and that of Raphoe. Derry continued to be a separate bishopric until the death of Dr. Bissett, Bishop of Raphoe, in 1836, when that see, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., was annexed to the see of Derry, and its temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

This diocese is one of the sixteen that constitute the province of Armagh: it is partly in the counties of Antrim and Donegal, but chiefly in Tyrone and Londonderry, extending 47 miles in length by 43 in breadth, and comprehending an estimated superficies of 659,000 acres, of which 2500 are in Antrim, 139,300 in Donegal, 233,100 in Tyrone, and 284,100 in Londonderry. The lands belonging to the see of Derry comprise 77,102 statute acres, of which 39,621 are profitable land, and 37,481 unprofitable; and the gross yearly revenue derived from these lands and from appropriate tithes, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £14,193. 3. Under the Church Temporalities' act an annual charge of £4160 is payable out of the see estates to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: this payment is made to diminish the excess of the revenue of this see above the other bishoprics, and is in lieu of the *Ad Valorem* tax imposed on all benefices in Ireland. The chapter consists of a dean and archdeacon, and the three prebendaries of Comber, Aghadowy, and Moville. To the dean belong, as the corps of the deanery, the rectories of Templemore, Faughanvale, and Clondermot, the tithes of which, under the Composition act, amounted to £3235. 7. per annum. The deanery lands, which are situated in the parishes of Clondermot and Faughanvale, consist of several townlands, comprising 2859 statute acres, let on leases at rents amounting to £176. 6. and renewal fines averaging £269. 15. annually; and the gross annual revenue of the deanery, as returned by the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Enquiry, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, amounted to £3710. 13. per annum. To the archdeacon belongs the rectory of Dunboe, the tithe rent-charge of which is £360 and the glebe lands comprise 420 statute acres; its gross annual value, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £700 per annum. The endowments of the prebends consist of the tithes and glebes of the parishes from which they take their names, and are detailed in the articles on those places. The cathedral has neither minor canons, vicars-choral, nor an economy fund. The diocesan school is connected with the free school of Derry, which was founded by the corporation of London in 1617. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar, deputy-registrar, and 11 proctors. The number of parishes in the diocese is 60, comprised in 57 benefices: the benefice which forms the corps of the deanery is a union of the three parishes of Templemore, Faughanvale, and Clondermot, and is in the patronage of the Crown; 36 are in the patronage of the Bishop, 3 in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, 8 in lay patronage, and the remaining 9, which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the incumbents of the parishes out of which they have been formed. The number of churches is 62, and of school-houses and other places where divine service is performed, 11.

In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is a separate bishopric, and one of eight suffragan to Armagh. It comprises 36 parochial benefices or unions, containing 70 chapels, which are served by 81 clergymen, 36 of whom, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 45 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Derry, or Templemore, where he resides.

The CATHEDRAL, which also serves as the parish church of Templemore, was completed in 1633; the former one, erected in 1164, having been destroyed by Sir Henry Docwra. The cost of the building, amounting to £4000, was defrayed by the corporation of the city of London. It is principally in the later English style, with various decorations since added, which do not harmonize with its prevailing character; and consists of a nave and aisles, separated by stone pillars and arches, with a tower at the west end surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire terminating in a cross and spear: on the east gable is a cross springing from the central battlement. The entire structure is 240 feet long, and 66 feet broad; the height of the tower and spire is 228 feet, from the churchyard. In 1778, the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, completed a new spire of hewn stone, with open ornamented windows, and the old tower was raised 21 feet; but in 1802, owing to the dilapidated state of the tower, the spire was taken down and soon after rebuilt from a fund of £400, half of which was contributed by the Irish Society and half by Bishop Knox and the citizens. The society also contributed a sum for the embellishment of the cathedral in 1819; and in 1822 the old roof of lead was replaced by a slate roof. A new organ was erected in 1829 by subscription, to which Bishop Knox contributed £100, and Dean Gough and the corporation £50 each. On the north of the communion-table is a handsome monument of Italian marble, by Behnes, erected in 1834 to the memory of Bishop Knox, at an expense of £500, raised by subscription: on an elevated plinth is an inscribed tablet, above which is represented a tomb surmounted by a mitre, on the right of which is a full-length figure of Religion, and on the left one of Charity with a babe on her arm and two children of different ages standing at her knees. There are various other tablets, one of which, to the memory of the father of the Rev. William Hamilton, D.D., is inscribed with an epitaph by that distinguished naturalist. *The Bishop's Palace*, built about the year 1761, during the prelacy of Bishop Barnard, is a substantial and commodious building, occupying the site of the Augustinian convent; it was almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol, when bishop, and, after the damage which it sustained by being occupied as a barrack in 1802, was repaired by Bishop Knox. The gardens in the rear comprise nearly two acres, and extend to the city wall: having at the above period been appropriated as a parade, that designation is still applied to the adjacent part of the wall. *The Deanery*, a large unadorned edifice of brick, was built in 1833 by the Rev. T. B. Gough, the present dean, at an expense of £3421. 16., to be reimbursed by his successor.

Adjacent to the city wall on the west is a *Chapel of Ease*, a rectangular building, erected by Bishop Barnard, whose descendant, Sir Andrew Barnard, became the patron: the chaplain's original stipend of £50 is now paid out of the property of William J. Campbell, Esq., who claims the advowson. *A Free Church* was built on the north of the city by Bishop Knox, in 1830, at an expense of £760; and a gallery was erected in 1832, at a further expense, including the cost of a vestry-room and the introduction of gas, of £145, raised by subscription. *The Roman Catholic Chapel* occupies the site of the monastery of St. Columb, and is situated in a street called the Long Tower, from the lofty round tower which formed the belfry of the Dubh-Regles, the original church built by St. Columb. This chapel was completed in 1786, at an expense, including the cost of some additions in 1811, of £2700, of which £210 were contributed by the Earl of Bristol, and £50 by the corporation. *The Presbyterian* meeting-house, in Meeting-house-row, has a chaste and handsome front, of which the pediment and corners are of Dungiven freestone; it is supposed to have been built about the year 1750, at an expense of nearly £4000, and was repaired in 1828 at an additional cost of £700. *The Primitive Wesleyan Methodist* chapel, in the same street, was originally a store, which was used by Wesley on his visit to this city in 1763: his congregation built the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in 1783, but on the separation taking place the Primitive Methodists returned to their former place of worship; part of the building is still let for a store, and the chapel is used as a Sunday school between the intervals of divine service, for which the dean pays a rent of £20. The old *Wesleyan Methodist* chapel was vacated on the completion of a new chapel, built in 1835, at an estimated expense of £1100, raised by subscription, towards which the Irish Society contributed £100; the ground floor is used as a vestry-room and a schoolroom for 300 children. There are also a place of worship for *Presbyterians* till lately in connexion with the Seceding Synod, a plain building erected in 1783, at an expense of £450; one for *Covenanters*, built in 1810 at a like expense; and for *Independents*, built in 1824 at an expense of £500.

The Diocesan school, or FOYLE COLLEGE, was originally founded within the walls as a free grammar school, in the reign of James I., and was rebuilt on its present site to the north of the city in 1814, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Knox, who gave £1000 towards the expense, which amounted to £13,714. 13., and was further defrayed by donations from the Irish Society and London Companies, sale of stock, and grand jury presentments. It is a simple but handsome edifice of stone, consisting of a centre and two wings, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the river. The building is sufficiently capacious to accommodate 80 boarders; there are at present about 30 boarders, and as many day-scholars, exclusive of 20 who are free: the day pupils not free pay £4. 4. per annum for mercantile, and £7. 7. per annum for classical, instruction. There is no endowment, but the Irish Society, the bishop, and the clergy of the diocese, subscribe annually to the amount of about £200; this, with the emoluments arising from the boarders and from the day scholars who are not free, constitutes the income of the master: the bishop and the dean and chapter are trustees. The school has deservedly been held in great estimation, owing to the high literary acquirements of the masters. Attached to the institution is an excellent library of works on divinity, collected by Bishop Hopkins, and purchased and presented by his successor, Bishop King; it has been augmented by a donation of £100 from

James Alexander, Esq., of London, and is open to the clergy of the diocese at all times. *The Parish School* originated in an act of the 28th of Henry VIII., confirmed by one of the 7th of William III. The present building, situated without the walls, was erected in 1812 through the liberal contributions of Bishop Knox and the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, the latter of whom allow annually £30 for the boys', and £15 for the girls', school; and, in addition, the girls' school is aided by annual grants of £40 and £10 late currency from the Irish Society and the Bishop of Derry respectively. There are about 108 boys and 97 girls, who, except 20 of the boys who are free scholars, pay one penny each weekly.

In connexion with the *Presbyterian* meeting-house is a school established in 1820, in lieu of a blue-coat school which had existed upwards of a century; there are at present about 100 boys and 96 girls, who pay one penny each weekly. The boys' school is further supported by a subscription of £10 per annum from the congregation, and an annual grant of £20 by the Irish Society; and the girls' school by subscriptions among the ladies, aided by £10 per annum late currency from the Irish Society. The schoolrooms were built and enlarged by subscription at an expense of £450. *St. Columb's School*, founded in 1813 under the auspices of the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy, but for some time suspended from a difference which arose between the prelate and one of his curates, was finally established in 1825: the building, including the erection of a lofty inclosure, cost nearly £1000. It is in connexion with the National Board of Education, who grant £30 per annum for its support, which is further aided by £10 per annum from the Irish Society, and an annual collection in the Roman Catholic chapel amounting to £30; 143 boys and 166 girls are instructed. *The London Ladies' Society School*, in Fountain-street, was established in 1822; attached to it is a small library for the use of the poor. *Guyn's Charitable Institution* was founded by Mr. John Gwyn, a merchant of the city, who died in 1829; and was endowed by him with a bequest of £41,757, producing at present £1882 per annum, for boarding, clothing, and educating as many poor boys as the funds may admit of. This excellent school, which is under the management of 21 trustees, was opened on the 1st of April, 1833, in a hired house formerly the City hotel: the trustees subsequently purchased 10 statute acres of ground at the rear of the infirmary, where they have erected handsome premises capable of accommodating 200 pupils, at an estimated expense of £6000. There are at present nearly 100 boys in the school. *A Sunday-School Union* was formed in 1832, by which the liberties have been divided into six districts, each under the superintendence of one or two members; the number of schools in the parish at present in connexion with the union is 16, attended by 162 teachers, and the number of pupils on the books is 1726.

The Lunatic Asylum for the Counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone, situated on rising ground to the north of the city, was commenced in June, 1827, and opened in 1829; the entire expense, including the purchase of the site and furniture, amounted to £25,678, advanced by government, and to be repaid by the three counties by instalments. The façade fronting the river consists of a centre with pavilions, from which extend wings with airing-sheds, terminating in angular pavilions, all of Dungiven sandstone; above the centre rises a turret, the upper part of which forms an octagonal cupola: in the rear are several commodious airing-yards, separated by ranges of brick building, including the domestic offices and workshops. The entire length of the front is 364 feet; the depth of the building, with the airing-yards, 190 feet; and the height to the eave, 25 feet. The grounds comprise eight acres, including a plot in front ornamentally planted, and a good garden. The asylum was originally intended for 104 patients only, but was some years ago enlarged so as to admit 150; and being still too small, from the cells being partially occupied by incurables, persons afflicted with epilepsy, and idiots, the accommodation has been just again increased. The average annual expenditure for the three years ending 1835 was £2554. 3.: the average number of patients discharged recovered in each year was 42; discharged relieved, 6; and incurable, 4; and the average number of deaths was 17 in each year: the number of patients at the commencement of 1836 was 155. The total number of patients in 1844 was 212, and the expenditure £2910: about 100 of the patients are constantly employed. *The Infirmary and Fever Hospital for the City and County*, on the north of the city, was built in 1814, in place of an old poor-house which previously occupied the site of the present fish and vegetable markets; and is supported by parliamentary grants, grand jury presentments, governors' subscriptions, and contingencies: it contains 120 beds. The average annual income is £1475. 15., and the expenditure, £1456. 10.; the entire number of patients deriving relief from the institution is 463. *A Dispensary* for the city and north-west liberties was established in 1819 by Bishop Knox and the inhabitants, and is supported by voluntary contributions, an annual grant of £30 by the Irish Society, and presentments by the grand jury; the number of patients relieved in that year was 920, and the expenditure £235. 8.

The Clergymen's Widows' Fund originated in voluntary subscriptions, to which Bishop Knox, a munificent benefactor to the charitable institutions of Derry, gave £1000, and most of the Protestant clergy of the diocese contributed: the widows now receive each £35 per annum, and the six senior widows have houses rent-free, called the Widows'-row, adjacent to the cathedral. *The Charitable Loan Fund* was instituted by Bishop Knox, and the corporation contributed to it £31. 10. per annum until the year 1829, from which period it was unsupported till 1833, when the Irish Society granted £10 annually towards the expense of management. *The Ladies' Penny Society* has an average income of about £200, including a bequest of £30 per annum, and an annual grant of £30 by the Irish Society; which is applied in distributing clothing, and a few articles of food, among the poor: the society has a branch called the flax fund, to which the Irish Society contribute £20 per annum, for the distribution of certain portions of flax among poor applicants, who are paid for spinning it into yarn. *The Poor-shop*, instituted in 1821, under the management of a committee of ladies, for providing the poor with clothes and bedding at first cost, on condition of their giving security for payment by weekly instalments at the rate of one

penny in the shilling, is supported by subscriptions. *A Mendicity Association* was instituted in 1825, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Knox; and a *Penitentiary* for reclaiming abandoned females, to which there is a school attached, was established in 1829. *A Religious Tract Depository*, in connexion with which is a religious, moral, and historical society, was established in 1822: the library formed by the society comprises about 500 publications, and at least one-half of the funds must be expended on works purely religious. The above and many other charitable institutions are in a great degree attributable to the indefatigable exertions of the late Lady Hill. *Alderman Peter Stanley*, in 1751, bequeathed £42 per annum late currency for 31 inhabitants of the city and liberties on the western side of the river; and in 1831, *Margaret Evory* gave £20 per annum for the poor of the entire parish. *The Workhouse* of the union, on a site of six acres purchased for £762, was completed in 1840, at a cost of £6780, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers.

In addition to the Ecclesiastical buildings already recorded, here was a *Franciscan Mendicant* friary of unknown foundation, with a churchyard containing about three acres, the site of which is occupied by Abbey-street and others; the foundations were discovered a few years ago by some workmen, but no vestiges of any of the buildings are now remaining. The only religious house preserved on the erection of the new city was the church of *St. Augustine*, which was repaired, and used prior to the erection of the present cathedral, after which it was known as "the Little church;" its site is now occupied by the bishop's garden. A small square tower was built by *O'Dogherty* for O'Donell, in the 15th or 16th century; but no vestige of it can now be traced. Near the Roman Catholic chapel, outside the walls, are *St. Columb's Wells*, originally three in number, and called by separate names, but of which one is dried up; the water, though considered in remote parts of the island a specific for diseases of the eye, is here held in little repute. In the centre of St. Columb's-lane, adjacent to the wells, is *St. Columb's Stone*, on each side of which are two oval hollows artificially formed, concerning which various legends are related; the water deposited by rain in these hollows is believed to possess a miraculous power in curing various diseases. The shutting of the gates by the apprentice boys on Dec. 7th, 1688 (O. S.), and the opening of them on Aug. 12th following, are annually commemorated, but the ceremony has been somewhat modified since 1832, in which year an act was passed declaring such a commemoration illegal; they have led to the establishment of three distinct clubs of apprentice boys, under different denominations. George Farquhar, the dramatic poet, was born here in 1678; and the Rev. William Hamilton, D.D., author of "Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim," and other productions on natural history, who was assassinated at the house of Dr. Waller, at Sharon, on March 2nd, 1797, was also a native of the place. Londonderry gives the titles of Earl and Marquess to the family of Stewart.

LONG.—See KNOCKLONG.

LONGFORD (County of), an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the south and east by Westmeath, on the north by the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and on the west by that of Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Lough Ree. It extends from 53° 30′ to 53° 54′ (N. Lat.), and from 7° 21′ to 7° 53′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 269,409 statute acres, of which 191,823 are arable land, 58,937 uncultivated, 4610 plantation, 364 in towns and villages, and 13,675 under water. The population, in 1821, was 107,570; in 1831, 112,558; and in 1841, 115,491.

It appears uncertain, from Ptolemy's statement, what tribe inhabited this portion of the island in his time. It was afterwards known by the name of the *Analè* or *Annaly*, and was the principality of the O'FARRELS, or O'Ferrals, which family was subsequently divided into two main branches; O'Farrel Buy or the Yellow, which held the southern part of the county; and O'Farrel Ban or the White, which possessed the northern portion. The family of O'Cuin, also, had a small territory here, of which Rathcline Castle was the head-quarters and chief fortress. Feargal, chief of this country, was defeated in 960 by Mahon, Prince of Thomond, on the banks of the Inny, near its influx into Lough Ree, to which place the latter had ascended by the Shannon with a number of small vessels; but this event produced no territorial changes. Previously to the arrival of the English, Annaly was included in the province of Meath, and, as such, formed part of the grant made by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, who built castles and planted a colony of English there; but this remote part of his territory, although the English families of Tuite and Delamare succeeded in making a settlement in it, yielded him little more than nominal submission, as the O'Farrels held the chief power till the time of Elizabeth. On the division of Meath into two counties in 1543, the Annaly was considered to be a portion of the western division; and it was not formed into a separate county until the 11th of Elizabeth, when it was made shire ground by Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, under the name of Longford, from its chief town, and was considered as one of the seven counties of Connaught. Notwithstanding this interference on the part of the English government, the O'Farrels were still recognised as chieftains until the 29th year of the same reign. Faghan O'Farrel then made a formal surrender of the territory to the queen, and next year obtained a re-grant, subject to the jurisdiction of the English law. But the authority of the English government had little influence during the subsequent reigns of James and Charles I., as is evident from the fact that no charter of incorporation was granted to any town in it by the former of these monarchs, by whom so many places in other counties were endowed with corporate rights; the earliest grant of this nature being that of St. Johnstown, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., while the charters of the other borough towns, Longford, Granard, and Lanesborough, were not obtained until the middle of that of Charles II. From a remonstrance, also, purporting to be sent by the inhabitants of Longford to Lord Costello, to be presented by him to the Lords Justices in Dublin, dated Nov. 10th, 1641, in which they complain of the grievances under which they laboured as Roman Catholics, and petitioned for an act of oblivion and restitution, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and a repeal of the statutes of Elizabeth against popery, it appears that the O'Farrel family still maintained almost the exclusive control

over the county, as the 26 signatures affixed to the document are all of this name. Shortly after the breaking out of the war of 1641, Longford Castle was besieged and taken by the Irish for the O'Farrels, and the garrison put to the sword, notwithstanding it had surrendered on promise of quarter. Castle Forbes, the only other fortress in the county held for the government, also fell into the power of the insurgents. But the ultimate triumph of Cromwell's forces entirely reversed the fate of the country, and the O'Farrels lost both their property and influence, which have since been vested in other and various hands.

This county is partly in the diocese of Meath, but chiefly in that of Ardagh; and in the archdiocese of Armagh. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Abbeyshrule, Ardagh, Granard, Longford, Moydow, and Rathcline; and it contains the market and assize town of Longford, the market-towns of Granard and Lanesborough, the disfranchised borough of St. Johnstown (now a village), the market and post towns of Edgeworthstown and Ballymahon, the post-towns of Colehill and Newtown-Forbes, the villages of Bunlahy, Ballinamuck, Drumlish, Killashee, and Keenagh, and the episcopal town or village of Ardagh. The county sent ten members to the Irish parliament; two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Longford, Granard, Lanesborough, and St. Johnstown; but since the Union its sole representatives have been the two for the county, who are elected at Longford. The constituency, as registered in 1841, amounted to 1388, of whom 232 were £50, 126 £20, and 881 £10, freeholders; and 3 £50, 14 £20, and 132 £10, leaseholders. The shire is included in the North-West circuit: the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Longford, where the county gaol and court-house are situated; quarter-sessions are also held at Ballymahon and at Granard. The county is divided into eight petty-sessions' districts, namely, Ballymahon, Carrickboy, Edgeworthstown, Granard, Keenagh, Killashee, Longford, and Newtown-Forbes. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, and 20 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers. There are 27 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one county inspector, 4 sub-inspectors, 5 head-constables, 23 constables, and 127 constables, with six horses; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, was £8506. The district lunatic asylum for this county, and the King's, Queen's, and Westmeath, is at Maryborough; the county infirmary is at Longford, and there are dispensaries at Ballymahon, Edgeworthstown, Granard, and Keenagh, supported equally by grand jury presentments and private subscription. The total amount of grand jury presentments, for the year 1844, was £16,503. In military arrangements the county is in the Athlone district; there are barracks at Longford for infantry and cavalry, and at Granard for infantry, together capable of accommodating 15 officers, 391 men, and 202 horses.

The general features of the SURFACE present little to attract the eye, or excite the imagination. It is for the most part flat, and in many places overspread with large tracts of bog: towards the north, where it borders on the county of Leitrim, it rises into bleak and sterile mountains. In its other extremity, however, the country improves very much, particularly on the banks of the Inny, where the land is more fertile and is well cultivated: near Ballymahon the scenery is varied and beautiful. Lakes are numerous in many parts, particularly in the baronies of Longford and Granard; the most extensive are, Lough Gownagh, in the northern extremity of the county, and Lough Kinale, near Granard, both of which contribute to form the boundary between this county and Cavan. In each are several islands, and each possesses considerable interest from the surrounding scenery, which is much heightened by young and flourishing plantations. The principal islands in Lough Gownagh are Innismore, Inchmory, Innisdavoge, and Jasper Island, each of which is fertile, planted or embellished with remains of ancient buildings. Those of Lough Kinale are Chapel Island and Bruree: the former has the ruins of an old church on it; the latter is planted. The other more remarkable lakes are Loughs Bon, Bonnow, Drum, Derry, Drumurry, Doogary, Gurteen, Tully, and Glin: the last-named, which is on the borders of the county eastward of Edgeworthstown, receives several streams from the north and west, and empties its waters by a winding river into Lough Iron, in the county of Westmeath. The Shannon is the boundary along the whole western verge of the county, separating it from Connaught, and for the greater part of its course presents more the appearance of a lake than of a river: near the north-western boundary of Longford is Lough Forbes, about five miles long by one broad; and at Lanesborough is the commencement of Lough Ree, a noble expanse of water extending from that town to the neighbourhood of Athlone. The islands of this latter lake are numerous, and some of them large; those which may be considered to belong to the county of Longford are All Saints, Inchban, Innisbofin, Innisclocran, Quakers' Island, and Inchynough.

The SOIL is exceedingly various, changing from a light thin mould to a deep loamy clay, without any apparent variation in the geological arrangement: much of the north is in a state of nature; and the practicability of reclaiming and cultivating there, to any profitable purpose, is exceedingly doubtful. Towards the south, the prevailing character is a rich vegetable mould resting on blue clay, very retentive of moisture, and based on a stratum of yellow marl, two or three feet thick, ultimately resting either on an excellent marl or on limestone-gravel. In this part of the county, every kind of grain and green crop may be cultivated to the greatest advantage. The barony of Granard is mostly good land, producing a short, close, and sweet herbage; the elevated district between Edgeworthstown and Longford has a soil which yields abundant crops of grain, but westward of the latter place, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Newtown-Forbes, the land is much encumbered with surface water, the injurious effects of which could be easily obviated by a judicious system of draining. The level parts of the county are mostly in pasture, producing great varieties of acidulous plants, occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers, or by the accumulation of surface water: these meadows, if properly drained and secured, would rank among some of the best in Ireland. Bogs are very numerous in many parts of the county, and every where capable of drainage and reclamation; but in consequence of the water being suffered to remain in them, numerous gullies or swallows

are formed, which though always full never run over, although numerous small streams flow into them; whence it is evident that their waters must find a subterraneous passage to the Shannon, the Inny, or some other river, thus silently but forcibly pointing out the means by which the land may be made available to the service of man. The chief CROPS are oats and potatoes, but the sowing of wheat and barley is becoming more general; and flax, rape, clover, turnips, and vetches are sometimes sown. Rape thrives peculiarly well on boggy soil, and the produce is every where very great. The practice of laying down land with grass or clover seeds, is gaining ground every year. All the surplus grain is purchased in Longford and other markets, and sent down the Royal Canal to Dublin or Drogheda. The agricultural implements are of an inferior description, except with the gentry and wealthier farmers; one-horse carts are universal.

Great improvements have been made in the breed of CATTLE; the short-horned stock appears to be a decided favourite. A cross between the Durham and the long-horned native breed grows to a good size, and fattens well. Although this is not a sheep-feeding country, the breed of that useful and profitable animal has not been neglected; the New Leicester is a favourite with all the large landholders, but a cross between it and the small short-woolled sheep of the country suits the light and upland soils better. The horses are chiefly of a slight active breed, well adapted for light harness, but not equal as saddle-horses to those of Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. Pigs are universally kept, and of every possible variety of breed; they are fattened for the merchants and curers of Longford, who ship great quantities of pork and bacon for Dublin, London, and Liverpool. Dairies upon an extensive scale are not very general, but great quantities of butter are made, and chiefly sold in Longford and Ballymahon for the English markets. The meadows in the lower districts produce hay in great abundance, but it is much mixed with rushes and other aquatic plants; it is every where cut too late in the season, the mowing seldom beginning till September, and is badly managed. WOODS are rare: the land is well adapted to the growth of timber, and in many places throws up shoots spontaneously, particularly of oak, hazel, alder, and birch, which only require the protecting hand of man to attain their full growth; but cattle are every where suffered to browse upon them, and hence nothing but brushwood and stunted bushes remain. There is some old timber at Castle Forbes, which, together with the plantations around Newtown-Forbes, shews to great advantage; also good plantations at Edgeworthstown, near Granard, on the shores of the lakes, on the road between Longford and Edgeworthstown, and in a few other places. The fences are generally good, being for the most part ditches faced with sods or stones, and having quickset hedges planted on the breast. Draining and irrigation appear to be quite unknown here, although no district in the province requires them more. The scented myrtle is found in all the bogs, which every where present an ample field for the pursuits of the botanist, as the plants are numerous and many rare species are found, particularly in the barony of Longford. Orchards and gardens are sometimes seen near the small farmhouses, and add greatly to their comfortable appearance.

The GEOLOGY of Longford may be briefly noticed. The northern boundary of the great limestone field of Ireland passes through this county, forming part of the hilly tract which, rising in the north-eastern part of it, proceeds into several of the northern counties. The line of division between the limestone and clay-slate proceeds from the Camlin river, near Longford, by St. Johnstown, between Lough Kinale and Lough Gownagh, to the head of Lough Sheelin. The portion of the county to the south of this line is based on limestone, the general range of which approaches to the east and west, with the dip towards the south. An isolated mass of sandstone forms within the limestone field the hill of Slieve Goldry, near Ardagh; and another at Ballymahon, extends on both sides to the Inny: this kind of rock may also be observed to the west of the clay-slate formation, in the north-western extremity of the county, occupying likewise, beyond its limits, a considerable space on both sides of the Shannon in the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim; and on the hill at Shroid, a little east of Longford, conglomerate of a compact structure crosses the country in a very extraordinary manner, rising in wavy undulations, frequently submerging, and again presenting itself on the surface. There are numerous escars in all the level districts, forming a portion of the great chain which passes from the coast of Killala bay, through the centre of the island, to Lough Neagh. Here, as in every other part of their course, they are formed of fragments of primitive and secondary rocks, evidently rounded by attrition; but the greater portion of nodules in the escars of this county are of limestone; and near the base, in almost every instance, are quantities of fine calcareous sand and marl, which are every where used as manure, and, on some kinds of land, are far more beneficial than lime. Notwithstanding the abundance of limestone, sandstone, and gravel, pure water is rather scarce. At Ledwithstown is a spring of excellent water gushing out of the marble rock in a copious stream, which is very highly esteemed.

The mineral treasures of Longford are few. Lead-ore has been found in several of the limestone-quarries, but no practical efforts have yet been made to trace out the vein; it has also been found in some of the mountain streams, and even turned up by the plough. Ochres of various colours are common. Near the shores of Lough Gownagh are extensive rocks of ironstone of a very superior kind, equal to the best Swedish ore; and the rocks seem to be inexhaustible, not being detached, or in thin layers like those of the Arigna district, but regular in formation and of a deep-red colour. Coal-shale appears in several places around Burlaghy, and near Lough Gownagh; but from the situation and arrangement of the contiguous strata, its continuation is doubtful. Near Ledwithstown, and in some other places, marble of a deep-grey colour is very abundant; it takes a high polish, and is worked into chimney-pieces and other domestic ornaments. An analysis of the blue marl that forms a bed more than ten feet thick under the bog near the Inny, gave, of carbonate of lime 44.4 parts, carbonate of magnesia 1.4, alumine 27.2, and silex 27.0. The white marl of the same district gave, of carbonate of lime 87.3 parts, bog-stuff and vegetable matter 10.7, alumine 1.0, silex 0.9, and oxyde of iron 0.1. The blue clay under the

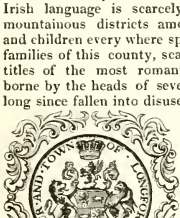
bog near the Shannon gave, of carbonate of lime 53.0 parts, alumine 36.0, silex 11.0.

Coarse linen-cloth, and linen-yarn, are manufactured to some extent, and sent to markets in other counties: the first earl of Granard took great pains to introduce this branch of manufacture among his tenantry at Newtown-Forbes. Flannels, friezes, and linsey-woolseys, chiefly for domestic consumption, are manufactured in several places. The RIVERS that water the interior of the county are the *Camlin* and the *Keenagh*. The source of the former is amid the numerous springs around Granard: its course is uncommonly winding, in consequence of the flatness of the valley through which it flows after quitting the hill of Granard, insomuch that the country is flooded to a great extent in winter; it runs westward, and joins the Shannon at Tarmonbarry. The latter rises in the south, and flows northward to the Shannon. *The Fallen* and *Owenamount* are insignificant streams. *The Inny*, which forms part of the southern boundary of the county, flows through a beautiful and rich country in a winding course, by Ballymahon, to Lough Ree: it contains salmon, trout, pike, perch, roach, tench, bream, and eels; the last are highly esteemed. It is said that since the introduction of perch, all other kinds of fish except eels have grown scarce both in Lough Ree and in the Inny. Few rivers present so many facilities as this for water-carriage; its course is very slow. The total fall from Finea to the Shannon is 90 feet; and the main obstructions to its navigation are a ridge of rocks between Newcastle and Ballymahon, and two shallows between the latter town and the Shannon. *The Royal Canal* enters the county from Westmeath, by an aqueduct over the Inny near Tenellick, passing westward by Ballymahon, Keenagh, and Mosstown, to Killashee, whence a branch leads northward to the town of Longford, while the main line from the junction continues westward until it joins the Shannon at Richmond Harbour, a mile below Tarmonbarry. This line of communication, through the heart of the country, is of the greatest advantage to commercial interests; boats of 20 tons convey bulky articles, and fly-boats, travelling at the rate of 7 miles an hour, ply constantly between Longford and Dublin. *The Roads* are numerous and well laid out, and the material of which they are made is abundant and of very good quality; but in general they are very wet throughout every part, a defect arising entirely from want of due attention to keep the water-courses open.

The REMAINS of remote ANTIQUITY are very few in number. A large rath, usually called the Moat of Granard, stands at one end of the main street of that town; another, called Lisardowlin, situated near the road from Longford to Edgeworthstown, is by the people of this country generally believed to be the centre of Ireland. Monastic institutions were numerous, and for the most part held in great veneration, and well endowed. Abbeyshrule belonged to the Canons Regular; Ardagh, to the Franciscans; and Lerha or Laragh, to the Cistercians: the wealthy abbey of Longford was founded by the O'Farrels; there were also abbeys or priories at Moydow, Clone, Clonebrone, Derg, Druimchei, and Killinmore, besides those on the islands of Innismorey, Innisbofin, Innisclora, and All Saints. Ruins of all the above still remain; but of the priories at Ballynasaggard, Kilglass, and St. Johnstown, no vestiges of the original buildings remain, and their actual site is matter of doubt. At Lanesborough are the ruins of a collegiate church, or preceptory, originally founded by the Knights Templars. The remains of ancient castles are not so numerous here as in most of the other level counties. Granard Castle is built on a hill rising to a considerable height above the town, and commanding an extensive view over all the flat country. Besides Castle Forbes, the Forbes family had a fortified mansion at Longford, which was burned by the O'Nials in 1605. At Tenellick is the ruin of a strong castle, and near Ballymahon are the remains of two others. There are still remains of Rathcline Castle, the chief residence of the O'Cuins; and, not far from it, the ruins of a very ancient church. At Ballymahon was a strong castle erected to defend the ford of the Inny, the only traces of which are the cellars, under a house built on its ruins. Barnacor Castle and Lot's Castle, on the Inny, on the opposite banks, were both erected to protect the important pass or ford of that river; and at Castlecor are some remains of its ancient fortress. Fossil remains of various kinds have been discovered in the limestone caverns and fissures; many of them are of animals unknown in these regions, and several of species now extinct in Ireland. The bones and horns of the elk have been dug up in the marl at the foot of the Escars, and beneath several of the bogs; also, in a small lake near Ballinalee the antlers and bones of the red-deer are often found quite sound, having been preserved by the antiseptic properties of the bog-water.

There are but few resident noblemen, or gentry of large estates: the mansions and demesnes deserving of notice are described in their respective parishes. In few parts of Ireland can persons of limited income live cheaper or better than here. The towns have plentiful and cheap markets for beef, mutton, fowl, and fresh-water fish, wild-fowl in abundance, and the water-fowl free from the fishy flavour of those from the sea-coast: cod and haddock from Galway, and oysters from the same shores, may be obtained at moderate prices. The diet, and mode of living, of the small farmers and others, are very indifferent; they scarcely ever taste flesh meat, and not often any thing but potatoes: yet they are strong, healthy, and active, and their general appearance is prepossessing. The women wear scarlet cloaks, with hoods, which they seldom use, as they cover their heads with handkerchiefs: the rest of their dress consists indifferently of cotton chequer and linsey-woolsey. The people of the lowest order travel barefoot, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands, till they draw near their place of destination; their fuel is invariably turf, which can be procured in great abundance and of very superior quality. Coal is sometimes brought by the canal, for the use of the wealthier classes; but even these generally burn turf. The prevalent diseases are, inflammatory and putrid fever in summer and autumn, and ague, which latter is generally contracted in Meath, whither the labourers go to the harvest, and where they suffer much from the scarcity of fuel, which they enjoy in plenty at home. The lower orders are shrewd, intelligent, and industrious, fond of manly exercises and amusements, such as foot-ball, hurling, and wrestling, but on Sunday evenings the chief and invariable amusement is dancing. They are of a very proud and independent spirit, which manifests itself most conspicuously

in their great repugnance to hire as servants, an occupation considered by them to be highly disreputable; hence they remain at home, living in penury in a cabin and on a small patch of ground. They are exceedingly litigious, ever ready to have recourse to the law upon the most trivial subjects; they are also extremely superstitious. The first day of the year, and of the month or week, is considered the most proper time to commence an undertaking. No one removes to a new habitation on a Friday. A large candle is lighted on Christmas-night, and suffered to burn out: should it be extinguished by accident, or otherwise, before it be completely burned away, it is considered as a certain prognostic of the death of the head of the family. The 1st of May, and Midsummer-day, are observed with great regularity, as are all the other festivals usual throughout the country; that of Hallow-Eve concludes with a supper of boiled wheat buttered and sweetened, called Granbree. In the summer months, many individuals set out on pilgrimages either to holy wells in the vicinity, or to Lough Derg, in Donegal, to which latter place persons in affluent circumstances have been known to walk barefoot as a penance. The places at which violent or sudden deaths have occurred, particularly if near a road, are marked by heaps of stones, to which every passenger deems it a duty incumbent on him to add one. The Irish language is scarcely ever heard, except in the mountainous districts among the old people; adults and children every where speak English. Of the ancient families of this county, scarce any traces now remain: titles of the most romantic kind were assumed and borne by the heads of several clans, all of which have long since fallen into disuse.



Seal.

LONGFORD, a market and post town, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of TEMPLEMICHAEL, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of ARDAGH, county of LONGFORD (of which it is the chief town), and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (N.W.) from Mullingar, and 58½ (W.N.W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 4966 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Athfadha*, was at a very early period the site of a monastery, of which St. Idus, a disciple of St. Patrick, was abbot; and in 1400 a Dominican abbey was founded here in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by O'Ferral, Prince of Annaly. The latter building was destroyed by fire in 1429; and Pope Martin V., and his successor, Eugene IV., granted indulgences to all who should contribute to its restoration. The establishment appears to have subsisted till the Dissolution, after which it was successively granted to different parties in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, and was finally given to Francis, Viscount Valentia, in 1615, by James I., who had previously allowed a market and fair to be held at this place. Francis, Lord Aungier, becoming proprietor of the town, obtained from the same monarch the grant of an additional market, and two more fairs, in 1619. The castle, which from its strength had become a post of importance, was, in 1641, taken by the insurgents for the O'Farrels or O'Ferrals, and the garrison put to the sword. Francis, Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, in 1657, obtained from Charles II. the erection of his lands into a manor, with the power of holding a court of record before his seneschal, with jurisdiction to the amount of £200; of appointing bailiffs for his manor court; and maintaining a gaol for the manor and town of Longford, which place, under the same charter, was incorporated by the designation of the "Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of Longford."

The TOWN is situated on the small river Camlin, and in 1841, contained 804 houses, many of which are well built and of handsome appearance; the streets are watched, cleansed, and paved, under the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, by assessments on all houses above the value of £5 per annum. At the end of the principal street are cavalry barracks, adapted for 9 officers and 222 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 147 horses, and an hospital for 24 patients. About half a mile beyond these are artillery barracks for 4 officers and 136 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 55 horses, and an hospital for 16 patients. The TRADE of the town has considerably increased since the extension into it of a branch from the Royal Canal, and it now ranks among the best markets for grain, pork, bacon, and butter. The linen trade has revived, but not to its former extent. In the excise arrangements Longford is within the district of Athlone. A branch of the Bank of Ireland has been established since 1834, as also a branch of the National Bank; a spacious market-house, and corn-stores along the canal, have been erected by the Earl of Longford; several new houses have been built, and some new streets laid out, and the town is rapidly improving. There is a large distillery, in which, on an average, about 50,000 gallons of whisky are annually made, and 35 men employed; there are also a large brewery and a tannery. At the termination of the new cut from the Royal Canal, a basin for boats has been constructed by the Earl of Longford, who has also erected a butter-market and some shambles at his own expense. A passage-boat to Dublin plies daily on the canal, affording facility of intercourse with the metropolis and other towns; and the situation and other local advantages of the town are favourable to the extension of its trade. An act was passed in 1845 for making a railway from Dublin to Mullingar and Longford, to be called the "Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland:" this line is to run chiefly upon the banks of the canal, which has been purchased by the Railway Company. One part of the original scheme, consisting of a line branching from Mullingar to Athlone, has been relinquished for a time in consequence of the opposition of the projected Dublin and Galway railway; that line, however, having been defeated in the session of 1845, the Midland Great Western Company propose to apply for powers to extend this line, in one direction from Mullingar, by Athlone, to Galway, and in another, from its present termination at Longford, to Sligo. The length of the line to Longford will be 77½ British miles; and the capital of the company is one million, with power to raise £333,000 by loans. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter, which is the principal market,

is amply supplied with corn, butter, bacon, pigs, hemp, and flax, and is numerously attended. The fairs are on March 25th, June 10th, Aug. 19th, and Oct. 22nd; the June and October fairs are most frequented.

The corporation, which was dissolved by the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, consisted of a sovereign, two bailiffs, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. The sovereign, who might appoint a deputy, and was a justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk-of-the-market, and the bailiffs, were chosen annually from the burgesses on the Monday after Christmas-day, and sworn into office on the Monday after the 29th of September; the burgesses filled up vacancies as they occurred, by a majority of their own body, by whom also freemen were admitted; the recorder and town-clerk were appointed by the lord of the manor, who was patron of the borough and generally sovereign, and the inferior officers by the corporation. The corporation, by their charter, returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The manor courts have fallen almost into disuse, trifling causes only being summarily decided by the seneschal; and the corporation, for some time previously to its dissolution, exercised but few municipal functions, having little more than a nominal existence. A court was held by the deputy-sovereign on Monday and Saturday, chiefly for the adjustment of claims for labour. The assizes for the county are held here regularly, and the quarter-sessions alternately here and at Ballymahon; petty-sessions are held at Newtown-Forbes, about 2¼ miles distant, and there is a chief constabulary police station in the town. The court-house is a neat building. A gaol, well adapted to the classification of prisoners, was erected in 1825, on the radiating principle, and contains 8 day-rooms and airing-yards (in one of which is a tread-mill), with separate cells for the prisoners, who are instructed by the school-master and matron; three looms are also kept in the gaol, for the employment of such as can weave. To the north-east of the town is Carrickglass, the handsome seat of the Right Hon. T. Lefroy, LL.D., a baron of the exchequer; the demesne of which is watered by the Camlin: in the vicinity are likewise Mount Jessop, the residence of the Jessop family; Clonbolt, of the Armstrongs; and, about two miles distant, Castle Forbes, the seat of the Earl of Granard. The parish church, a handsome edifice, is situated in the town; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and Wesleyan Methodists. The county infirmary and dispensary are in the town, and there are 12 houses, built by Lord Longford, inhabited rent-free by the poor. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 6¾ acres held at a rent of £35, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7000, and is constructed to contain 1000 paupers. The town gives the title of Baron to the Pakenham family.

LONG-ISLAND, in the parish of Skull, union of Skibbereen, Western division of the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S. W.) from Skull, and on the south-west coast; containing about 260 inhabitants. It was formerly called *Innisfadda* (the Irish for Loug-Island), and the "Isle of Dogs;" and it is traditionally stated that, in 830, such a violent tempest occurred that the sea broke over the island, and forced it asunder into three parts. The isle is situated on a fine harbour of the same name, and forms one side of the entrance to Roaring-water bay: though not more than a quarter of a mile wide, it is nearly two miles in length, and comprises about 154 acres of land, chiefly under tillage, and tolerably well cultivated by the spade. The substratum is clay-slate, in some places rising into rocky knolls, but even these produce good herbage; and corn and potatoes, more than sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, are produced: fuel, however, is extremely scarce. Most of the men are engaged in fishing or as pilots. Here is a detachment from the coast-guard station at Crookhaven. The harbour is well sheltered, easy of access, and capable of receiving the largest ships, which may enter at either end of the island, care being taken to avoid a spit of sand extending in a northern direction more than half way across the channel, from about half a mile within the east end of the island: the Kings' sound is considered the safest entrance.

LONGWOOD, a village, in the parish of Clonard, union of Trim, barony of Upper Moyfenragh, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Clonard, and near the great western road from Dublin to Connaught; containing 587 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and comprises 121 houses. Here is a station of the constabulary police; petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on Feb. 2nd, Whit-Tuesday, July 12th, and Dec. 11th. In the Roman Catholic divisions the village is the head of a district, comprising part of the parish of Clonard and the entire of Killyon, and containing the chapels of Longwood and Killyon; the former, situated near the village, is a large plain edifice.—See Clonard.

LORHA, or Lorragh, a parish, in the union of Parsonstown, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 8½ miles (W.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Portumna; containing 4742 inhabitants, of whom 312 are in the village. This place was anciently distinguished for its religious establishments, the earliest of which was an abbey for Canons Regular, founded by St. Ruadan, who presided here over 150 monks and died in 584. The establishment appears to have flourished without interruption till 844, when, according to Archdall, Turgesius, with his Norwegian forces, destroyed the town; he was soon after taken prisoner by Maolseachlain, King of Meath, and drowned in Lough Ainin. After its restoration the abbey was destroyed by accidental fires in 1154 and 1157, and in 1179 the town was destroyed by fire. The hand of St. Ruadan was preserved in a silver case in this abbey till its suppression. A Dominican friary, also, was founded here in 1269, by Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; in which, in 1688, a provincial chapter of the order was held, when 150 friars clothed in their proper habits assisted. The parish comprises 16,521 statute acres: the land in cultivation is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improving; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and derives much interest from the venerable ruins of the abbey and friary. The principal seats are, Abbeville; Portland; Belle-Isle, of Lord Avonmore; Harvest Lodge; Ballymacegan; Kilcarron; and Grange. The village, containing 56 houses, is pleasantly situated within three miles of the river Shan-

non; and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with the office of Burris-o'Kane.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Aglishcloghane or Lorha; the tithe rent-charge is £327. 7. The glebe-house was built in 1816 by the then incumbent, aided by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits, and is a handsome residence; the glebe of the union comprises 10 acres. The church has been repaired by a grant of £113 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is also a church at Dorrha, in the union. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Dorrha; the chapel here is a plain modern building near the ruins of the Dominican friary, and there is a chapel at Dorrha. A school was erected in 1832, on a site given, with a liberal subscription, by Mr. Toone; the expense of the building was £150, towards which the National Board contributed £70. There are several other schools; and a dispensary. The remains of the Dominican abbey, the walls of which are nearly entire, are situated in a fertile spot on a rivulet which falls into the Shannon; the prevailing character is the early English style. The western gable is surmounted by a small belfry turret, and above the entrance is a handsome window; the bell, which at the suppression of the monastery had been taken down and hid in a field, was discovered about 40 years since, and restored: the interior of the edifice contains several mural tablets, one of which bears the arms of the Mac Egan family. There are some ruins of Ballyquirk Castle, near which is the modern house of that name; and also of Lackeen Castle.

LORUM, a parish, in the barony of Ibrone East, union and county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Leighlin-Bridge, and on the road from Carlow to New Ross; containing 1493 inhabitants. It comprises 5345 statute acres, and contains the seats of Corrowmore, the property of the Rudkin family; Corris; and Kilgreaney. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united to the vicarages of Slyguffe and Ballyellin, and augmented by the rectory of Ballyellin under the provisions of the 11th and 12th of William III., cap. 2, together constituting the union of Lorum, in the gift of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £220. 13. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the entire benefice of the vicar is £456. 18. 6. There is no glebe-house or glebe. The church was completed in 1840, at a cost of £1489, of which £833 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £656 private subscriptions. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bagnalstown, and has a chapel at Ballinkellin. The parochial school was built, and is supported, by subscription; in the national school about 160 children are educated: there is also a Sunday school.

LOUGHBEG, a village, in the parish of Barnahely, union of Cork, barony of Kerricurrihy, county of Cork, and province of Munster; containing 48 houses, and 250 inhabitants.

LOUGHBRACCAN, a parish, in the union of Ardee, barony of Lower Slane, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (E.) from Nobber, and on the road from Dublin, by Slane, to Londonderry; containing 659 inhabitants. It comprises 2159¾ statute acres: the land, which is of good quality, is partly in tillage and partly in pasture. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely appropriate to the see: the tithe rent-charge is £83. 14. For the performance of clerical duties Loughbraccan forms part of the perpetual curacy of Nobber; and in the Roman Catholic divisions, part of the district of Drumconra. The ruins of the church, which stand on the summit of a hill, have a striking appearance.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a post-town, in the parish of Aghaderg, union of Banbridge, barony of Upper Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 8 miles (N. E.) from Newry, and 58½ (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Newry to Belfast; containing 647 inhabitants. This town, which is prettily situated on the lake from which it takes its name, owes its rise to Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, to whom Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, granted the adjacent lands. Sir Marmaduke built a castle on the shore of the lake, for the protection of a pass where three roads united, and, soon after, a church and a mill; and laid the foundation of a town, in which a Protestant colony was settled, and for which he obtained the grant of a market and two fairs. In 1641 the castle was dismantled, and the town and church were destroyed by fire; in this desolate condition the place remained till 1688, when the church was rebuilt and the town began gradually to improve. It consists of one principal street, from which two smaller streets branch off; and contains 134 houses, most of them well built and of handsome appearance: the whole town has a cheerful and thriving aspect. The lake, which is supposed to have taken its name from the speckled trout with which it is said to have formerly abounded, comprises an area of about 70 Irish acres, and is bordered on its western side by the road to Belfast; it forms the summit level of the Newry canal, to which its waters are conveyed through Lough Shark, and is itself supplied from a spring within, its superfluous water escaping through a sluice at the north-western extremity. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in every month, for horses, cattle, pigs, and pedlery. There are several seats in the immediate neighbourhood. The parish church, a handsome edifice with a square tower and octagonal spire, is situated in the centre of the town; and nearly opposite to it is the Roman Catholic chapel, in the later English style, built at an expense of £1700 on a site presented by N. C. Whyte, Esq., who also gave £400 towards its erection. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists. On the shore of the lake is a modern house, erected in 1812 on the site of the ancient castle, which was then taken down. The Danes, who had ravaged the north of Ireland, were defeated here by the Irish under Mac Lorriagh, in 1187.—See Aghaderg.

LOUGHCREW, a parish, in the union of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Oldcastle, on the road to Kells; containing 1412 inhabitants. It comprises 5981¾ statute acres; there is no waste or unprofitable land, and the state of agriculture is improving, the drill system and a better description of stock having been lately introduced. There are quarries of

good building-stone; and at the hamlet of Millbrook are some mills. Loughcrew House, the residence of the Napier family, is a magnificent structure in the Grecian-Ionic style, erected from designs by Mr. Cockerell, of London; it is faced entirely with hewn limestone, has a noble portico, and contains some good paintings by the old masters. The mansion, the out-offices (which are of a superior order), and the improvements in the demesne, are stated to have cost upwards of £80,000. The demesne comprises about 900 plantation acres, of which nearly 200 are planted; the principal approach is by a lodge of elegant design, and the scenery in the vicinity is of a pleasing character. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectory of Moylough and the vicarage of Diamor, and by episcopal authority, in 1815, to the rectory of Russagh or Clonabreny, together constituting the union of Loughcrew, in the patronage of the Crown: the rectory is impropriate in E. Rotheram, of Crossdrum, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £124. 12. 4., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and vicar; and the entire tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £277. 5. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1821, at an expense of £1879, of which £1275 were granted as a loan by the late Board of First Fruits, £100 as a gift, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 40 plantation acres, valued at £50 British per annum; part of which is subject to a rent of £32. 15. The church, an ancient structure, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners some years ago granted £181, has been recently pulled down, and a new one erected, at the cost of £1270, of which £500 were raised by subscription, and £770 were a grant from the same commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Oldcastle, and has a chapel at Loughcrew.

LOUGH DERG.—See TEMPLECARNE.

LOUGHGALL, or LEVALLEY-EGLISH, a post-town and parish, partly in the barony of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of O'NEILLAND WEST, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.E.) from Armagh, and 70 (N.) from Dublin, on the great north road from Derry, through Dungannon, to Armagh; containing 9615 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in the town. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Blackwater, and comprises, with the district parish of Charlemont, 10,924½ statute acres, of which 2449¾ are in the barony of Armagh, and the remainder in O'Neilland West; 59½ acres are water, and of the land about two-thirds are exceedingly rich and fertile, and the remainder of inferior quality. The system of agriculture has been highly improved under the auspices of the resident gentry, and excellent crops are raised; there is some valuable bog, but no waste land. Limestone abounds, and is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes and for repairing the roads. The weaving of linen-cloth is carried on here to a considerable extent, affording employment to more than 600 persons, who are engaged by the manufacturers and bleachers of Banbridge. The principal seats are, Drumilly, an ancient mansion with two lofty square towers projecting from the front, and overlooking the village; Hockley Lodge; Ardress; Green Hall; Summer Island, belonging to Colonel Sir W. Verner; Eden Cottage; Cloven Eden; and Loughgall House. The fine demesne of Castle-Dillon, the seat of Sir Thos. Molyneux, which is described particularly in the account of Richhill, is partly in this parish and partly in that of Armagh. The village or town, though small, is beautifully situated in a fertile valley in the midst of a richly cultivated and picturesque country; and consists of 71 houses, the greater number of which are large, well built, and of handsome appearance. There is a market-house; but the market, and also four fairs which were formerly held, have been discontinued. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and a manorial court is held monthly before the seneschal, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the prebend of Loughgall in the cathedral of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £384. 7. 6. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, on which, in 1782, £220. 17. were expended in improvements; the glebe comprises 139¾ statute acres, valued at £179 per annum, which, together with houses and gardens in the village, valued at £48. 5., makes the whole value of the prebend £611. 12. 6. per annum. The church, a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was built in 1795 by subscription and assessments; a gallery was added to it in 1822, at an expense of £110. 15., and it has been since repaired by a grant of £110 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The building is of hewn marble; the interior is elegantly arranged, and contains a handsome cenotaph to Bishop Cope, who was for some time curate of the parish. There is a district church at Charlemont, the living of which is a perpetual curacy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also that of Tartaragan; in each parish is a chapel. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and at Ballymagerney is a place of worship for Methodists. Of several schools, one was endowed with a school-house and two acres of land by Colonel Cope, and is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; three are supported by Mr. Cope, and one by donations from the incumbent and Sir T. Molyneux. Nearly in the centre of the village are the ruins of the ancient church, of which the western gable and turret are nearly entire.

LOUGHGILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER FEWS, and partly in that of UPPER FEWS, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, or ORIER, union of NEWRY, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Market-Hill, and on the road from Armagh to Newry; containing, with the district parish of Balcek and the village of Mountnorris (*which see*), 9852 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the lake on which it is situated, comprises 16,029½ statute acres, including 80½ of water; 5299 are in Lower Fews, 2289¼ in Upper Fews, and 8441¼ in Lower Orior. The lake extended several miles in length from Poyntz-Pass to Mountnorris, forming a continued morass, and fortified by a military post at the former place, and at the latter by another erected by General Norris, from whom that station had its name; but with the exception of about 3 acres of water near the glebe-house, the whole has been drained and brought into cultivation. The land in the parish is fertile:

about three-fourths are under tillage, and in a very high state of cultivation; the remainder, though in some parts rocky, affords good pasture. Slate is found, but the quarries are not at present worked. There are several substantial and some handsome houses, the principal of which is Glenanne, an elegant residence. In the southern part of the parish is a small lake, called Shaw's Lough, from which a stream flows through Glenanne. This stream was a convenient site for some extensive mills for spinning cotton and weaving calico, in which were 170 power-looms, affording employment to nearly 300 persons; the mills were lately burned down, and for the last two years have been in ruins. There are still, however, bleach-greens and other mills here, in which manufactured goods are finished for the English markets; and in the townland of Tullyallen are two large mills for finishing linen-cloth. Since the establishment of these works, the proprietor has planted a great portion of mountainous and rocky land, introduced a good practical system of agriculture, and much improved the entire neighbourhood. A manorial court for the district of Baleek is held every month, in which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable. Baleek was separated from this parish in 1826, and erected into a perpetual curacy.

The living of Loughgilly is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £695. 3. 9. The glebe-house was built in 1782, and subsequently enlarged and improved; the glebe comprises 500 statute acres. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice with a tower, originally built at an expense of £1384. 12., a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and rebuilt in 1828 by aid of a gift of £830. 15. from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Ballymoyer and Baleek; in each is a chapel. There are three places of worship for Presbyterians and one for Covenanters. Of eleven schools, the male parochial school is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and the female school chiefly by the rector: the parochial school-house was built on the glebe in 1813, at an expense of £250. A school-house for males and females has been built at Mullaghmore by the Education Society, who have endowed it with £35 per annum from the surplus funds of the collegiate school at Armagh, which latter was founded by Charles I., who granted seven townlands in this parish for the foundation of a school at Mountnorris, which was some years afterwards established at Armagh. A school-house for males and females has been lately built at Mountnorris by Mr. Cope, who has endowed the school with £40 per annum. Four unendowed almshouses were built by Dean Dawson, in 1811, for four aged women; and the late Lord Gosford bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor. During the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, the garrison here was put to the sword by the O'Donells; it also suffered greatly in the war of 1641, when a dreadful carnage took place. There are several remains of fortifications in the neighbourhood; the "Tyrone Ditches" are near the junction of the parish with the parishes of Killevy and Ballymore; but of the extensive fortress of Port-Norris, or Mount-Norris, not a vestige can at the present time be traced.

LOUGH GLINN, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of Castlerea, barony of Frenchpark, county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 7 miles (S. W.) from Frenchpark, on the road to Ballyhaunis: the population, and the number of acres, are returned with the parish of Taughboyne or Tybohine. The land is in general of inferior quality, and a large portion consists of bog. The village, which contains 62 houses and 302 inhabitants, is a station of the constabulary police; it has a receiving-house for letters under Frenchpark and Clare; and a dispensary. Fairs are held in May, July, October, and December. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the rector of Taughboyne, who allows a stipend of £69. 4. 6. to the curate, augmented by £15 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house, built in 1828 by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, stands on a glebe of 20 acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church, a neat structure in good repair, built in 1815 by aid of a gift of £600 from the same Board, is situated a mile west of the village. In the Roman Catholic divisions this district forms part of the union of Taughboyne, and has a chapel in the village.

LOUGHGUILE, or Loughgeel, a parish, partly in the barony of Kilconway, but chiefly in that of Upper Dunluce, union of Ballymoney, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Ballymoncy, and on the road from Ballymena to Ballycastle; containing 6082 inhabitants. This place is celebrated for a battle which was fought on the Aura mountain, between the Mac Quillans and Mac Donnells, the former of whom were defeated; and near the intrenchments that were thrown up on the occasion, and of which there are still some remains, is a large cairn, where the slain on both sides are said to have been interred. The parish is situated on Lough Guile, and intersected by the river Bush, which rises in the Cambrick mountain, and, after a bold and devious course of 13 miles, falls into the sea at Bushmills. It comprises 30,165 statute acres, of which $6466\frac{1}{4}$ are in the barony of Kilconway, and $23,689\frac{3}{4}$ in Upper Dunluce: $59\frac{1}{2}$ are water; and of the land, about one-third is wild and boggy pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into lofty eminences, of which Mount Aura has an elevation of 1530 feet. The soil is principally light and gravelly, but in the valleys extremely fertile: the system of agriculture has greatly improved since the decline of the linen manufacture, and excellent crops are now raised. Within the parish are some extensive tracts of limestone, which is quarried, and burnt into lime, in which a considerable trade is carried on; and there is an ample supply of bog-turf. Lisanour Castle, situated on the shores of the lough, was originally built by Sir Philip Savage in the reign of John, and in 1723 was purchased by the ancestors of the Macartney family, of whom George, Earl Macartney, was born, and for some time resided, here. The last remains of the ancient building were removed in 1829, on the erection of the present mansion, which is beautifully situated in a fertile valley romantically interspersed with woods and lakes, and adorned with extensive and flourishing plantations; near the margin of one of the lakes is an elegant cottage in the later English style, richly em-

bellished, and forming a picturesque feature in the scenery of the vale. Fairs are held on the 19th of Feb., June, Aug., and Nov., chiefly for horses, cattle, pigs, and linen-yarn. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays.

On the death of Dr. Trail, the last chancellor of Connor, and under Bishop Mant's act for dissolving the union attached to the chancellorship of that see, the LIVING, previously a vicarage, became a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £386. 5. The church, a small plain edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, was rebuilt in 1733, chiefly at the expense of the Earl Macartney. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a spacious edifice, built in 1785, near the entrance of Lisanour Castle. At Magheraboy is a place of worship for Seceders. A dispensary affords medicine and advice to the poor, who are visited at their own dwellings when unable to attend. There are several Danish forts in the parish.

LOUGHILL, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of SHANID, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 11¼ miles (N. W.) from Rathkeale, and on the mail-road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing 2100 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern bank of the river Shannon, which is here about three miles in breadth; it comprises 5154 statute acres. The land is in general rocky, and the soil light; but near the village it is of better quality, and the soil of greater depth: about one-half is under tillage; the system of agriculture is gradually improving, but a considerable portion is cultivated by spade labour. The principal manure is sea-sand and sea-weed, either collected on the slab, or brought from the opposite coast of Clare. Throughout the whole of the lower or northern part of the parish, are extensive beds of coal lying above each other in five different strata; the uppermost bed, which is the thinnest, has been worked, but so inefficiently that, though the produce is of excellent quality, coal is imported from England and Wales at a cheaper rate, and the works have been consequently discontinued. The substrata generally are silicious grit, greenstone, and quartz, the last penetrating the entire country in veins of considerable thickness, and in some parts nearly white and of great purity. The principal seats are, Mount-Trenchard, that of Lord Monteagle, a handsome mansion formerly called Cappa, and beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon; Rock Lodge; Fairy Lawn; Woodcliff; and Curragh. The village contains 53 houses, most of which are small thatched cabins. Nearly adjoining Ouvane Cottage is a good quay, where sloops may receive or deliver their cargoes. A receiving-house for letters in the village is in connexion with Rathkeale. Fairs are held at Mount-Trenchard in March, June, September, and December.

The townland of Kilfergus, on which is the old church of Glin, and the adjoining townland of Ballyoulihan, though both in this parish, pay tithe to the rector of Glin. In the townland of Knockabooley a singular tenure prevails, by which the Bishop of Limerick is enabled to grant leases for three lives; whereas, in the other townlands of the parish, he can grant leases only for 21 years. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union and corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £71. 5.; there is a glebe of 16 acres, but no glebe-house. The church, a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was built in 1812, on a new site, by a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1812; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £116 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glin; the chapel is a large plain edifice. About half a mile from the village are the ruins of the old church; and near the shore was a very strong castle, said to have been the property of the bishop of the diocese, which was taken down by the late Mr. Hewson, who built a garden wall with the materials. On the demesne of Woodcliffe is a piece of ground called the Field of Sculls, where more than 100 skeletons have been found; and on the Curragh estate have been dug up numerous brass coins of the reign of James I.

LOUGHIN-ISLAND, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of KINELARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing, with the post-town of Clough and the villages of Seaforde and Anadorn (*which see*), 6571 inhabitants. The parish comprises 12,485¾ statute acres, of which 124¾ are water; about one-half of the land is of the richest quality, and of the remainder, with the exception of a small proportion of waste and bog, the greater part is tolerably fertile. The linen manufacture was established here in 1815 by Mr. Cromie, of Draper Hill; and upwards of 30,000 webs are now annually made from mill-spun yarn, by which employment is afforded to not less than 2000 persons. The principal seats are, Seaforde House, the splendid mansion and demesne of the Forde family, noticed in the article on Seaforde; Ardilea, a handsome residence near Clough; and Draper Hill, about halfway between Ballynahinch and Castlewilliam.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, having attached to it the precentorship of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Down, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £412. 10. The church, situated at Seaforde, on one of the conical hills in which this part of the country abounds, is a plain edifice in the Grecian style, with an octagonal spire of wood covered with copper: the approach to it is by a handsome avenue shaded by trees. It was built in 1720, previously to which time divine service was performed in the ancient church, on the island from which the parish has its present name; the building has been lately repaired from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. About a mile west of Seaforde are the ruins of the church of Drumcaw, which place, previous to 1715, was a separate parish, but was in that year consolidated with Loughin-Island, when the townlands of Magheralone, Tyconnet, Murvaclogher, and Rossconnor were disjoined from the latter, and added to the parish of Kilmore. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of the parish is in the union or district of Ballykinler, and the townlands which in 1715 were added to Kilmore continue united with the remaining portion. There is a chapel for this latter district, at the southern extremity of the townland of Tievenadara; and another in the townland of Drumaroad, for the portion attached to Ballykinler. In the parish are several schools. One,

in the village of Seaforde, was built and endowed by the governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith; two acres of land required by the governors to be made over in perpetuity for the master were given by the late Colonel Forde, and a yearly gratuity is paid to him by the present head of the family, the Rev. W. B. Forde. There is also in the village a girls' school, built in 1816 by Colonel Forde, and endowed by him with £14 per annum. A school-house in the townland of Clara was built, chiefly by Colonel Forde, in the same year. In 1840 the Rev. W. B. Forde built a neat school-house at Anadorn; this school, and that at Clara, are in connexion with the Church Education Society, from which each of the masters has a salary of £8, besides a gratuity of equal amount from the landlord. Contiguous to each of the Roman Catholic chapels is a national school; and in the parish are several Sunday schools. At Clough are two places of worship for Presbyterians, one in connexion with the General Assembly, the other with the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster; and at Seaforde is also a place of worship for Presbyterians. Miss M'Kenny, in 1832, bequeathed £50 to the poor of Clough, the interest of which is annually distributed by the rector.

On Castle hill, northward of Anadorn, stood a fort; contiguous to which was the castle of the Macartans, the former proprietors of the present barony of Kinelarty. At Clough are the ruins of an old castle, one of the ancient *castella murata*, remarkable for being situated on the top of a fort which originally formed the northern end of a chain of forts with their accustomed ramparts and ditches, extending as far southward as the gardens attached to Clough House; from this fort is a full view of two separate lines of forts, and of the whole of Dundrum bay and castle. A little northward of Castle hill, in an angle formed by two roads, is a cromlech, which still preserves much of its original form; and near it were found, some years ago, while excavating for the foundation of a dwelling-house, several sepulchral urns, in which, and also in a kistvaen discovered on the western side of the island lough, were calcined bones and ashes. On the island called Loughin-Island, a romantic and sequestered spot, are the ruins of three edifices which, though not exactly parallel, are, in their general bearings, east and west. The central one is conjectured to have been the original parish church; the one to the northward, built in 1547, was used as such till 1720, when the present church was built at Seaforde; and the third is traditionally said to have been a cell of St. Fynian, and was the private chapel and burial-place of the Macartans. At the western extremity of the townland of Drumcaw, is a very ancient bridge of one arch, over the Moneycarra river.

LOUGHLANSTOWN, Leighlinstown, or Laughlanstown, a village, in the parish of Rathmichael, union and barony of Rathdown, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (S. E.) from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Bray, in a valley watered by two mountain streams. Near it, and on the right of the road ascending from the village towards Bray, is the workhouse of the union of Rathdown, built on a site of 8 acres held at a rent of £49. 12.; it was completed in 1841 at an expense of £6500, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

LOUGHMORE EAST.—See Callabeg.

LOUGHMORE WEST, or Loughmoe, a parish, in the union of Thurles, barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from Templemore, and on the road to Thurles and Clonmel; containing 2471 inhabitants, of whom 148 are in the village. The parish comprises 4865 statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, and the tithe rent-charge is £402. 4. 6., of which £222. 4. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is no church or glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Loughmore and Castleinny, which also comprises the parish of Temple-erry and contains a chapel in each parish.

LOUGHREA, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Loughrea, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 18 miles (E. by S.) from Galway, and 86½ (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 7152 inhabitants, of whom 5458 are in the town and suburbs. This place, which is situated on the shore of Lough Rea, was chiefly remarkable for its monastery, founded by Richard de Burgh, about the year 1300, for Carmelites or White friars; after the Dissolution it was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde, ancestor of the present proprietor. A castle was erected here by the Earl of Ulster at an early period; and the town, from its situation in the approach to Galway, was deemed of so much importance that it was fortified. It at present consists of several streets, and contains 988 houses, many of which are neat and well built: in the year 1841 the inhabitants adopted the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, for Lighting, Paving, and Watching Towns in Ireland. There is a promenade called the Mall, which is much frequented, and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasingly diversified scenery. The lake, which is about one mile in diameter, has three small islands of picturesque appearance; its shores are enlivened by some pleasing cottages, and embellished on the south and east with hills of beautiful verdure. An extensive brewery has been erected on the side of the lake, by Mr. L. Fahy. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Galway. A branch of the National Bank has been established. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain and provisions of every kind, and with poultry in abundance: fairs are held on Feb. 11th, May 26th and 27th, Aug. 20th, and Dec. 5th; the May fair is numerously attended by purchasers for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, of which last great numbers are sold at all the fairs. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, which is also the head station of the central district of the revenue police, including those of Loughrea, Galway, Ballinasloe, and Athlone, and comprising a force of three lieutenants, three sergeants, and 58 privates, under the control of a resident sub-inspector. A manorial court is held before the seneschal; petty-sessions are held every Thursday, and quarter-sessions twice in the year before the assistant barrister for the county. In a small bridewell are a few cells, with two day-rooms and two yards.

The parish comprises 6436¼ statute acres: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving; there is but a moderate quantity of bog, and scarcely any

waste land. Building-stone is found, and extensively quarried. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery, and partly to the vicarage, which latter is episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilteskill, Kilrickill, and Kilnadeema, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £115. 19., of which £17. 6. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent. There is no glebe-house: the glebes of the union comprise 27½ statute acres, let on lease for £20. 9. per annum; and the entire value of the vicarial benefice, including glebe and tithe, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £517. 16. The church, a neat structure, was built in 1821 by a loan of £1846. 3. from the late Board of First Fruits: the spire was struck by lightning, and thrown down on the roof, on the first Sunday in Dec. 1832, about two hours before the time of divine service; the church has been repaired by a grant of £169 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is one of the parishes belonging to the bishop; the chapel is a spacious edifice, and there are chapels also attached to the Carmelite monastery, and to the convent of sisters of the same order. The Carmelite monastery, originally founded in 1300 by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, has, notwithstanding the alienation of its revenues at the Dissolution, still preserved a regular succession of members. In consequence of the dilapidated state of the buildings, a new chapel, and a dwelling-house adjoining it, were erected in 1785; the former was rebuilt on a more extensive scale in 1816, and the latter in 1829, under the superintendence of the prior, the Rev. Mr. Gannon, at an expense of £4000 (including both), defrayed partly from the funds of the establishment and partly by subscription, to which the Clanricarde family, on whose estate the monastery is situated, liberally contributed. A convent for nuns of the same order was founded about the year 1680, and removed to its present site in 1829, when the building, including a chapel, was erected under the direction of the prior of the abbey, at a cost of £5000, entirely defrayed from the funds of the nunnery; there are at present 18 sisters in the convent, chiefly young ladies. Nearly 1000 children are taught in three public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector. The national schools are chiefly under the direction of the prior and Roman Catholic clergy of the monastery, and the sisters of the nunnery; the school-houses were built at the joint expense of the prior, the nuns, and the National Board of Education. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 6½ acres held at a rent of £12. 13. per annum, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6960, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers.

Some remains exist of the ancient Carmelite monastery; and also of the old castle built by the De Burghs, which was for some time the residence of the Clanricarde family. There was an hospital for lepers in the town; but little of its history is recorded, and even the site of it is unknown. On the summit of Monument Hill, near the town, is a circular inclosure in which are seven stones, five still standing erect, and two lying on the ground; in the centre is a small tumulus of earth, and near the base of the hill are vestiges of a circular intrenchment, within which are the remains of an ancient cromlech.

LOUGHSHINNY, a village, in the parish of LUSK, union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY EAST, county of DUBLIN, and province of MUNSTER; containing 28 houses, and 198 inhabitants.

LOUISBORGH.—See LEWISBURGH.

LOUTH (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, and the smallest in Ireland, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea; on the north, by the bay of Carlingford and by the county of Armagh; on the west, by the counties of Monaghan and Meath; and on the south, by that of Meath. It extends from 53° 42′ to 54° 6′ N. Lat., and from 6° 4′ to 6° 38′ W. Lon.; and comprises 201,434 statute acres, of which 178,972 are arable land, 15,603 uncultivated, 5318 plantation, 728 in towns and villages, and 813 under water. There were, in 1821, 101,011 inhabitants; in 1831, 107,481; and in 1841, 111,979; exclusively of the county of the town of Drogheda, which forms a separate jurisdiction at the southern extremity of the county.

It appears from Ptolemy that the present county formed, in his time, part of the territory of the *Voluntii*, which extended southward to that of the *Eblani*. Louth was subsequently included in the independent sovereignty of *Orgial*, or *Argial*, called by the English *Oriel* or *Uriel*, constituting a large part of the province of Meath, and including also the counties of Armagh and Monaghan. This county is stated to have formed the subordinate territory of *Conal Muirthemne*, called also *Hy Conal* and *Machuire-Conal*, in which were the smaller districts of Fera Arda, or Fatharta, the present barony of Ferrard; Hy Segan, or Hy Seanghaio, that of Ardee; Fera Lorg, Lorgan, or Lurgin, that of Lower Dundalk; Hy Mac Uais, the country of the Mac Scanlans, that of Upper Dundalk; and Ludha, or Lugha, that of Louth, which was the country of the O'Carrols, chiefs of Argial. The last celebrated head of this race was Donchad O'Carrol, King of Argial, who founded the two great abbeys of Mellifont and Louth, and was likewise a prince of considerable prowess. Argial was conquered by John de Courcy, in 1183; and that part of it which is included within the limits of the present county of Louth (one of those erected by King John in 1210) being immediately peopled with English settlers, it continued ever after to be subject to the English jurisdiction. Thus, the ancient Argial was divided into Irish Argial and English Uriel. The latter, from its situation, being much exposed to the incursions of the native chiefs, numerous castles were erected for its defence; but nevertheless, in the reign of Edward II., it was ravaged by the Scots under Edward Bruce, who, however, received their final overthrow from Sir John Birmingham in this county.

The county of *Argial, Louth*, or *Louth*, was one of the four counties of the pale in which, in 1473, a small standing force was appointed to be maintained; and the mayor of Drogheda, Sir Laurence Taaf, and Richard Bellew, were appointed commanders of the newly instituted Fraternity of Arms for the defence of the English pale. It was overrun by the insurgent chieftains in the reign of Elizabeth, at which time it appears to have formed part of the province of Ulster; for in 1596, in the conference held at Faughart between O'Nial and O'Donel on the Irish side, and the archbishop of Cashel

and the Earl of Ormonde on that of the English government, the latter proposed that the English should retain possession of that part of Ulster situated between the river Boyne and Dundalk, in this county, of which they had been in possession for a long period, together with the towns of Carrickfergus, Carlingford, and Newry, in the more northern parts. But these terms were altogether rejected; and ever since, Louth has formed a portion of the province of Leinster.

It is wholly in the diocese of Armagh, except a small portion of two parishes in the diocese of Clogher. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ardee, Ferrard, Louth, Upper Dundalk, and Lower Dundalk; and it contains the sea-port, borough, and market-town of Dundalk; the sea-port and disfranchised borough of Carlingford; the disfranchised boroughs of Ardee and Dunleer; and the post-towns of Castle-Bellingham, Collon, Louth, Lurgan-Green, Tallonstown, and Flurrybridge: the largest villages are Annaglasson, Clogher, and Mullaghcrew. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large and two for each of the boroughs; but at the Union the boroughs were all disfranchised, except Dundalk, which sends one member to the Imperial parliament. The election for the county, which continues to return two members, takes place at Dundalk: the number of electors registered in 1841 was 918, of whom 271 were £50, 88 £20, and 390 £10, freeholders; 24 £20, and 95 £10 leaseholders; and one £50, and 48 £20, rent-chargers. The county is included in the North-Eastern circuit; the assizes are held at Dundalk, where the county court-house and gaol are. Quarter-sessions are held at Drogheda and Dundalk, in January, April, June, and October; and in April and October at Ardee, where are a court-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 13 deputy-lieutenants, and 26 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 28 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, five sub-inspectors, six head-constables, 29 constables, and 149 sub-constables, with seven horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £9432, defrayed by grand jury presentments and by government. The district Lunatic Asylum is in Dublin; the County Hospital, at Dundalk, was built in 1834, and is considered to be among the most complete in Ireland, both as regards the structure and the internal arrangements: there are dispensaries at Ardee, Ballymascanlan, Castle-Bellingham, Collon, Dunleer, Louth, and Termonfechan. The amount of grand jury presentments for 1844 was £16,448. In military arrangements the county is included in the Dublin district, with the exception of the town of Dundalk, which is in the Belfast district: at Dundalk is the only barrack within the county, adapted for 25 officers, 513 men, and 320 horses. Along the coast are five stations of the revenue police, respectively at Greenore Point, O'Meathe, Cooley Point, Soldiers' Point, Dunany Point, and Clogher Head; these form the Dundalk district, in which are one inspecting commander, five officers, and forty men.

This county, although the smallest in Ireland, presents several distinguishing features as to its SCENERY and soil, worthy of attention. The southern districts are level, varied by gently swelling elevations, in a state of high cultivation, and interspersed with thriving plantations: to the north the surface rises into the lofty group of the Ravensdale, Cooley, and Carlingford mountains. The coast, from the mouth of the *Boyne*, which is the southern extremity of the county, presents a broad level strand, stretching northward for several miles to the boldly projecting promontory of *Clogher Head*, at the foot of which is the village of the same name, with a natural harbour that affords shelter to a few fishing-yawls. Thence to *Dunany Head* is a sandy bay, in which are a few reefs, covered at high water but at ebb tide having a dry strand for half a mile beyond them. Dunany is the southern extremity of *Dundalk Bay*, which sweeps round into the land in a semicircular form, having the harbour and town of Dundalk in its most inland point, and terminating northwards at Cooley point. The southern and western shores of this fine bay, the mouth of which extends seven miles from point to point, and which measures the same distance in depth to the entrance to Dundalk harbour, are of the same character as those already noticed, broad, shallow, and skirted with a line of low land rising gradually into slight elevations, clothed with verdure and trees. The northern side of the bay is of a character totally different. Here the mountains rise boldly from the water's edge, covered in their lower parts with wood, but above denuded and heathy. This mountainous tract forms a peninsula that separates the bay of Dundalk from that of *Carlingford*, which forms the northern boundary of the county. The character of Carlingford bay is different from that of Dundalk bay: it is long and narrow, extending nearly nine miles inland to Narrow water, which is the entrance to Newry harbour, with an average breadth of 1½ mile, and bordered on both sides by lofty eminences; on the south by the mountain group already described, on the north by the mountains of Morne, in Down, which latter are among the highest in Ireland. Both these bays are considered as unsafe for shipping; that of Dundalk, from its shoals; that of Carlingford, from the sudden and violent flaws of wind that sweep along it from the surrounding cliffs. Fish of many kinds are caught in great numbers off the shores of the county; the most common species are turbot, cod, haddock, plaice, ling, and herrings. There is an oyster-fishery in Carlingford bay, the oysters of which are in the highest estimation for their superior flavour, and are sent in large quantities to Dublin and other towns situated along the coast. The SOIL in flat parts is suitable to every kind of agricultural produce, being a rich vegetable mould, based on marl, limestone, or clay-slate: northwards it gradually deteriorates, until, on approaching the summits of the mountains, the only vegetable productions are heath and the coarsest grasses. The best land is about Ardee and Louth; there are also extensive tracts of rich soil at Tallonstown, Dundalk, and Castle-Bellingham.

Louth may be said to be altogether an AGRICULTURAL county. Much of the land is under pasture, but every description of grain is extensively cultivated. The best wheat districts are those of Ardee and Cooley: the best barley is grown in the neighbourhood of the town of Louth; the Chevalier barley has been lately introduced with the greatest success, being found better adapted to the soil than any hitherto raised. Flax is also grown in large quantities, principally for the supply of the

spinners of Leeds, Bolton, and other manufacturing towns in England. Every kind of green crop is raised by the large farmers. Lime is the usual manure, except in the vicinity of the coast, where sea sand and weed are used; a compost of lime, earth, and bog-mould, is found to be very beneficial; the produce of the farmyard is exclusively preserved for the potato-crop. Breeds of every kind of cattle have been introduced, under the sanction of the Castle-Bellingham Agricultural Association. Considerable numbers of horned-cattle and sheep are purchased at the Ballinasloe fair, to be fattened here. The native stock of sheep, when crossed by the New Leicester, is very superior both as to fleece and mutton. Pigs are numerous throughout every part; there is scarcely a farmer or cottier who is not more or less a dealer in them: the Berkshire and the Chinese breeds are most esteemed. The horses are of a light and active description, well adapted for country work; the saddle horses are generally brought in by dealers from other counties. The agricultural implements are of the most improved kind, except in the mountain districts, where those of the old construction are still used in many places. Much of the land is cultivated by the spade; and even where the plough is used, the land is afterwards carefully trenched with it: the old solid-wheeled car has been laid aside, and a light, well-constructed, single-horse cart supplies its place. Irrigation and draining are better understood here than in any of the adjoining counties. The fences are generally quickset hedges, although the broad bank of earth or sods and the dry stone-wall are to be met with in some parts. The extensive forests so frequently mentioned in the wars of the sixteenth century have disappeared, and the only traces remaining of them are some scattered underwoods near the bases of the mountains. The principal ornamental plantations are at Collon, Ravensdale, Barmeath, and Dundalk: there are smaller plantations round Bellurgan, Cooleystown, Clermont, Louth Hall, Townley Hall, and Termonfechan. The waste lands comprise an extent of nearly 16,000 acres, chiefly in the more elevated parts of the northern group of mountains. A small and hardy breed of sheep, and some young cattle, are grazed on them; they also contain patches of bog, the turf of which is carried down into the low country for fuel. Coal is imported in considerable quantities from the British coast, particularly for the use of the inhabitants of the larger towns.

The GEOLOGY of this portion of the island is very simple. The Ravensdale and Carlingford mountains, in the north, are dependent on the Morne mountains, and, like them, are composed chiefly of granite. Hornblende and primitive greenstone abound on the skirts of this granitic district, and to these succeed exterior chains of transition rocks. The rest of the county is chiefly occupied by clay-slate, except where limestone occurs in detached districts, as in the neighbourhood of Ardee, Killyner, and Mell. An extensive limestone field stretches from Shanlis towards Louth; another rises very abruptly near Collon. Blue limestone occurs near Carnabeg and Killin. Near Castletown is a very pure red limestone, which appears to be the southern termination of the Armagh field; none other of the same character having been found any where except at Castleespie, in Down county. Other detached beds of this rock are worked in various parts of the county, for agricultural purposes and for building. The line of demarcation between the granite and transition rocks is very clearly defined. Commencing at Carlingford, it crosses the Ravensdale and Cooley mountains, and enters Armagh county at Myra Castle, whence it is traceable into the mountains of Forkhill. The new red sandstone is to be perceived only in a few places. Lead-ore has been found in thin veins, near the junction of the granite and transition rocks; and detached nodules have been met with near Ardee, and in the bed of the Flurry river. Oxyde of manganese, and impure iron-stone, have been discovered near Clogher Head, and iron pyrites near Mount Ash and Ring Castle: the remains of iron-works are often found on the hills.

The manufacture of sheetings and other kinds of coarser linen-cloth, is carried on in the neighbourhood of Drogheda to a considerable extent; and there are large bleach-greens at Ravensdale and Collon. A pin-manufactory, established in Dundalk in 1836, gives employment to upwards of 600 persons; another of the same description has been since erected in the town of Louth. There is an iron and brass foundry in the former of those towns, the castings of which are held in high estimation. At Dundalk and some other places are extensive distilleries and breweries: the character of the ale of Castle-Bellingham has long stood very high. Flax-mills are to be seen on all the smaller rivers, and several large and very powerful flour and meal mills throughout the county. There are three places of export for the agricultural and manufacturing produce, Newry to the north, Drogheda in the south, and Dundalk midway between the two; but the trade of the last-named place is somewhat impeded by the shallowness of the harbour, which prevents vessels of large burthen coming up to the quay, except at spring tides.

All the RIVERS which pass through the interior of the county are small. Of these, the *Flurry*, *Stranarn*, *Cully*, and *Creaghan* rise in the county of Armagh, and flow eastward into the bay of Dundalk. *The Fane* has its source in the beautiful lake of Castle-Blayney, in Monaghan, and flowing south to Candleford, turns eastward, and, passing by Ring Castle, Grange, and Clermont, falls into the same bay at Lurgan-Green. *The Lagan Water*, which rises near Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan, enters Louth near Killany, and, having joined the *Glyde*, divides the county into two nearly equal portions, and falls into the sea below Castle-Bellingham. *The Dee* rises near Drumconrath, in Meath county, and, passing through the rich vale of Ardee, meets the *White River* near Poe's-court, and falls into the sea close to the mouth of the Lagan. Several minor streams rise in the interior; they all flow eastward, and contribute much to the fertility of the tracts they irrigate, and to the beauty and freshness of the surrounding scenery. The estuaries of the *Boyne* and of the *Newry Water* form the extreme boundaries of the county to the south and north. The roads are very numerous, well made, and kept in excellent repair; the railways are noticed in the articles on Drogheda and Dundalk.

The REMAINS of ANTIQUITY are extremely various. The Druidical relics at Ballrighan and Carrick-Edmond comprise circles, detached stones, and cairns: there are the remains of a Druidical temple on the plains of

Ballinahatney, near Dundalk; circles and a cromlech on Killin hill; a fine cromlech at Ballymascanlan; and a large cairn on Carrick-Brant. At Ballrighan has been discovered a curious artificial cave; and near Killin hill is the extraordinary fort called *Faghs na ain eighe*, or "the one night's work." The most ancient mounds appear to be the ordinary tumuli, such as are seen between Dundalk and Drogheda; in which latter vicinity is a very celebrated structure, at Grange. Next in date are those encompassed with a deep trench, and generally met with in the neighbourhood of some old castle or place of note; such as those of Castle Guard at Ardee, Greencastle near Castle-Bellingham, and at Killany. Some mounts have a square redoubt, or other works, attached to the main encircling trench; as at Castletown. Besides those above mentioned, the places where camps of different kinds occur are, near Ballinahatney plain; Mount Albani, about two miles from Dundalk: Rosskugh, near Carrick-Brant, on the banks of the Dundugan river; Mount Ash, near Louth; a Danish fort, near Dunleer; another at Castletown, near Dundalk; a round fort at Louth; Castle Ring, near the same place; Faughart, to the north of Dundalk; Mount Bagnal; and a Danish fort near Castle-Bellingham. A fine round tower is still standing at Monasterboice, and part of another at Dromiskin. The number of religious houses that existed in the county is no less than 23: there are still remains of those of Carlingford, where the ruined buildings are very interesting; Faughart, where the vestiges consist of St. Bridget's stone and pillar; Mellifont, the abbey of which place was very sumptuous; and Monasterboice, where are two crosses, one of which, called St. Boyne's, is among the largest, most ancient, and richly decorated in Ireland. Of the numerous ancient castles, there are remains of those of Haynstown (three miles from Dundalk), Miltown, Killincoole, Darver, Carlingford, Castle-Roche, Dungooly, Rood's-town, Ballug (near the northern shore of Dundalk bay), Dunmahan, Glass-Pistol (near Termonfechan), Clonmore, Rath (three miles from Carlingford), Ardee, Termonfechan, Ballrighan (two miles west of Dundalk), and Castletown. All of these, together with the chief modern mansions of the nobility and gentry, are particularly described in their respective parishes. A great number of ornaments of pure gold, swords, spears, axes of bronze, and other relics of antiquity, have been found in various places; and in the summer of 1835 a very large head ornament and fibula of pure gold were found near Monasterboice.

Sir John Birmingham, in reward of his victory over the Scottish army near Dundalk, in the reign of Edward II., was created Earl of Louth; but being shortly after slain in an insurrection of his own people in this county, the title became extinct. In 1541, Henry VIII. created Sir Oliver Plunkett Baron Louth, which title is at present enjoyed by his descendants. Oriel, the ancient name of the district, gives the title of Baron to Viscount Ferrard, of Collon.

LOUTH, a post-town and parish, in the union of DUNDALK, partly in the baronies of ARDEE and UPPER DUNDALK, but chiefly in the barony of LOUTH, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Kingscourt, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 9647 inhabitants, of whom 718 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Knockfergus*, and also *Cluain-Caoin*, was celebrated for an abbey founded by St. Patrick, over which he placed St. Mocteus or Mochtalugh, a Briton, who died at a very advanced age in 534. The monastery became an extensive seat of learning under the superintendence of St. Mocteus and his successors; and it is said that 100 bishops and 300 presbyters, all eminent for learning and piety, were educated in this school. St. Dichull, who became abbot about the commencement of the 8th century, and several of his successors, were styled indifferently abbots or bishops; and the monastery continued to flourish till 830, when it was pillaged by the Danes, by whom the abbey was destroyed in 839, and many of the brethren killed. In 968, while in the possession of the Danes, the abbey was plundered by Muireeartagh, son of Donell, King of Ireland, who slew many of these invaders; and in 1043, this place and the adjacent country were plundered by Andatus O'Ruairc, who was himself soon after slain. In 1075, the town, with all its churches, was destroyed by fire; and in 1133 and 1148 the abbey experienced a similar calamity, from which it never seems to have recovered. Donchad O'Kervaill, Prince of Orgial, and Edan O'Coellaidhe, Bishop of Clogher, who had recently (in 1148) founded the abbey of Knock, jointly erected a PRIORY for Canons Regular, which was subsequently made a sanctuary by Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh: the prior sat as a baron in parliament. The town was destroyed by fire in 1152, 1160, and 1166, when it was also plundered; and in 1242, a grand chapter of the order was held in the priory of Louth by the Archbishop of Armagh, at which were assembled all the abbots and priors of the Canons Regular in the kingdom. Edward Bruce and other leaders of the Scottish army were entertained here, in 1315, by the prior, who was afterwards pardoned by Edward II. on payment of a fine of £40; and in 1488, the prior, who had been concerned in the insurrection of Lambert Simnel, received the king's pardon. John Wile, who had alienated a considerable portion of the revenues of the establishment, and who was prior at the time of the Dissolution, voluntarily resigned his office into the king's hands, and received a pension of £16. 13. 4. for the remainder of his life; the priory, with all its revenues, was granted in the 33rd of Henry VIII. to Sir Oliver Plunkett, ancestor of the present proprietor.

The TOWN is situated on the river Glyde. From a grant made by Henry IV. to the "Bailiff and Commons of the Town of Louth," releasing them from two parts of the chief rents during the minority of Lord D'Arcey, it appears to have had a municipal government prior to 1406. It contains 149 houses; and has a sub-post-office to Ardee, Carrickmacross, and Dundalk. There are six constabulary police stations in the parish; fairs are held every month in the village of Mullacrew, and petty-sessions every alternate Thursday in the town. The PARISH comprises 17,842$\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 2081$\frac{1}{4}$ are in the barony of Ardee, 1654$\frac{1}{2}$ in that of Upper Dundalk, and 14,107 in that of Louth. The land is of very good quality, and principally under tillage, producing abundant crops; the system of agriculture is improved; there is little bog, and not any waste land. The chief seats are, Stephenstown, a handsome mansion in a highly improved demesne of 500

acres, well planted, and watered by the river Fane, which here separates the parish from that of Killincoole; Glyde Farm, the property of Lewis Upton, Esq., a handsome residence in tastefully disposed grounds; and Corderry. There is an extensive flour-mill at Channon Rock; also two corn-mills at the southern extremity of the parish, near Killincoole.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Crown for two presentations, and the Lord Primate for one. The tithe rent-charge is £1491. 1. 4.: the glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £4940. 6., and the glebe comprises 64¾ statute acres of cultivated land, valued at £147. 14. The church is a plain structure, erected about 1807 and enlarged in 1828, by parochial assessment; it has a tower, and has been repaired by a grant of £242 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are three chapels, situated at Louth, Knockbridge, and Stonetown; the two first are spacious edifices. The parochial school, in the town, with an infants' school attached to it, is partly supported by the rector; a school near Glyde Farm, by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, aided by the rector; and one on the demesne of Stephenstown, by the rector. At Louth, Knockbridge, and Stonetown, are national schools; and there is a dispensary for the poor, who, when unable to attend, are visited at their own dwellings.

At *Ardpatrick*, in this parish, a church was founded by St. Patrick, of which no part remains; and at *Knock*, a monastery for Canons Regular, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded in 1148, as already observed, by Donchad O'Kervaill, Prince of Orgial, and Edan Coellaidhe, Bishop of Clogher, who also founded the priory of Louth. Marian O'Gorman, who was abbot in 1167, composed a martyrology in the Irish language, which existed in the time of Colgan and was then in great esteem; the endowment was augmented by Hugh de Ardiz, in 1260, but was yet insufficient for the maintenance of the establishment. The abbot surrendered the monastery, with its revenues, in the 31st of Henry VIII.; and James I., in the 3rd of his reign, granted it to Sir John King, Knight, at the yearly rent of £16. 10. 4.: there are no remains. On the summit of a hill is *Mount Ash*, a curious fort, supposed to be of Danish origin; it consists of an oval mount, the surface of which is depressed and surrounded with a vallum, and around two-thirds of the circumference is a second vallum with a ditch. On the glebe-land is *Fairy Mount*, an abrupt conical eminence surrounded by a high earthen vallum. *Castle-Ring*, near the town, is of similar construction, but more elevated, and has a small stream between the vallum and the counterscarp; on the summit are the foundations of a hexagonal mural fort. The remains of the ancient abbey of Louth, founded by St. Patrick, or rather of the priory subsequently erected on its site, are extensive, but in a very dilapidated state; the cemetery is still a favourite place of interment. Dr. Plunkett, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, who was executed in London for high treason, was for some time resident here.

LOWESGREAN, or ROESGREEN, a village, in the parish of ST. PATRICK'S ROCK, union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Cashel, on the road to Clonmel. Fairs are held on Aug. 2nd, and Oct. 23rd; and one of the Roman Catholic chapels of the district of Cashel is situated here.

LOWEY.—See LAVAY.

LOW ISLAND, county CLARE.—See KILDYSART.

LOWRYSTOWN, county TYRONE.—See BEREGH.

LOWTHERSTOWN.—See IRVINESTOWN.

LUCAN, a post-town and parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Galway and Sligo; containing 1139 inhabitants, of whom 563 are in the town. After the English settlement it appears to have been granted to Richard de Peche, one of the earliest adventurers, and in 1220 was the property of Waryn de Peche, who founded the monastery of St. Catherine, near Leixlip. In the reign of Richard II. it was in the possession of the Rokeby family, and in the 16th century belonged to the Sarsfield family, of whom William, one of the ablest generals, in the service of James II., was by that monarch, after his abdication, created Earl of Lucan. From him it descended by marriage to the ancestor of Colonel G. Vesey, its late proprietor.

The TOWN is beautifully situated in a fertile vale, on the eastern bank of the river Liffey, over which is a handsome stone bridge of one arch, ornamented with balustrades of cast-iron from the Phœnix works, near Dublin. At the side of the bridge is the picturesque glebe of the incumbent. The total number of houses is 106; most of them are well built, and many are fitted up as lodging-houses for the reception of visiters, who, during the summer season, resort to this place to drink the waters, which are found efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, and rheumatic affections. A handsome spa-house has been erected, consisting of a centre and two wings, in one of which is an assembly-room 62 feet long and 32 feet wide, in which concerts and balls are given; the house affords excellent accommodation for families. The mineral spring, from its having a higher temperature than others in the neighbourhood, is called the "Boiling Spring;" the water, on an analysis made in 1822, was found to contain, in two gallons, 70 grains of crystallised carbonate of soda, 20 of carbonate of lime, 1½ of carbonate of magnesia, 2 of silex, 6½ of muriate of soda, and 14 of sulphur. The scenery of the vicinity is beautifully diversified; and its short distance from the metropolis renders the town a place of fashionable resort, and of pleasant occasional residence. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in it, and petty-sessions are held on Tuesdays.

The PARISH, through a portion of which the Royal Canal passes, comprises 1125 statute acres, and is in a high state of cultivation; the soil is fertile, and the crops are abundant. Lucan House is a spacious mansion, situated in a highly embellished demesne, comprising nearly 500 statute acres, extending along the banks of the Liffey; within the grounds is a monument to one of the Sarsfield family, near which are an ancient oratory dedicated to St. John and thickly covered with ivy, and a holy well. Of the other seats the principal are, St. Edmonsbury, a tasteful demesne beautifully situated, and commanding some fine views; Weston Park, finely situated on the Liffey; Woodville; Hermitage; Finstown House; Lucan Abbey, or Canon Brook;

Primrose Hill; Glenwood; Villa; View Mount; Lucan Lodge; and Mount Pleasant. On the river Liffey, and within the grounds of Weston Park, is a salmon-leap, from the Latin name of which "*Saltus*," the barony of Salt derives its name. It consists of a succession of rocky ledges, too extensive to be cleared at one bound, and in passing over it the fish consequently sustain great injury; the stream forms a beautiful cascade, the picturesque effect of which is increased by the richly wooded banks of the river, and the tastefully embellished demesne of Leixlip Castle. An inquest was taken in the reign of Edward II., to ascertain to whom the right to the fish taken here belonged; and another to inquire into the erection of certain weirs, "obstructions to the boats passing to our good city of Dublin with fish and timber." The latter inquest is supposed to refer to a canal which at some very remote period must have been carried along the bank of the Liffey. In excavating the foundation for a mill recently constructed at the salmon-leap, the masonry which formed part of the lock of a canal was discovered; the sill of the lock is still to be seen, and more masonry for the same purpose has been found further down the river. At a later period, a canal appears to have been formed along this line, as far as Castletown, two miles above the salmon-leap; by which, according to tradition, coal was conveyed from Dublin to that place, and of which some remains are still to be seen. The mill is capable of producing from 700 to 800 barrels of flour weekly; the water-wheel is 28 feet in diameter, and, in turning 5 pair of stones, acts with a power equivalent to that of 60 or 70 horses.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Leixlip, to the augmentation of which the rectorial tithes were appropriated by act of William III.: the tithes are included in the amount given for Leixlip. A neat church with a tower and spire was erected in the town in 1823, towards which the First Fruits' Board gave £900 and advanced £1100 on loan; and in the same year a perpetual curacy was instituted here, in the patronage of the incumbent of Leixlip: the stipend of the curate has been augmented with £20 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1823, by aid of a gift of £50 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe contains two acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Palmerstown, Clondalkin, and Lucan; the chapel, a very small edifice, has been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1832. A poor-shop, a lending-library, and a loan fund, have been established; and a dispensary is open to the poor of the neighbourhood.

The vicinity affords some highly interesting specimens of irregular stratification of limestone, which occurs in parallel layers separated by seams of decomposed calpe, dipping uniformly at a small angle to the E. N. E. In a bank on the left side of the Liffey, a few yards only above the bridge, the strata becomes sinuous, forming curvatures of nearly two-thirds of their respective circumferences; and single slabs taken from the disturbed beds have an arched outline, conforming to the general curvature of the strata. At Canon Brook, for many years the residence of the late Mr. Gandon, architect, is a singular cave, discovered by that gentleman; it consists of one principal apartment and two side cells, of smaller dimensions, secured all round with stone, to prevent the walls from falling in: many curious relics of antiquity were found, consisting of celts, pieces of bone curiously inscribed and sculptured, military weapons of copper or bronze, and various others of more recent date. The hill in which these apartments are excavated is about 300 feet above the level of the vale, and is called the Fort Hill, from its being crowned with a fortification, the works of which are still in good preservation. The monastery of St. Catherine (founded by Waryn de Peche in 1220), though its endowment was augmented by subsequent benefactors, was, on account of its poverty, assigned in 1323 to the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin; there are no remains. Opposite to the gate of Lucan House demesne was a very ancient and splendid cross, round the site of which it is still the custom, at Roman Catholic funerals, to bear the corpse previous to interment. Above the modern bridge are some fragments of an older structure, said to have been built in the reign of John. Lucan gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Bingham.

LUDDENBEG, or LUDDON, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAN, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Limerick, on the old road to Cahirconlish; containing 944 inhabitants. It comprises 1954 statute acres of good land, of which about one-half is in tillage: the subStratum consists chiefly of a mixture of basalt and limestone. The parish is in the diocese of Emly; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Southwell, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Cahirconlish. The tithe rent-charge is £93, of which £49. 12. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; at Isertlaurence is a good glebe of 9 acres, and at Luddenbeg is another of 4½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballybricken, and has a small chapel at Bohermore. At the foot of a gentle eminence are the ruins of the church, by some writers called an abbey, on the walls of which are some figures rudely sculptured in bas-relief; and a little to the south stood the castle of Luddenmore, a strong fortress, of which scarcely a vestige can be traced.

LUKESWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of KILBACON, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Waterford to Kilkenny; containing 10 houses and about 50 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Kilmacow, which has its source among the "Welsh mountains," in the vicinity.

LULLIAMORE, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4¾ miles (S. E.) from Edenderry, and on the road from Prosperous to Rathangan; containing 51 inhabitants, and comprising 2656¼ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming the corps of the prebend of Lulliamore, and part of the union of Kilmague or Kilmaogue, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £27. 1. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kildare and Rathangan.

LURGAN, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of SHANKILL, barony of O'NEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, and province of

ULSTER, 13½ miles (N. E.) from Armagh, on the road to Belfast, and 67½ (N.) from Dublin; containing, in 1841, 4677 inhabitants. This place formed part of the territory of the O'Nials, and on the settlement of Ulster was, with the lands of Dowcorran and Ballenemony, together comprising 2500 acres, granted by James I. to William Brownlow, Esq., who erected a handsome house at Dowcorran, and shortly after built the town of Lurgan, in which, in 1619, were 42 houses, all occupied by English families. On the other part of the estate were 45 families; and the colony continued to flourish till the war in 1641, when the town was burned by the insurgents, who converted the church into a garrison, and afterwards demolished it: they also destroyed the mansions of Dowcorran and Ballenemony. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt; but was again destroyed by the army of James II., and its proprietor declared an outlaw. It was, however, restored in 1690, when a patent for a market and fairs was obtained; and soon afterwards an important branch of the linen manufacture was established here, which has continued to flourish till the present time.

The TOWN is situated in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated district, and consists of one spacious street, containing 728 houses substantially built of stone and roofed with slate, many of which are large and handsome. The manufacture of diapers was introduced here by William Waring, Esq., M.P. for Hillsborough during the whole of the reign of Anne; and the Lurgan and Waringstown manufacturers have always been eminent in this branch of the trade. Damasks of superior quality, and cambrics, are made in large quantities, and sold in the market weekly to the amount of from £2500 to £3000; there is scarcely a family in the district that is not more or less connected with the linen trade. Here are two tobacco-manufactories; two ale-breweries; and an extensive distillery, in which 15,000 tons of grain are annually consumed. A facility of intercourse with Belfast is afforded by Lough Neagh, the Ulster railway, and the Lagan navigation; and the trade of the town is progressively increasing. In the excise arrangements Lurgan is within the district of Armagh. Branches of the Belfast, the Northern, and Provincial Banks have been established. The market, on Friday, is abundantly supplied with provisions; and great quantities of linens are sold on the market-days in the brown-linen hall, a spacious building, erected by subscription in 1825. Fairs are held on Aug. 5th and 6th, and Nov. 22nd and 23rd. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; a manorial court is held every three weeks, and petty-sessions every Friday; the quarter-sessions for the county are also held here. The court-house is a large and well-arranged building; and there is a district bridewell, containing seven cells, with day-rooms and airing-yards, and well adapted for classification. The parish church, a handsome edifice with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire; the Roman Catholic parochial chapel, a neat Gothic building; and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and the Society of Friends, are in the town. A mendicity society and a voluntary poor fund have been established, to which the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow contributes £100 per annum. Near the town is Lurgan House, lately rebuilt on an extensive scale, and in the Elizabethan style, with free-stone brought from Scotland; the approach is by a lodge and gateway of the same character, and the demesne, which is very large, is embellished with a profusion of stately timber, and with an artificial lake of 100 acres. There are various other seats in the vicinity, which, with the schools and other institutions, are noticed under the head of SHANKILL. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £450, was completed in 1840, at a cost of £6130, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers.

LURGAN, a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Kells to Cavan; containing, with the post-town of Virginia (which is separately described), 6557 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 11,327¾ statute acres, including 922¾ acres of water, the greater portion of which is in Lough Ramor; 8423 acres are applotted under the Tithe act, and there is a large tract of bog and moor. In 1831, two townlands were separated from this parish, to form part of the district parish, or perpetual cure, of Ballyjamesduff. The living of Lurgan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, united by act of council to the rectory and vicarage of Munterconnaught, together constituting the union of Lurgan, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £175. 1. 9., and the gross tithe of the benefice £286. 1. 9.: the glebe of the union, which comprises 999¼ acres, is valued at £694. 2. per annum. The glebe-house, situated two miles from the church, was erected about 1814, at an expense of £3276. 18., of which £1384. 12. were granted as a loan, and £92. 6. as a gift, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, in the town of Virginia, was erected in 1821, at a cost of £2492. 6., of which £1846. 3. were a loan from the same Board, and the remainder was contributed by the parishioners; having been accidentally burnt in the winter of 1830, it was repaired by subscriptions amounting to £900, contributed chiefly by the bishop and the parishioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, comprising also part of the parish of Loghan in the diocese and county of Meath, and containing the chapels of Lurgan and Maghera.

LURGANBOY, a village, in the parish of KILLASNET, union of MANOR-HAMILTON, half-barony of ROSSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1¼ mile (W. by N.) from Manor-Hamilton, on the road to Sligo; containing 184 inhabitants. This place is most romantically situated in a rich and highly improved tract of country watered by the small river Boonid, which has its winding course through ancient woods and flourishing plantations, with which the surrounding district is embellished. The scenery is singularly picturesque and pleasing, and the view of the distant mountains by which the place is encompassed is strikingly beautiful. The nearest of the group, at a short distance to the south-east of the village, is Benbo, which has an elevation of 1365 feet above the level of the sea, and is of very peculiar conformation. The higher portion is of fine granite, flanked with stratifications of micaceous quartz, and having beneath it hornblende rock, hornblende and mica slate with a profusion of garnets, sienite with green hornblende, and serpentine and green steatite thickly studded with garnets, which are also found in a stream at the base of the mountain.

On the western side, some of the rocks are much decomposed; and red, yellow, blueish white, and black clays are found in great variety: a stream called the Red-Stone River, which flows through the vicinity, is tinged with the dyes of these several clays. The western base of the hill is traversed by a metallic vein containing copper pyrites, formerly wrought on a small scale, and sulphuret of lead; manganese is also found here, and both sandstone and limestone are abundant. The village contains 32 houses. Nearly in the centre was a neat market-house, now converted into a dwelling-house: fairs are held on the 15th of May, and on the 21st of every other month in the year.

LURGAN-GREEN, a town, in the parish of DROMISKIN, union of DUNDALK, barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Dundalk, and 37 (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Belfast; containing 35 houses, and 214 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Fane, and immediately adjoining the beautiful and extensive demesne of Clermont Park. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and fairs are held on July 25th and Nov. 11th.

LUSK, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY EAST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Swords, and on the road from Dublin to Skerries; containing, with the town of Rush (which is separately described), 5961 inhabitants, of whom 872 are in the village of Lusk. This place was chiefly distinguished as the site of a monastery, over which St. Macculin, styled indifferently abbot or bishop, presided till his death in 497. Cassan, a learned scribe, who is called the chronographer of Lusk, died abbot of this monastery in 695; and either in that or the following year, a grand synod was held here by St. Adamnanus, at which all the principal prelates of the kingdom were present. In 825 the abbey was plundered and destroyed, and in 854 was, together with the whole town, consumed by fire: it suffered a similar calamity in 1069; and in 1135 the town and abbey were burned, and the whole country of Fingal wasted, by Donel Mac Murrogh O'Melaghlin, in revenge for the murder of his brother Conor, Prince of Meath. In 1190, a nunnery for sisters of the Aroasian order, which had been founded here at an early period, and subsequently appropriated to the priory of All Saints, Dublin, was removed to Grace Dieu, in this parish, by John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, who placed in it a sisterhood following the rule of St. Augustine, and endowed it with ample possessions, which were confirmed by Pope Celestine in 1196.

The PARISH comprises 16,183½ statute acres, and is divided into three parts, called East, West, and Middle Lusk. The land, with the exception of about 150 acres of sand-hills, is fertile and in good cultivation: 150½ acres are appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin; and there are about 200 acres of common, which is good grazing-land. Here are some quarries of limestone, in which are found beautiful crystals; and of stone of proper quality for building: fullers'-earth is also found in the parish, and at Loughshinny are veins of copper, but no mines have been worked. The principal seats are, Corduff House, at one time occupied by Stanihurst, the historian; Knock Ardmin; Rochestowo; Bettyville; and Kennure Park, belonging to Sir Roger Palmer, Bart. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Dublin, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. At Rogerstown is a quay for landing coal; and from a document dated 1175, prohibiting the illicit exportation of corn, and the departure of any of the retinue of William de Windsor from the port of Lusk, it appears that this place formerly possessed some maritime importance. Fairs are held on May 4th, June 24th, July 25th, and Nov. 25th, chiefly for cattle. Here are a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Swords, a constabulary police station, and a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Swords.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin. The rectory is divided into two portions; one united to the rectories of Ardrie, St. Andrew, and Burgage, together constituting the corps of the precentorship; the other till lately forming part of the union of Ballymore and corps of the treasurership; in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin. The vicarage is in the alternate patronage of the Precentor and the Archbishop, the latter of whom was patron of the now suppressed treasurership. The tithe rent-charge is £739. 1. 6., of which £30 are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the lessee of the precentor, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The lands belonging to the precentorship comprise 986½ statute acres, of which 71 are in Lusk, 154 in Ardee, and 670¾ in Burgage, exclusively of the chanter's orchard and garden in the precincts of the cathedral church, three tenements in St. Patrick's close, and two houses in Bride-street, and four in Dame-street, Dublin; the whole let at an annual rent of £238. 11. 6½, and an annual renewal fine of £83. 1. 6½. The gross value of the precentorship, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £346. 8., and of the vicarage, £120, per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1821; the late Board of First Fruits gave £400, and granted a loan of £400, towards its erection: there are two glebes, comprising together 22 acres. The CHURCH, built on the site and partly with the materials of the ancient abbey, is in the later English style of architecture, with a massive square embattled tower having at three of the angles a slender circular tower, and at the fourth a similar tower of larger dimensions, which is roofless and without battlements. The interior consists of two long aisles, separated by a series of seven pointed arches, now filled up with masonry: the eastern portion of the south aisle is the only part appropriated to divine service; the windows of the remaining portions are nearly all closed up, and the whole of the north aisle is almost in total darkness. There are numerous sepulchral monuments, some of which are very ancient and highly interesting; of these, one of various kinds of marble, in front of the altar in the south aisle, was erected about the close of the 16th century to Sir Christopher Barnewall and his lady, whose effigies in a recumbent posture are well sculptured and elaborately ornamented. In the north aisle is a monument of black marble to James Bermingham, of Ballogh, Esq., bearing his recumbent effigy in chain armour; there is also a tomb curiously sculptured in relief, with an inscription, to Walter Dermot and his lady, which from some obliteration has been by different antiquaries ascribed to the 6th and to the 16th centuries. Near the altar is a piscina, and there are two very ancient fonts; close to the church is the well of St. Mac-

culin, the patron saint. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is a deanery, comprising the districts of Lusk, Rush, Skerries, Ballyboghill, Garristown, Donaghbate, and Portrane. The chapel, a spacious edifice, was erected in 1809, at an expense of £2000, nearly half of which was given by James Dixon, Esq., of Kilmainham, and the remainder raised by subscription; attached to it is a burial-ground.

There are some remains of an ancient church and castle in the demesne of Kennure; and also of the chapel of the convent at Grace Dieu, which, though never extensive, exhibits details of a superior character: at Whitestown are the ruins of an old church dedicated to St. Maur. At Drummanagh and Rush are martello towers; and at the former place likewise the remains of an extensive encampment, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and of the sea. In digging the foundation for the glebe-house, several stone coffins were found, containing human bones.

LUSMAGH, or KILMACUNNA, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Banagher; containing 3643 inhabitants. A Franciscan friary was founded at Cloghan Cantualaig, by O'Madden, early in the fifteenth century; but no particulars have been recorded. The castle of Cloghan, supposed to have been built in the reign of King John, was taken by storm in 1595 by Sir William Russell, lord-deputy, who put forty-six of the garrison to the sword, in consequence of O'Madden, the proprietor, having sent him a taunting refusal to surrender. It is now the property of The O'Moore, whose ancestors have been resident here since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they were banished from the territory of Leix, in Queen's county. The parish is situated on the river Shannon, and on the Lesser Brosna, one of its tributary streams; and comprises $8919\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres. Limestone is found here; and on the banks of the Shannon are flour-mills. Lusmagh is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory being partly appropriate to the see, and partly to the archdeaconry; and the vicarage forming part of the union of Dononaughta, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £78. 4. 8., of which £48. 9. 3. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whom the temporalities of the see are now vested; £10. 7. 9. to the archdeacon; and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms a separate district: a large and handsome chapel has been built at the Cross of Capplevane. Some remains of the church still exist.—See NEWTOWN.

LYNALLY, or LINALLY, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of BALLYCOWAN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from Tullamore, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 2069 inhabitants. A religious house was founded here, it is said by St. Colman, who died in 516: the last notice of its abbots is in 884. The parish comprises 5999 statute acres, of which about 840 are woodland, 4800 arable and pasture, and the remainder bog and waste called "Callow;" the land is in general poor, and agriculture in a rather backward state. The seats are, Charleville Castle, the beautiful residence of Lord Charleville; Screggan; Lynally; Cluna; and Rosse. It is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Fircall. The tithe rent-charge is £75. 5. 9., of which £48. 9. 3. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; there is a glebe of $325\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £445. 4. 7. per annum, but no glebe-house. The church is a plain neat structure, completed in 1832 by aid of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killina; the chapel, at Mucklow, is a plain building of recent erection. The parochial school is supported by subscriptions, including £10 per annum from Mrs. Coote, and an annual allowance from the incumbent; the school-house and an acre of ground are given rent-free by Colonel Bernard. At Screggan Hill are the remains of an intrenchment, said to have been one of Cromwell's.

LYNN, a parish, in the poor-law union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Tyrrel's-Pass; containing 1325 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on Lough Ennel, and bounded on the west by the river Brosna, comprises 5020 statute acres. The soil is fertile, and the land chiefly in pasture; the system of agriculture is much improved, and that portion which is in tillage produces excellent crops; there is very little bog and no waste. Limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes, and there are some quarries of black flagstone of good quality. The principal seats are Larkfield, Vylandstown or Violetstown, Lynn Lodge, Lynn House, Lynnbury, Bloomfield, and Lamancha. Petty-sessions are held at Moylisker. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and part of the union of Moylisker; the tithe rent-charge is £135, and the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land, valued at £46. 3. per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £1055. 18. British, of which £200 Irish were a gift, and £500 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits; the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Mullingar; the chapel is at Gainstown. At Kilronan is a large burial-ground; some slight remains exist of the church at Lynn, and also of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the Swift family; and there are numerous raths in the parish.

LYONS, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Celbridge; containing 379 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Grand Canal, comprises $1634\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which about 160 are woodland, and the remainder divided in nearly equal portions between pasture and tillage. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; there is only a very small portion of waste land. Lyons Castle, the splendid seat of Lord Cloncurry, takes its name from an ancient town and castle which were destroyed in the war of 1641; of the former there are no traces, but of the latter, one of the principal towers is left, which, with the remains of the ancient church, forms an interesting feature in his lordship's demesne. The present structure is a castellated mansion of granite, consisting of a spacious centre connected by semicircular colonnades with a stately pavilion at each extremity. The interior contains many superb apartments, some of which are

beautifully embellished in fresco by Gabrielli, an artist brought from Rome by his lordship for that purpose; and in addition to the numerous antiques and choice works of art with which his lordship's collection is enriched, one of the pavilions is appropriated as a gallery of statuary and sculpture by the first masters, as a study for native artists. The demesne, which is very extensive and tastefully laid out, includes the hill of Castlewarden, on which are the remains of an ancient fortification; and nearly in the centre is a picturesque lake. A constabulary police force is stationed at Lyons. The parish is in the diocese of Kildare, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Kill; the tithe rent-charge is £57. 12. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kill and Lyons; the chapel, a neat plain building, erected in 1810, is embellished with a bronze crucifix $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, given by Pope Pius VII. to Lord Cloncurry, and, together with an elegant font of white marble brought from Rome, presented by his lordship to the chapel.

M

MACDARA, an island, in the parish of Moyrus, poor-law union of Clifden, barony of Ballynahinch, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 15 miles (S.) from Clifden, and on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises about 29 statute acres; and contains the ruins of an ancient stone-roofed church or chapel, which is traditionally said to have been the abode of the patron saint of Connemara.

MACETOWN, a parish, in the union of Dunshaughlin, barony of Skreen, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, and near the road from Ratoath to Navan; containing 374 inhabitants. It comprises $1991\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres; the land is of medium quality. Macetown is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilmessan: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, and the tithe rent-charge is £51, of which £43. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Skryne. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

MACLONEIGH, a parish, in the union of Macroom, barony of West Muskerry, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S.) from Macroom; containing 1622 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Lee, and comprises 3808 statute acres. In some places the soil is deep and loamy, in others inclining to stiff clay, and in others light and friable; about two-thirds of the land are under tillage, and the remainder consists of rough mountain-pasture and bog, of which latter there is a considerable portion near the river. Agriculture is in a very backward state, the old heavy wooden plough being still used; and much of the land is cultivated with the spade. Macloneigh is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Kilmichael: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. The glebe-house, a neat mansion, stands here, on a glebe of 48 acres of good land; the church of the union is in Kilmichael. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilmichael: the chapel, at Toames, is a small neat edifice, erected in 1831. The parochial school is supported by the rector; another school is aided by a bequest of £10 per annum from the late Mrs. Margaret Browne, of Castleview; and there is a national school at Toames, for which a school-house was built in 1833, at an expense of £90. The ruins of the parish church are situated near the glebe-house; it was a spacious edifice nearly 80 feet long, of which the gables and south walls are still nearly entire; the doors and windows are of hewn stone, but of rude construction.

MACOSQUIN, or Camus-juxta-Bann, a parish, in the union and barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Coleraine, on the road to Dublin; containing 6545 inhabitants. The place derived its latter name, which is the more ancient, from the foundation of a monastery at Cambos or Camus, on the river Bann, by St. Comgal, in 580; and the former, by which it is more generally known, from the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary de Fontana or Macosquin, founded in 1172 by the family of O'Cahan. This latter establishment became very celebrated as the resort of numerous pilgrims; continued to flourish till the Dissolution; and was granted in 1609 by James I. to the Irish Society, by whom the church of Macosquin was made parochial.

The parish is chiefly the property of the Richardson family, who hold in perpetuity under the Merchant-Tailors' Company: it is situated on the river Bann, by which it is bounded on the east; and comprises $17,804\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which $65\frac{3}{4}$ are in the river. The land is generally not of very good quality; there are extensive tracts of bog and mountain, which might be brought into cultivation at a moderate expense. Basaltic stone of excellent quality for building is scattered over the parish, and is quarried for that purpose and for mending the roads; granite, porphyry, and clay-slate are found in the channels of several of the numerous rivulets; and iron-ore is also very abundant, especially in the townland of Drumcroon, but the mines have never been worked in consequence of the high price of coal. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, most of them surrounded with extensive and thriving plantations, which form a conspicuous and interesting feature in a district generally destitute of timber. Of these, the principal are Somerset, Greenfield, Ardverness, Drumcroon, Dromore, Ballyness, Castleroe, and Camus House. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on to a very great extent, especially in the finer fabrics, and there were until recently four large bleach-greens capable of finishing 60,000 pieces annually, all of which were in full operation; but the trade has so much declined, that one only is now kept partially at work. The salmon-fishery first granted to Sir Arthur Chichester in 1605, and afterwards to the Irish Society, is situated at a place called "the Cutts:" the tide flows up, but the river Bann, though navigable here, is unavailable to the benefit of the parish; the navigation being prevented by fords, and by the "Cutts" about a mile from the bridge of Coleraine. The courts leet and baron attached to the manor have not been held

for some time; the jurisdiction of the court of Coleraine extends over this parish, and all pleas are now referred to it.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop, but the advowson is claimed by the Irish Society; the tithe rent-charge is £450. The glebe-house was built about 80 years since at an expense of £738. 9.; the glebes comprise 250 Cunningham acres, valued at £250 per annum. The church, a very spacious structure, was new-roofed and repaired in 1826, at an expense of £500; and has since been enlarged, at a cost of £200. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killowen or Coleraine: there are places of worship for Presbyterians at Englishtown and Crossgare; also one for Covenanters at Ringrash. The small remains of the monastery founded by St. Comgal were taken down, to build a wall round the burial-ground: among them was a very ancient stone cross, having four compartments, in each of which were three of the Apostles sculptured in high relief, and profusely ornamented with scrolls and wreaths; it was removed from its socket, and now forms a gate-pillar in the wall. There was also an ancient font, to which, previously to the removal of the cross, the people resorted in great numbers. Several stone and bronze celts have been found chiefly in the bogs; also fossilized tubs of butter, one of which, weighing 22 lb., is preserved at Drumcroon. There are five forts, and several artificial caves, one of which, at Ballywilliam, contains five apartments. There are also several strong chalybeate springs in the parish, of which those at Drumcroon and Greenfield contain iron, sulphur, and magnesia in solution, with a considerable portion of carbonic-acid gas.

MACRONY, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilworth, on the road to Lismore; containing 3406 inhabitants. It comprises 8371 statute acres: the land, though in general of an inferior quality, is chiefly under tillage, a large portion of the mountain waste having been lately brought into cultivation; there is a small portion of bog. Limestone raised in the adjoining parish is generally burnt for manure, and slate was formerly worked in the vicinity. The river Araglyn, which separates this parish from Leitrim, winds through a vale covered on both sides with a dense wood of oak, chiefly planted by W. C. Collis, Esq. At the head of the vale, at a place called The Furnace, iron-ore was worked to a great extent, and smelted on the spot; but the timber becoming too valuable for fuel, the works were discontinued about 80 years since. There are two small corn-mills on the river, employed in grinding oats. Near The Furnace, where the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford meet, is a station of the constabulary police, supported at the joint expense of the three counties. Castle Cooke, a seat, is beautifully situated on the Araglyn, in the midst of extensive and valuable plantations. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Messrs. E. & B. Norcott, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilworth; the tithe rent-charge is £345, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union of Kilworth, and has a chapel.

MACROOM, or MACROMP, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 24 miles (W. by N.) from Cork, and 145 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 7227 inhabitants, of whom 4794 are in the town. This place is said to have derived its name, signifying in the Irish language "a crooked oak," from a large oak-tree that formerly grew in the market-square. It appears to owe its origin to the erection of a castle, which, according to Sir Richard Cox, was built in the reign of John by the family of the Carews. This castle subsequently became the property of the M'Cartys, and was repaired and beautified by Teigue M'Carty, who died here in 1565. It was taken in 1602, after a long siege, by Sir Charles Wilmot, just as he was about to draw off his forces to Cork agreeably to the orders of the Lord-President, who was apprehensive that its owner Dermot M'Carty, having made his escape from him, would attempt to cut off the retreat of the besieging army. On this occasion the garrison were compelled to abandon the fortress by the breaking out of an accidental fire, which raged so furiously as to threaten its destruction; and the English forces rushing in, extinguished the flames, and, leaving a garrison for its defence, marched directly to Cork. In 1650, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross assembled an army of 4000 foot and 300 horse from the western part of the county, to relieve Clonmel, at that time besieged by Cromwell; but on the approach of Lord Broghill with 2000 of the parliamentarian cavalry, the bishop set fire to the castle, and concentrated his forces in the park, where, being attacked by Lord Broghill, they were defeated, and their leader taken prisoner. Ireton, being soon afterwards made president of Munster, despatched a party of his forces from Kilkenny to this place, who burned both the castle and the town. In 1691, the garrison was severely pressed by a body of native troops in the service of James II.; but on the approach of Major Kirk with 300 dragoons, they abandoned the siege, and retreated with considerable loss.

MACROOM, some years since, was the joint property of the Earl of Bandon and the late Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., and received comparatively little improvement; but after it became the sole property of the latter gentleman, considerable progress was made in improving its appearance and the condition of its inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a healthy open vale surrounded by hills of moderate elevation, and enlivened and fertilised by the winding course of the river Sullane, near which the town is built: there is an old bridge of nine arches adjoining the castle; and about half a mile below it, where the Sullane receives the waters of the Lany, is another stone bridge of nine arches, about a mile to the east of which the stream discharges itself into the river Lee. The approaches on every side are through long lines of cabins, of which those to the west of the old bridge have been rebuilt in a neat and comfortable style, and roofed with slate. The place consists of one street, nearly a mile in length, and towards the western extremity having a wider space, in which is a newly erected market-house, forming one side of a square, the opposite side of which is occupied by the hotel and the castle gateway: the inhabitants are supplied with water from the river. Though troops are often stationed here, there is no barrack: the proprietor

of the town has offered to government a sufficient quantity of ground, rent-free, for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the troops. There are no fixed sources of public amusement; but the town is frequently enlivened by the lovers of field sports and steeple-chaces, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated.

Two flour-mills and two tanyards are at present in operation; and there were formerly a distillery and salt-works, which have been discontinued. The principal trade is in corn, which is brought into the town daily by the farmers, and purchased on account of the Cork merchants; the quantity sold during a recent year exceeded 39,000 barrels. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Cork. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with butchers' meat, vegetables, and provisions at a moderate price; and from January till May there is a weekly market for pigs, many of which are slaughtered here and afterwards sent to Cork. From May till the end of the year, monthly cattle-fairs are held, those of May and Dec. on the 14th, and the others on the 12th. Here is a chief constabulary police force, for whose accommodation a handsome barrack has been built. A manorial court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £2 is held every third week before the seneschal, the jurisdiction of which is very extensive, comprehending several parishes in addition to that of Macroom. The quarter-sessions for the West Riding of the county are held here in December, and the petty-sessions for this division of the barony of Muskerry, on alternate Tuesdays. The court-house is a neat building of hewn limestone, ornamented with a cornice and pediment supported by two broad pilasters, between which is a Venetian window; and connected with it is a bridewell.

The PARISH comprises 12,667 statute acres. About four-fifths are under tillage, the remainder being rough mountain pasture and bog; the system of agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement; there is little waste land except the rocky parts of the mountains, and the bog affords an ample supply of fuel. Here are quarries of clay-slate, which is used for building. In the mountains of Muskerry-More, consisting principally of schistose rock, and forming a detached portion of the parish, are several thin strata of freestone of very white colour and good quality; and in a rivulet on the south side is a thin seam of coal, which dips very rapidly. The scenery is richly diversified, and in many parts beautifully picturesque; and there are several gentlemen's seats in the parish. Of these, the principal is *Macroom Castle*, the residence of the late Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., who converted the ancient castle into an elegant modern mansion, in which the old towers are so perfectly incorporated as to be scarcely distinguishable from the rest of the building. During the alterations, a 32-lb. cannon-ball was taken out of the walls. More recently, an additional tower and range of buildings have been erected at the rear, and many improvements have been made. The mansion is a spacious quadrangular structure with embattled parapets, and richly mantled with ivy, on the side fronting the demesne, which is bounded on the north by the river Sullane and extends over a beautifully wooded ridge to the south and west, including a spacious deer-park. The present owner is the Hon. William H. White Hedges, second son of the Earl of Bantry, and nephew of the late Mr. Hedges Eyre. *Mount-Massey* occupies a conspicuous site above the northern bank of the Sullane, and is encircled with a grove of fir-trees. *Rockborough* is pleasantly situated in a retired spot, about two miles to the west of the town, and is distinguished for the beauty and variety of its scenery, in which wood and water, barren rock and verdant hill, are pleasingly combined. *Sandy-Hill* is also pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the castle and its wooded demesne. *Coolcawer*, a handsome mansion with stone pillars, recently built, is about a mile and a half to the south-east of the town, and is embosomed in a richly wooded demesne. *Firville*, a lately erected mansion, is romantically situated at the extremity of a picturesque glen, on the northern bank of the Sullane, near its confluence with the Lany; and *Coolehane*, also recently erected, is on the same bank of the river, but at a greater distance from its confluence. *Codrum House*, and *Codrum*, are also in the parish.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £360, and there are six acres of glebe. A handsome rectory-house was built in 1840, by the Rev. W. Halloran, then incumbent, at a cost of £800; it is prettily situated in a field to the north of the church, and commands a fine view of the river, and the castle and demesne. The church, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, in 1824, is a small edifice in the later English style, with an enriched porch, and is attached to the tower of the ancient structure; it is situated at the western extremity of the town, opposite to the castle, and close adjoining the bridge. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of the parish of Ahinagh: the chapel here is a handsome edifice, with a square embattled tower strengthened with buttresses and crowned with pinnacles; and there is also a chapel at Ahinagh. Male and female scriptural schools are supported by the Hon. W. H. White Hedges, and the rector; and a school held in the chapel-yard is aided by the National Board. The town is the centre of a large dispensary district, to which are attached two physicians and an apothecary: the dispensary is managed by a committee, treasurer, and secretary; is supported by subscription and presentments; and is of great advantage to the poor. A fever hospital is now in course of erection, to contain 40 beds and all suitable conveniences; the estimated cost is £650. There is also a charitable loan-fund society, in connexion with the Dublin Loan-Fund Board; it has been four years in operation, and is of great benefit in promoting industry and order among the poorer inhabitants. The union workhouse is near the west entrance to the town, on a site of six acres purchased for £500; it was completed in 1841, at a cost of about £7000, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

On the lands of Codrum, about half a mile to the west of the town, is a large stone of clay-slate, inscrted in a wall on the road side, with the following inscription still legible: D.E.O.C. 1686, H.F. FECIT.; implying that Donald, Earl of Clancarty, caused the wall to be erected. On the same lands are the remains of an encampment, in which is a spacious subterranean cavern, the extent of which has not been ascertained; pieces of iron and other metal, much corroded, and apparently

portions of ancient military weapons, have frequently been found here; the entrance has been closed up, to prevent accidents to the cattle. There are two chalybeate springs, one on the lands of Ballyvirane, and the other, recently discovered, on the lands of Cooleanne; the water is similar in its properties to that of Leamington; they are both much used, and have been found efficacious in scrofulous and leprous diseases. Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral, and father of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in America, was born at Macroom Castle.

MACULLY, or MUCKALEE, a parish, partly in the barony of IVERK, but chiefly in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Knocktopher; containing 651 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2712 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Kilculliheen: the tithe rent-charge is £79. 10. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Slieraugh.

MAGAUNAGH, or MOYGAWNA, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. W.) from Killala, and on the road from Crossmoliua to Ballycastle; containing 2107 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awenmore, and comprises 20,269 statute acres; the land is light, and partly under tillage, with some pasture, and great quantities of bog and mountain: limestone abounds. The principal seats are Belleville, Gleumore, and Stonehall. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Crossmolina; the rectory is partly appropriate to the precentorship of Killala, and partly to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £82. 10. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is small, and in bad repair.

MAGHAREE ISLANDS.—See KILLEINY.

MAGHERA, a parish, in the union of KILKEEL, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Castlewellan, and on the road from Bryansford to Downpatrick; containing 1505 inhabitants, of whom 166 are in the village. This parish, which is bounded on the east by a branch of the inner bay of Dundrum, comprises 3214¼ statute acres. The soil is various; in some parts extremely fertile, and in others sandy, with detached portions of marsh and bog: the marshy grounds afford good pasture. The principal seats are Tollymore and Church Hill, both handsome residences. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., of which £97. 10. are payable to the see, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe comprises 19¼ statute acres, valued at £36 per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £900 in 1825, is a small neat edifice, about a quarter of a mile from the village. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bryansford, or Lower Kilcoo. The parochial school was founded in 1826, by the late J. Keowen, Esq., who built the school-house on the glebe, and endowed it with £5 per annum; at Tollymore is a neat school-house, built by Mrs. Keowen. Near the church are the ruins of the ancient church, of which the western gable and south wall remain; the beautiful Norman arch at the western entrance is in good preservation; the windows in the south wall are narrow, and of elegant design. Near the new church, also, are the remains of an ancient round tower, the upper part of which, from the height of 20 feet above the base, was thrown down by a storm in 1704, and lay in an unbroken column on the ground; the doorway, in that portion which is still erect, is towards the east, and 7 feet from the ground. About a mile from the church are the remains of a large cromlech, the table-stone of which is supported on three upright pillars; in a narrow lane to the west is an upright stone 13 feet high and having 5 sides; while in an adjoining field is a block of granite capped with a conical stone of greywacke.

MAGHERA, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (S.) from Coleraine, and 102 (N.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Coleraine; containing 14,511 inhabitants, of whom 1123 are in the town. This place is evidently of great antiquity; and though there is no precise account of the original foundation of an abbey for Canons Regular, said to have been established here at a very early period, yet it is certain that the ancient see of Ardstra or Ardsrath was removed, in 597, to this town, which continued to be the seat of the diocese till 1158, when it was united to the see of Derry, and the cathedral church established in that city. The town appears to have declined rapidly in importance after that period; and few events of historical interest occur, except occasional depredations during the insurrections of the O'Nials (to whom the surrounding territory belonged) and in the war of 1641, during which it was burned by the insurgents under Macdonnell. In 1688, the town, which had scarcely recovered from its former devastation, was assaulted by the Irish adherents of James II., and the inhabitants were compelled to abandon their houses, and seek refuge in the city of Derry. During the disturbances of 1798 it enjoyed comparative tranquillity, and it has since been gradually increasing in extent and importance.

It consists of one long and spacious street, from which several smaller streets branch off; and contains 201 houses, most of which are modern buildings of stone, roofed with slate, and of handsome appearance: the town is a great thoroughfare, and is amply supplied with excellent water. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and in the linen manufacture, which is extensively carried on in the parish; and at Upperland is a bleach-green, where about 8000 pieces are annually finished for the English and American markets: there are also numerous corn and flax mills on the different streams, of which the Moyola forms part of the southern boundary of the parish. The general market, on Tuesday, is amply supplied with all kinds of provisions; a market is also held on Friday, chiefly for grain; and there are fairs on the last Tuesday in every month, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. The market-house, the property of A. Clarke, Esq., of Upperland, is a large neat building, erected in 1833, on a rising ground in the centre of the town; and over it is a spacious room in which petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays, and a manorial court monthly, in which debts under 40*s.* are recoverable.

The PARISH comprises 24,791¼ statute acres, the greater portion good arable and pasture land; there is some of inferior quality, and a large tract of waste and bog. The mountain district is very extensive, and abounds with grouse and every other kind of game. The system of agriculture is improved, and the highlands afford excellent pasturage for cattle: the vale of the Moyola, and the vicinity of the town, are extremely productive; and in the bogs are several fertile spots, called by the country people "islands," which are in a good state of cultivation. Limestone, found on the estate of the Mercers' Company, is extensively quarried, and is productive of great benefit to the neighbourhood. On the plantation of Ulster, the lands of the ancient see of Maghera were confirmed to the Bishop of Derry, and other parts of the parish were assigned by James I. to the Mercers', Vintners', Salters', and Drapers' Companies of London, who still retain possession of their manors. The principal seats are Maghera House, Fairview, Rowens Gift, Upperland, and Clover Hill.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £761. 10. 9. The glebe-house was built in 1825, at an expense of £3077. 6., of which £1278. 2. were a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 907¾ acres, valued at £651. 10. per annum. The church, a neat edifice of stone with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, towards which the same Board granted a loan of £1363. 6., was erected in 1819; the east window is embellished with stained glass, presented by the lady of the late Bishop Knox. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Killelagh and part of that of Termoneeny; the chapel at Lamny is a plain modern edifice, and there is also a chapel at Fallagloon, a handsome building with a campanile turret and a bell. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial schools, held in a large building near the church, erected in 1821 at an expense of £400, of which £100 were a parliamentary grant and £125 were given by the Mercers' Company, are supported by the rector; a school at Swattragh is aided by the Mercers' Company, and one at Craigadick by Mr. Clarke. There are also 15 private schools, in which are about 550 children; and three Sunday schools. A voluntary poor fund and a dispensary have been established.

The ruins of the old church are highly interesting, and some portions bear marks of very remote antiquity: over the west entrance is a representation of the Crucifixion, rudely sculptured in high relief, with ten of the Apostles; and in the churchyard are the tomb and pillar of Leuri, the patron saint, whose grave was opened some years since, when a silver crucifix was found in it, which was carefully replaced. About three miles from the town is *Doon Glady*, a very large and perfect rath, which gives name to one of the townlands; it is encompassed with treble walls and a trench. There are several other raths and forts in the parish. Numerous celts, swords, spear-heads, and ornaments of bronze and brass, have been found in the parish and vicinity, and are in the possession of the rector. Some remains exist of ancient iron-works, established at Drumconready in the reign of Charles I., and destroyed in 1641; they consist of the foundations of the buildings, and heaps of half-smelted ore and charcoal.

MAGHERACLOONY, a parish, in the union of BAILIEBOROUGH, barony of FARNEY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Kingscourt; on the confines of the counties of Louth, Cavan, and Meath, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 9012 inhabitants. On the verge of this parish, at the ford of Bellahoo, a battle was fought in 1539, between the Lord Grey, and O'Nial and O'Donell; at the same spot one was also fought by General Ireton. The parish comprises 14,952 statute acres (including 336½ under water) principally good arable and pasture land; there are a few detached bogs, and some extensive plantations, but scarcely any waste land. Of late years, the land has been much improved by draining and the large quantity of lime used as manure: limestone is abundant in the southern part; coal of indifferent quality is also found. A branch of the river Leggan bounds the parish for about four miles on the south-west: the principal lakes are those of Fea, Feo, Rahans, and Graghlone, besides which there are some smaller. The seats are, Lough-Fea Castle, the residence of the Shirley family, a spacious and handsome structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated in a richly planted demesne including Lough Fea within its limits; Derry; and Coolderry.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Colonel Moore, and the tithe rent-charge is £937. 10., of which £515 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, erected in 1816, cost £941. 10. 9¼., of which £323. 1. were a gift, and £415. 7. a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church is a neat structure, built in 1835, at an expense of £738. 9., being a loan from the same Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Rocks and Corlan: the latter, a spacious oblong structure, 90 feet by 40, was erected in 1825, and has a burial-ground attached; the site was given by E. J. Shirley, Esq., who contributed £25 towards the building. The parochial school-house is a good slated building, erected at an expense of £150, part of which was a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish, in the poor-law unions of ENNISKILLEN and LOWTHERSTOWN, partly in the barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and partly in the barony of LURG, but chiefly in that of TYRKENNEDY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Eniskillen, on the road to Omagh; containing 5202 inhabitants. The parish extends from north to south nearly five miles, and the same from east to west; and comprises 10,452¾ statute acres, of which 343¾ are in the barony of Omagh, and 170¼ in Lurg: 71 are water. About 50 acres are woodland, 1500 waste and bog, and the remainder of the land good arable and pasture; the soil is fertile, the system of agriculture improved, and there is a due supply of peat for fuel. The principal seats are Jamestown and Crocknacrieve. A large fair, chiefly for horses, is held on Feb. 12th at Ballinamallard, where is a receiving-house

for letters in connexion with Enniskillen and Omagh. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £246. 8. 4. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 300 acres, valued at £176 per annum. The church was recently built, partly by subscription, but chiefly at the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Whitehall, or Derryvullen; the chapel is a small thatched building. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive-Wesleyan Methodists, in connexion with the Established Church. About 600 children are taught in the parochial and six other public schools; and there are five private schools, in which are about 200 children; two Sunday schools; and a dispensary.

MAGHERACULMONY, a parish, in the union of Lowtherstown, barony of Lurg, county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, on the road from Ballyshannon to Omagh; containing, with the post-town of Kesh, 7021 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Lough Erne, and comprises, including islands, 18,577 statute acres, of which 3843¾ are in Lower Lough Erne. With the exception of about 1500 acres of mountain or Turbary, the land is of good quality: it is chiefly in pasture; that portion of it which is under tillage produces fair crops, and the system of agriculture is improving. There are some quarries of excellent limestone, worked for agricultural purposes, and also of freestone of good quality, raised for building; coal is found in the parish, but not worked. Fairs are held at Ederney and Kesh, *which see;* and petty-sessions are also held at the latter place, on alternate Mondays. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £191. 5. The glebe-house was built in 1780, at an expense of £808. 4.; the glebe comprises 374 acres valued at £326, and 46 acres in the possession of the incumbent, valued at £69 per annum. The church, a plain neat building, was repaired, and enlarged by the addition of a gallery, in 1825, at an expense of £276. 18., for which a loan was granted from the Consolidated Fund. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with the exception of three townlands, forms part of the district of Drumkeeran. In the deer-park of Colonel Archdall are the ruins of some monastic buildings; there are also remains of Crevenish Castle, near which is a strongly impregnated sulphuric spring, the water of which is similar to that of Harrogate.

MAGHERADROLL, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Iveagh, but chiefly in that of Kinelarty, union of Downpatrick, county of Down, and province of Ulster, on the road from Dromore to Saintfield; containing, with the post-town of Ballinahinch (which is separately described), 7601 inhabitants. This parish comprises 12,552 statute acres, of which 628⅕ are in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and the remainder in Kinelarty: 176¾ acres are water, and of the remainder, about two-thirds are land of the richest quality and in the highest state of cultivation; the other portion, though inferior, is still fertile, and there is scarcely any waste land. Slate of excellent quality is found in the townland of Ballymacarne, but not worked. Nearly in the centre of the parish is Montalto, formerly the seat of the Earl of Moira, by whom it was built; the mansion is spacious, and the demesne extensive. During the disturbances of 1798, a party of insurgents took up a position in the park, from which they were driven by the king's forces with great loss. The weaving of linen, cotton, and muslin, is carried on extensively; and there are two large bleach-greens in the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £581. 7. 9., of which £150 are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the bishop. The glebe-house, towards which the Board of First Fruits granted a gift of £400 and a loan of £400, in 1817, is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises 42 acres valued at £86 per annum, and some gardens let to labourers at £5 per annum. The church, built in 1830 at an expense of £850 advanced on loan by the same Board, is a neat edifice with a tower and spire, and is situated close to the town of Ballinahinch. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunmore, or Maghera-Hamlet; the chapel, at Ballinahinch, is a large and handsome edifice. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The late S. M. Johnstone, Esq., bequeathed one-third of the profits of a work entitled *The Medley*, published in 1802, amounting to about £4. 3. 4. per annum, which sum is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. There are some remains of the ancient church, about a mile from the town, with a large cemetery in which are interred several of the powerful family of the Magennises, of Kilwarlin.

MAGHERAFELT, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 30 miles (S. E. by E.) from Londonderry, and 96 (N. N.W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Coleraine; containing, with part of the post-town of Castle-Dawson, (which is separately described), 7649 inhabitants, of whom 1560 are in the town of Magherafelt. This place suffered materially in the war of 1641; the town was plundered by the insurgents, who destroyed the church, put many of the inhabitants to death, and carried off several of the more wealthy with a view to obtain money for their ransom. In 1688 the town was again plundered, but on the approach of the assailants, the inhabitants took refuge in the Carntogher mountains, and subsequently found an asylum in Derry; on this occasion the church, having been appropriated by the enemy as a barrack, was preserved. The town, which is large and well built, consists of a spacious square, from which four principal streets diverge at the angles, and from these branch off several smaller streets in various directions; the total number of houses is 255, most of which are of stone and roofed with slate. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively by the Messrs. Walker, who employ more than 1000 persons in weaving at their own houses, and nearly 100 on the premises in preparing the yarn and warps; the manufacture is rapidly increasing. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Coleraine. Branches of the Belfast and Northern Banks have been established. The principal market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions; great quantities of pork, butter, and flax, are exposed for sale. There are also very extensive markets on the second Thursday in every month, called

the "Big markets," for linen and yarn, which are sold to the amount of £33,000 annually; a market on Monday for barley and oats; and on Wednesday for wheat. Fairs, which are among the largest in the county, are held on the last Thursday in every month, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a plain square building of hewn basalt, situated in the centre of the square; in the upper part are rooms for transacting public business. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here four times in the year, and petty-sessions on alternate Wednesdays; a manorial court is held monthly by the seneschal of the Salters' Company, for the recovery of debts under £2. There is a constabulary police station. The court-house is a commodious edifice, adjoining which is the bridewell, containing four cells, two day-rooms, and two yards.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Moyola, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 8290¼ statute acres; the greater portion is very productive land, and the system of agriculture is improved. The principal substratum is basalt, which, in the townland of Polepatrick, has a columnar tendency; limestone of good quality is abundant. The seats are Millbrook, Glenbrook, and Prospect. Considerable improvements are contemplated, tending greatly to promote the prosperity of the district. The lands immediately around it belong to the Salters' Company, and are at present leased for a limited term of years to the Marquess of Londonderry and Sir R. Bateson, Bart.: other lands, in the manor of Maghera, belong to the see of Derry; some, in the manor of Moneymore, to the Drapers' Company; some, in the manor of Bellaghy, to the Vintners' Company; and the manor of Castle-Dawson to the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson. The Dublin and Coleraine Junction railway will pass close to the town, and have a station here.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £337. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1787, at an expense of £574. 18., of which £92. 6. were a gift, and the remainder a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits; the present incumbent has much improved it, and his immediate predecessor repaired it at a cost of £440: the glebe comprises 403*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.* statute measure, valued at £270 per annum. The church, situated in the town, is a handsome edifice built in 1664, enlarged by the addition of a north aisle in 1718, and ornamented with a tower and spire in 1790; it has been repaired by a grant of £121 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also parts of the parishes of Woods-Chapel, Desertlyn, and Ballyscullion; the chapel is at Aghagaskin, about a mile from the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded here by Hugh Rainey, Esq., who, in 1710, erected a school-house, and bequeathed money to purchase an estate for its endowment; the estate was afterwards sold under an act of parliament, subject to an annual payment of £175 Irish currency, with which the school is endowed. It is under the patronage and direction of the Lord Primate, and John Ash Reiny, Esq., who resides at the school; 14 boys are clothed, boarded, and educated for three years, and afterwards placed out as apprentices with a premium. The parochial schools are supported by the rector, the Marquess of Londonderry, and Sir Robert Bateson; and a female work-school by the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Bateson, by whom the school-house was built. A new and handsome parochial school-house has been built by subscription; and at Castle-Dawson, also, a new school-house has been erected: the late incumbent, the Rev. T. A. Vesey, contributed for these objects £100. A dispensary and a Ladies' Clothing Society have been established in the town. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres given at a nominal rent by the Salters' Company, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6600, and is constructed to receive 900 paupers. There are several forts in the parish, but none entitled to particular notice.

MAGHERAGALL, or MARAGALL, a parish, in the union of LISBURN, barony of UPPER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Lisburn; on the road from Hillsborough to Antrim, and close by the Lagan canal; containing 3439 inhabitants. During the war of 1641, this place was the rendezvous of the insurgent forces, consisting of 8000 men, under Sir Phelim O'Nial and Sir Con Magennis, previous to their attack on Lisburn; whence, after their defeat, they returned to Brook Hill, in this parish, then the seat of Sir G. Rawdon, which they burned to the ground, as well as the church; slaughtering many of the inhabitants of Ballyclough and its vicinity. The parish comprises 6555½ statute acres, principally in tillage; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved. In the lower parts the land is generally good, and produces excellent crops; but in the upper part it is inferior. It is stated that the first application of lime, as manure, in the county, took place here, in 1740, at Brook-Hill. There are about 50 acres of bog, but no waste land. Limestone for building and agricultural purposes is abundant, and very good; basalt is also found. The weaving of linen and cotton is carried on for the Lisburn market, and for the manufacturers of Belfast. The principal seats are, Brook-Hill, the residence of the Watson family, in whose demesne a small river disappears, and, after passing under the hill, re-appears; and Springfield.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see of Down. The tithe rent-charge is £225, of which £150 are paid to the bishop, and £75 to the vicar, who also receives £46. 4. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund: there is no glebe-house or glebe. The church was rebuilt in 1830, by a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits; it is a neat edifice, with a large tower. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school-house was built in 1826, chiefly at the expense of the Marquess of Hertford. Remains of the old church, which was destroyed in the civil war, exist near Brook-Hill, and have been converted into a stable: many human bones have been turned up by the plough; and silver and copper coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., have been found on the estate of Mr. Watson, and are in his possession. In the plantations are two circular forts, in a perfect state, the smaller appearing to have been an outpost to

the larger. Opposite to these are several large stones, the remains of a cromlech, here called the Giant's Cave; on ploughing the ground near which, in 1837, several urns were found, curiously engraved, and containing human bones. The late Commodore Watson was proprietor of Brook-Hill, and resided here for a short period before his return to India, where he died of his wounds.

MAGHERA-HAMLET, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of KINELARTY, union of DOWNPATRICK, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Ballinahinch, and on the road from Dundrum to Dromore. This district, formerly called Templemoile, is situated within a mile of the Ballinahinch baths, and comprises 1844 statute acres; 753 are mountainous, and of the remainder, which is poor light land, a small portion is rocky pasture: the system of agriculture is improving. There are quarries of stone, which is raised chiefly for building and for the roads. Part of the Slieve-Croob mountain is within the district; and in it is the source of the river Lagan, which, after flowing by Dromore and Lisburn, discharges itself into Belfast lough. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dromore, and at present in the patronage of the Prebendary of Dromaragh; but on the removal or death of the prebendary the patronage will be in the bishop: the stipend arises from the tithe of 1200 acres applotted under the act, amounting to £56. 5., and an augmentation of £23. 2. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £450 and granted a loan of £50, was built in 1830; the glebe comprises 7 acres, bought by the same Board from Colonel Forde for £450, and subject to a rent of £7. 7. The church, which has a small square tower, is situated at the extremity of the district, with a view to accommodate the visiters of Ballinahinch spa; it was erected at a cost of £500, wholly defrayed by the Board of First Fruits, in 1814, but is too small for the congregation. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended, on the next avoidance of the prebend of Dromaragh, that the townlands now forming the perpetual curacy be separated from the prebend, and formed into a distinct benefice. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Magheradroll and Anahilt, and called sometimes the union of Dunmore; in which are two chapels, one at Dunmore, in this district, and one at Ballinahinch, in that of Magheradroll. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In the townland of Drumkeera is an extensive deer-park, the property of Colonel Forde, encompassed by a wall. At Dunmore is an old burial-ground, with the remains of a religious building.

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, a parish, in the poor-law union of LURGAN, partly in the barony of O'NEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Moira; on the river Lagan, and at the junction of the roads from Armagh to Belfast, from Moira to Lurgan, and from Banbridge to Antrim; containing 5476 inhabitants, of whom 342 are in the village. Here stood the monastery of Linn Huachuille (one townland in the parish being yet called by that name), the remains of which are by some thought to be the massive walls on the north side of the churchyard; it was founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmoc, who died in 699. The ancient palace of the bishops of Dromore was close to the village, on the site now occupied by the parochial school; the last prelate who resided in it was Bishop Marley. The parish contains, according to the Ordnance survey, 8293½ statute acres, of which 486¼ are in the county of Armagh, and the remainder in the county of Down. The lands are all in tillage, with the exception of a portion of meadow: the system of agriculture is improved. Here are extensive quarries of limestone, and several kilns, from which lime is sent into the counties of Antrim, Armagh, and Down; this being the western termination of the great limestone formation that rises near the Giant's Causeway. There are also good quarries of basalt much used in building, which dresses easily under the tool; and coal and freestone are found in the parish, but neither has been extensively worked. A new line of road has been formed hence to Lurgan, a distance of 2½ miles, and an excavation made through the village. An extensive establishment at Springfield, for the manufacture of cambrics, affords employment for 250 persons; and at Milltown, a bleach-green annually finishes upwards of 10,000 pieces for the English market. The principal seats are Grace Hall, Drumnabreze, Newforge, Springfield, Edenmore, and Kircassock.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, forming the corps of the precentorship of Dromore, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £339. 16., exclusively of a moiety of the tithe of four townlands in the parish of Donaghcloney; the gross value of the precentorship, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £684. 17. There is an excellent glebe-house, on a glebe of 66 acres valued at £138. 12. per annum. The old church, an ancient edifice having a tower and low spire, was long used as the cathedral of Dromore: a very handsome new church, capable of accommodating 600 persons, was opened for divine service on the 4th of May, 1845. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish, Moira, and Aghalee, form the district of Moira; it contains a chapel. The parochial school, in the village, is aided by an annual donation of £10 from the incumbent; the school-house is large and commodious, with a residence for the master, and was erected at an expense of £350. There are schools at Rampark and Grace Hall, and several other schools. The late Mr. Douglass, of Grace Hall, made a bequest for clothing the poor in winter; and there are some minor charities. A sulphureous chalybeate spring on the lands of Newforge, is said to equal in efficacy the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MAGHERALLY, a parish, in the union of BANBRIDGE, barony of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Banbridge, on the road to Downpatrick; containing 3544 inhabitants. This parish, called also Magherawley, comprises 5243¾ statute acres, of which 22½ are water, and the remainder, with the exception of about 150 acres of bog, good arable and pasture land; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving linen for the manufacturers at Banbridge. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the

patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £163. 12. 3. The glebe-house was built in 1780, at an expense of £276. 18., of which one-third was a gift from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder paid by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 20 acres valued at £30 per annum, held under the see of Dromore at 5*s.* per annum. The church, a small but handsome modern edifice with a tower, towards erecting which the Board of First Fruits gave £276. 18., is situated on an eminence. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tullylish. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Besides the parochial school, a national school is supported in connexion with the Presbyterian meeting-house; and there are schools at Ballymoney and Tonaghmore. Numerous forts are scattered over the parish, but they are rapidly disappearing in consequence of the advancement of agriculture.

MAGHERAMESK, a parish, in the union of Lisburn, barony of Upper Massereene, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Moira, on the road to Belfast; containing 2040 inhabitants. In this parish was the fortress of Innisloghlin, the stronghold of the O'Nials, supposed to have been built to defend the frequently contested pass of Kilwarlin, over which Spencer's bridge, now connecting the counties of Down and Antrim, has been erected. It was the last refuge of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, and was besieged in 1602 by Sir Arthur Chichester and Sir H. Danvers, to whom it was surrendered on the 10th of August; upon this occasion, great quantities of plate and valuable property fell into the hands of the victors. The parish comprises 3149½ statute acres of good arable land in an excellent state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is highly improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. The weaving of linen and cotton is carried on here for the manufacturers of Belfast, and many persons are employed in limestone-quarries. The summit level of the canal from Lough Neagh to Belfast is in the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united from time immemorial with the vicarages of Aghagallen and Aghalee, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £96. 3., of which £21. 18. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church of the union is at Aghalee. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to Lisburn. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. Of the ancient fortress of Innisloghlin there is scarcely a vestige: the ground was occupied by a farmer, who, in 1803, levelled the bulwarks, filled up the intrenchments, and left only a small fragment of the castle standing; in levelling the ground were found many cannon-balls, several antique rings of gold, and various other valuable articles. In the townland of Trummery, between Lisburn and Moira, are the extensive ruins of the ancient parish church; close to the eastern gable of which were the remains of one of the round towers, about 60 feet high, and of the same diameter throughout, with a conical roof of stone; it was levelled with the ground in 1828, and but a small portion remains, containing a few steps of a spiral staircase. Adjoining these ruins is a rath, nearly perfect.

MAGHEROSS.—See Carrickmacross.

MAGHERY, a village, in the parish of Tartaraghan, union of Lurgan, barony of O'Neilland West, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster; containing 33 houses, and 208 inhabitants.

MAGILLIGAN.—See Tamlaghtard.

MAGLASS, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S.) from Wexford, on the road to Bridgetown and Kilmore; containing 1112 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3528 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the state of agriculture has been much improved, and the practice of winter feeding partially adopted. At a short distance from the village is a large windmill for grinding corn. The seats are Silverspring, Thornville, Ballycogley, Mount Pleasant, and Little Mount Pleasant. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory till lately formed part of the union of Gorey and the corps of the deanery of Ferns; and is now, with the vicarage, part of the union of Killinick. The tithe rent-charge is £139; and there are two small glebes, comprising together about 8 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Maglass gives name to the union or district, which also includes the parish of Ballymore and has a chapel in each parish. The chapel at Maglass, a large plain building, is supposed to stand on the site of an ancient monastery, the remains of which, as well as those of a castle that immediately adjoined it, were used in the erection of the chapel. At Ballycogley are the remains of a castle, consisting of a large square tower, three sides of which are covered by a single ivy-tree of extraordinary growth: it is said to have formerly belonged to the Wadding family, was forfeited in the civil war of Charles I., and granted by Charles II. to the ancestor of the present proprietor. The remains of the church have been partly inclosed as a cemetery for the Harvey family.

MAGOURNEY, a parish, in the union of Macroom, partly in the barony of Barretts, but chiefly in that of East Muskerry, county of Cork, and province of Munster, on the road from Cork to Killarney; containing, with the parish of Kilcoleman and the post-town of Coachford, 2664 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Lee, over which is a stone bridge at Nadrid; and is intersected by the river Dripsey, a mountain stream which falls into the former at the Dripsey paper-mills, in the adjoining parish of Matthey, and over which also is a bridge of stone, on the new road to Macroom. It comprises, with Kilcoleman, 5869 statute acres. The land, with the exception of about 150 acres of bog and waste, is of good quality, and in a state of excellent cultivation; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the resident gentry, and more especially of Messrs. Colthurst, Good, and P. Cross, who have been extensively successful in raising green crops. Stone is quarried for building, and for mending the roads, which throughout the district are kept in excellent repair. The village of Coachford has much increased of late by the addition of several new and respectable houses, with well-furnished shops; and a police-barrack has been built. The principal seats are, Dripsey House; Myshell, where a demesne of 200 acres, formerly an unprofitable waste, has, since 1826, been reclaimed and brought into a state of high cultiva-

tion; Nadrid; Classis; Carhue; Beechmount; Shandy Hall; Lee Mount; River View; Old Town; Rock Grove; Green Lodge; and Elmville. At Coachford a sub-post-office to Cork and Macroom has been established; petty-sessions are held monthly at Dripsey; and fairs at Nadrid on Jan. 1st and Oct. 10th.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united perpetually to the rectory and vicarage of Kilcoleman, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge, including that of Kilcoleman, which has merged into this parish, amounts to £513. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £100 and a loan of £1350, in 1812, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 69*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* The church was enlarged in 1818, the same Board granting a loan of £200; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £224 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aghabologue; the chapel, a neat and spacious edifice, is situated at Coachford, where is a national school. A parochial school has just been built on the glebe, and is supported by the rector. In Clonmoyle demesne are the ruins of the church of Kilcoleman, and in Dripsey demesne the ruins of the ancient castle of Carrignamuck, which belonged to the M'Carthys and was built in the 15th century by the founder of Blarney Castle; it is situated on a rock on the bank of the Dripsey, and is surrounded with trees, forming an interesting feature in the picturesque scenery of the parish.

MAGOWRY, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Killenaule; containing 684 inhabitants, and comprising 1932 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killenaule: the tithe rent-charge is £75. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Killenaule.

MAGUIN'S ISLAND, in the parish of KILLASPICBROWN, barony of CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated in the bay of Sligo, off Killaspic Point, and comprises 13¼ statute acres.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, a market-town and parish, in the union of LISNASKEA, barony of MAGHERASTEPHANA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Lisnaskea, on the road to Fintona; containing 685 inhabitants. It is situated on Maguire's river, here crossed by a bridge which gives name to the town; and consists of one street comprising 152 houses. There is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Lisnaskea. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in each month, and on Jan. 17th, the third Wednesday in May, July 5th, and Oct. 2nd. It is a station of the constabulary police. The seats in the vicinity are, Drumgoon, Abbey Lodge, Snow Hill, and Curragh. The living is a district curacy, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Aghalurcher, out of which parish it was formed. The church, or chapel of ease to Aghalurcher, was built in 1841, by private subscription, aided by the Church Building Society of Fermanagh. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large building, erected in 1822 at an expense of £800; it is lighted with pointed windows, and the altar embellished with a painting. Attached to the chapel is a school; and there is a dispensary in the town.

MAHONAGH, or CASTLEMAHON, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, Glenquin division of the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Newcastle; containing 4101 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the river Deel, and the road from Newcastle to Charleville. It comprises 12,687 statute acres, which are in part very good, though some are cold, wet, and stiff, being chiefly pasture and meadow, constituting several large dairy-farms; around the village is some good land tolerably well cultivated. The marshy land consists principally of exhausted bog, all reclaimable by drainage. The soil of the parish rests on a substratum of limestone, excellent quarries of which are worked at Shauragh and near the village. The village, which consists of 24 small houses, is on the eastern bank of the Deel, over which is a good stone bridge. The principal seats are Mayne and Ballymakillamore. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Devon: the tithe rent-charge is £375. There is neither church nor glebe-house; there is a glebe of 13 acres at Castlemahon, and another of 8 acres adjoining the old churchyard of Aglish. The Protestant parishioners attend the church of Newcastle. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Castlemahon, comprising this parish and Corcomohide; in which union are chapels situated at Castlemahon and Foughanough or Feohonagh (both modern buildings), and a new chapel erected in 1836 on the road-side between Newcastle and Drumcolloher, at an expense of £600: Darby O'Grady, Esq., gave £10 towards the belfry. The ruins of a massive square tower, about 30 feet high, exist near Castlemahon, and give name to that village. Near it is a curious circular building, with a high conical roof of stone; it was a strong fortress, erected about 1490 by the Fitzgeralds. Not far from this are the remains of the ancient church. At Mayne are traces of buildings, supposed to have been ecclesiastical, though their present appearance indicates that the place was a military position; they most probably formed a stronghold of the Knights-Templars, and were therefore partly military and partly ecclesiastical. There is a churchyard at Aglish, but no vestige of the church, which was sometimes called Aglish na Munni.

MAINE, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 5¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drogheda; containing 363 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises 1060¾ statute acres of excellent land, principally under tillage; there is no bog. Maine is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Termonfechan: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10., and there is a glebe of 6 acres, valued at £9. 16. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Clogher. About 60 children are taught in a national school. The ruins of an ancient church exist here.

MAINHAM, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IKEATHY and OUGHTERANY, county of KIL-

DARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1¼ mile (N.) from Clane, and on the road from Celbridge or Maynooth to Naas; containing 703 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2823½ statute acres, and is chiefly under tillage, but contains some good pasture land: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving; the potato crops are universally drilled. Fuel is obtained in abundance, and at a very moderate expense, from a valuable tract of bog in the parish. Mainham is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Clane; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Falconberg: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish belongs to the district of Clane: the only chapel is the domestic chapel belonging to the college at Clongowes Wood, an extensive establishment under the superintendence of the members of the Society of Jesus, for the education of young men of the Roman Catholic religion in every department of classical and polite literature; the building, a noble castellated mansion beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne, is described under the head of CLANE.

MALAHIDE, a maritime post-town and a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Swords, and 7 miles (N.) from Dublin Castle; containing 1339 inhabitants, of whom 664 are in the town. The manor and castle were granted in 1174, by Henry II., to Richard Talbot, the common ancestor of the earls of Shrewsbury and lords of Malahide, who accompanied that monarch into Ireland; and have continued in the possession of his descendants from that period to the present day, through an uninterrupted succession of male heirs. This grant was confirmed to him by John, afterwards King of England, who also conferred on him various privileges and the advowson of the church of "Mullahide Beg," which he immediately assigned to the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In 1372, Thomas Talbot was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Talbot. In 1375, the harbour of the place appears to have been of such importance that the exportation of unlicensed corn, and the departure of any of the retinue of William de Windsor, chief governor, from this port, were prohibited under severe penalties. Edward IV., in 1475, granted to the family a confirmation of the lordship, with courts leet and baron; and appointed the lord of Malahide high admiral of the seas, with full power to hold a court of admiralty, and to determine all pleas arising either on the high seas or elsewhere within the limits of the lordship. Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was sent by Henry VII. into Ireland to administer the oath of allegiance to the nobility and chieftains after the suppression of Lambert Simnel's attempt to gain the crown, landed from England at this port, in 1488, and was entertained at the castle, and afterwards conducted by the Bishop of Meath to Dublin. In 1570, Malahide is enumerated by Hollinshed among the principal post-towns of Ireland. In the parliamentary war the castle was besieged and taken by Cromwell, who resided here for some time, during which he passed sentence of outlawry upon Thomas, Lord Talbot, and gave the castle and the manor to Miles Corbet, who retained possession of them for seven years, till, on the Restoration, the Talbot family regained their estates.

The TOWN is situated on a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Lambay Island, to the north, and Ireland's Eye and the promontory of Howth, to the south; it has a pleasing and sequestered character, and contains 107 houses, many of them handsome cottages, chiefly occupied by visiters during the bathing-season, and in some instances by permanent residents. Since the opening of the Drogheda railway, which passes through the town, buildings have been erected of a better description, and an excellent hotel has been opened. In the centre is a well of excellent water, arched over, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The TRADE, never very extensive, received a great check from the privileges granted to the port of Dublin in the 16th century. The cotton manufacture was introduced here on an extensive scale in the last century by Colonel Talbot, father of the present proprietor; but, though the Irish parliament granted £2000 for the completion of the requisite machinery, it was ultimately abandoned. The same gentleman, in 1788, procured an act for the construction of a navigable canal at his own expense, for the conveyance of the imports of this place, through Swords to Fieldstown, for the supply of the surrounding districts, to which they were at that time sent wholly by land-carriage; but this undertaking was also unsuccessful. The principal trade at present is the exportation of meal and flour, and the importation of coal from Whitehaven and Scotland, of which, on the average, about 15,000 tons are annually imported. There is a small silk-factory; and the inhabitants derive some advantages from the fishery off the coast, and from an exclusive property in a bed of oysters, which are sent to Dublin in considerable quantities, and are much esteemed. The inlet of Malahide is 4 miles north from Howth, and extends four miles up the country; it is dry at low water, but at high water, vessels drawing not more than 10 or 11 feet may enter the creek and lie afloat in the channel. At the entrance is a bar, having only one foot at low water, and the channel is divided by a gravel bank called Muldowney; both the channels are narrow and tortuous, and are of dangerous navigation without the assistance of a pilot. The town is one of the nine coast-guard stations constituting the district of Swords, and also a constabulary police station.

Near it is the Castle, generally called the COURT of MALAHIDE, the seat of the Talbot family, a quadrangular building of irregular form and height, situated on a limestone rock of considerable elevation, and commanding a fine view of the town and bay. The original buildings have been much improved and enlarged by Richard, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the present proprietor; the principal front is embattled, and the entrance defended by two circular towers. The interior contains numerous superb apartments, the most curious of which is one called the Oak chamber, wainscoted and ceiled with native oak richly carved in scriptural devices, and lighted by a pointed window of stained glass. To the right of this chamber is the grand hall, a spacious and lofty room with a vaulted roof of carved oak, lighted by three large windows of elegant design, and having a gallery at the south end. To the left of the hall is the drawing-room, a stately apartment, richly embellished, and containing an altar-piece in three compartments, painted by Albert Durer, and originally placed in the

oratory of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Holyrood House. There is in the castle a very large collection of portraits of royal and distinguished personages, among the latter of whom are several members of the Talbot family; also paintings by the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools. The demesne is extensive, with groups of stately trees and with plantations; the gardens are tastefully laid out, and kept in fine order.

The PARISH is of small extent, comprising only 1125 statute acres: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. The strand abounds with shells in great variety, and with sea-weed, which, in conjunction with the carex arenaria, grows profusely. Here are quarries of black, grey, and yellow limestone; and on the south of the high lands, towards the sea, lead-ore has been found. There are several handsome seats and pleasing villas: the principal are, La Mancha; Sea Mount, from which is a view of Lambay Island, the Hill of Howth, and the bay of Dublin, with the Dublin and Wicklow mountains; Sea-Park Court, commanding a fine view of Malahide creek and bay; Gaybrook; Mill View; and Auburn Cottage. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by whom it is endowed with the whole of the tithes of the rectory (which is appropriate to the economy fund), amounting to a rent-charge of £90. The glebe comprises 8 acres; there is no glebe-house. The church was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1300, of which £900 were a gift and £300 a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and £100 a gift from Lord Talbot de Malahide; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £112 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Swords; the chapel is a neat edifice. Contiguous to the castle are the remains of the ancient church, for ages the place of sepulture of the proprietors of the castle. It consists of a nave and choir, separated from each other by a lofty pointed arch nearly in the centre of the building; the east window is large, and enriched with geometrical tracery, and over the western end is a small belfry thickly covered with ivy, beneath which is a window of two lights, ornamented with crocketed ogee canopies. The whole is shaded by chesnut trees, whose branches bend over the roofless walls. Of the ancient monuments, one decorated altar-tomb of the 15th century is remaining, bearing the effigy of Lady Matilda Plunkett, wife of Richard Talbot. Adjoining the church are the ruins of a chantry anciently attached to it; and on the lands of Sea Park is a martello tower. The parish gives the title of Baron Talbot de Malahide to the family of Talbot.

MALIN, a village, in the parish of CLONCHA, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Carn; containing 205 inhabitants. It is situated at the extremity of a creek of Strabreagy bay, on the road from Londonderry to Malin Head, and comprises 42 well-built modern houses, in the form of a square: at the east end is a large bridge leading towards Carn and Culdaff. There is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Carn. Malin Hall is situated a little above the village, in a well-planted demesne, which forms a great ornament in this bleak neighbourhood. Malin has a patent for a market on Tuesday, not now held; and there are fairs, principally for the sale of cattle and sheep, on Easter-Tuesday, June 24th, Aug. 1st, and Oct. 31st, which are well attended. It is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The parish church of Cloncha was erected here in 1827; it is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles. Male and female parochial schools have been built by J. Harvey, Esq., and there is a female work-school. Here was formerly a conventual church, the only remains of which are a heap of stones; and there are numerous vestiges of antiquity, and natural curiosities, in the neighbourhood, which are described under CLONCHA.

MALLARDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Callan, on the road to Thomastown; containing 591 inhabitants. It is partly bounded on the north by the King's river, and comprises 2525½ statute acres. Here is an extensive flour-mill. Mallardstown is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Kells: the tithe rent-charge of the parish amounts to £128. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is considered to be part of the union or district of Callan.

MALLOW, a borough and market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of DUHALLOW, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 17 miles (N.) from Cork, and 127¾ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 9965 inhabitants, of whom 6851 are in the town. This place was anciently called Malla, Moyalla, and Moyallow, of which its present name is only a modification. Though the town has little claim to antiquity, yet the seigniory, which is independent of both baronies, formed part of the territories of the great Earl of Desmond, who erected a noble CASTLE here on the northern bank of the Blackwater, which commanded the pass of that river. After the rebellion of the earl in the reign of Elizabeth during which this place was the centre of the operations of the English forces, the Queen was advised to fortify this castle for the defence of the ferry, where the troops were frequently detained for many days. In 1584, the castle and the manor were granted by the Queen to Sir Thomas Norris, or Norreys, lord-president of Munster; they afterwards passed, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas, to Major-General Sir John Jephson, Knt., of Froyle, in the county of Hants, and have since continued in the occupation of his descendants. In 1612, James I. confirmed these possessions to Dame Elizabeth Jephson, Sir John being then living; with the grant of a court baron, and power to determine pleas to the amount of 40*s.*; also the privilege of a market and two fairs, with the power of appointing a clerk-of-the-market, and of licensing certain tradesmen. In the same year, the town, which had greatly increased and was strengthened with a second castle on the north side, called CASTLE GARR, or "the Short Castle," was incorporated, and made a free borough; and on the breaking out of the war in 1641, besides its two castles, it contained 200 houses occupied by English settlers, of which 30 were strongly built, and roofed with slate.

On the 11th of February, 1642, the insurgent forces under Lord Mountgarret entered the town, on which occasion Captain Jephson entrusted the strong castle of Mallow to the custody of Arthur Bettesworth, with a garrison of 200 men, an abundant supply of arms and ammunition, and three pieces of ordnance. Castle Garr was defended by Lieutenant Richard Williamson, who, after sustaining repeated assaults, in which he lost most of his men and several breaches had been made, agreed to surrender upon honourable terms. After he had left the fortress, finding that the insurgents were not inclined to observe the terms of capitulation, Lieutenant Williamson seized a sword, and, with the rest of his party, resolutely fought his way through their ranks, and retired into Mallow Castle, which had been maintained with better success by Bettesworth. The insurgents during their stay at this place, chose as their commander Garret Barry, who had served under the King of Spain; and on the 15th of February, a party of them attacked the fortified mansion of Mr. Clayton, in the immediate vicinity, but did not succeed in taking it till after a sanguinary conflict in which 200 of their number were killed and many wounded by the garrison, which consisted only of 24 men, whom, on taking the place, they put to the sword.

The castle of Mallow was assaulted and taken by the Earl of Castlehaven, in 1645, and was nearly reduced to ruins. When the kingdom was threatened with invasion by France, in 1660, it was, from its advantageous situation, commanding the chief pass of the Blackwater, considered to be of such importance, that a presentment for its repair was made by the grand jury of the county; but the proposal could not be entertained, as the law allowed presentments only for bridges, causeways, and roads. After the battle of the Boyne, Major George S'Gravenmore, having advanced from Tipperary with 1100 horse and two regiments of Danish foot, sent Colonel Doncss, on the 13th of Sept., 1689, to burn the bridge of Mallow, and to survey the castle; the Colonel, on his return, reported that there were 100 Protestant families in the greatest alarm and danger from M'Donough, one of James the Second's governors of counties, who was assembling forces for the purpose of plundering and burning the town. On this intelligence, S'Gravenmore sent 100 horse and 50 dragoons for their protection; and M'Donough, on his approach to the town with nearly 4000 men, was suddenly attacked in the great meadow near the bridge, by the Danish horse, routed, and pursued with great slaughter on both sides of the river. The loss of the Irish, on this occasion, is stated at 500 killed, while on the side of their opponents neither a single man nor a horse was wounded. S'Gravenmore subsequently made Mallow his headquarters, previously to the siege of Cork.

The TOWN is finely situated on the northern bank of the river Blackwater, about a mile below its confluence with the Clydagh, and in a vale inclosed on the south side by a chain of mountains, but more open on the north, and on both sides richly wooded. It consists chiefly of one main street on the coach-road from Cork to Limerick; near one extremity of which was Castle Garr, on whose site is now a modern house; and at the other is Mallow Castle, commanding the river, over which is a stone bridge of eleven arches, connecting the town with the suburb of Ballydaheen, on the opposite bank. Within the last few years, the town has been greatly enlarged and much improved; several spacious houses have been built; a new street has been opened to the north of the main street, and the latter has been lengthened by the addition of several respectable private houses at its western extremity. Most of the houses in this street have a projecting square window on the first floor, which has a singular but not unpleasing effect: the principal footpaths of the place are flagged, though the streets are not paved; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. The total number of houses is 989; they are generally well built, and the town has, on the whole, a handsome and cheerful appearance. In 1841, the inhabitants adopted the general Lighting and Cleansing act of the 9th George IV., under which commissioners are appointed. The beauty of its environs, and the tepid mineral waters for which Mallow is celebrated, had made it a place of fashionable resort during the summer months, and the number of gentlemen's seats in the immediate vicinity had rendered it a desirable place of residence, long before it attained its present importance as a place of trade. The Mallow Club, consisting of an unlimited number of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, elected by ballot as proprietary members, was established several years since on a very liberal scale. The club-house, situated in the principal street, contains billiard, card, supper, and reading rooms; the last, which contains also a good library for reference, is open to strangers. There is a public subscription news-room on a smaller scale. The members of the Duhallow hunt hold their meetings here, and are distinguished for their superior pack of fox-hounds. Races are held annually in September, on a course about two miles to the east of the town; and balls and concerts occasionally take place, under the patronage of the neighbouring gentry, in the new and spacious assembly-rooms attached to the principal hotel. The military depôt formerly established here was discontinued on the formation of a larger establishment at Fermoy, but there are still infantry barracks for 7 officers and 103 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The MINERAL WATERS, in their properties, resemble those of Clifton, but are much softer; one of the tepid springs was at a very early period in repute as a holy well, dedicated to St. Peter, but they were all neglected for medicinal use till the earlier part of the last century. The principal spring is on the north-eastern side of the town, where it rises perpendicularly in a powerful stream, from the base of a limestone hill that shelters it on the east. There is another spring called the Lady's well, also warm, and of the same quality, though not covered in or used. The water of the spa has a mean temperature of 70° of Fahrenheit, rising in summer to 72° and falling in winter to 68°; it is considered a powerful restorative to debilitated constitutions, and peculiarly efficacious in scrofulous and consumptive cases, for which the spa is much frequented by persons of fashion from distant parts of the country, being the only water of the kind known in Ireland. The spa house was built in 1828, by C. D. Jephson, Esq., now Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys, Bart., M.P., the present lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the town: it is in the old English style of rural architecture, and contains a small pump-room, an apartment for medical

consultation, a reading-room, and baths; the whole fitted up in the most complete manner for supplying, at the shortest notice, hot and cold salt-water, vapour, and medicated baths. The approach to the spa, from the town, is partly through an avenue of lofty trees along the bank of an artificial canal, affording some picturesque scenery; it has been in contemplation to form an approach from the north end of the new street, winding round the brow of the hill and through the Spa glen, the present outlet from the lower part of the town being inconveniently narrow. There are no public promenades; but the roads leading through the environs, which abound with scenery of a richly diversified character, present a variety of pleasant walks; and a road nearly five miles in circuit, called the Circular Drive, which has been made along the southern bank of the river Blackwater, crossing Clydagh bridge in a westerly direction, and returning by the navigation road on the north side, affords excellent opportunities for equestrian excursions. For a great portion of its length, this road is shaded on both sides with rows of lofty trees; and the whole line exhibits an uninterrupted succession of elegant seats and tastefully embellished demesnes. The season usually commences in May, and terminates in the beginning of October, during which period there is a considerable influx of company; and it is probable that, as the improvements around the Spa are continued, advantage will be taken of the many eligible sites which the vicinity affords for the erection of pleasant lodging-houses.

The inhabitants carry on an extensive and lucrative TRADE with the opulent and populous districts in the neighbourhood, importing most of their articles of general consumption direct from England. In the town and its immediate vicinity are three soap and candle manufactories; three tanyards; three flour-mills, of which those belonging to Messrs. W. and K. Brady and Messrs. Molloy and Co. are worked by the river Clydagh, and produce each about 10,000 barrels annually; the extensive brewery and malting establishment of Owen Madden, Esq.; two lime and salt works; and a small manufactory of blankets and flannel, with a dyeing and pressing house. The projected railway from Dublin to Cork will pass close to the town. About 50 years since, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of a line of canal, intended to connect the Duhallow collieries with the sea, were cut and may still be traced adjoining the road to Kanturk, thence called the "Navigation road." In the excise arrangements the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Charleville, Fermoy, Kanturk, Mallow, Mitchelstown, Midleton, Rathcormac, and Youghal, in the county of Cork; and Clogheen, in the county of Tipperary. A branch of the Provincial Bank has been established, and, more recently, a branch of the National Bank. The principal market is on Tuesday, when large quantities of corn are bought by agents for the Cork merchants; there is a second market on Friday; and butter, celebrated for the sweetness of its flavour, and eggs, are brought for sale daily. Fairs are held on the 1st of January, the day before Shrove-Tuesday, May 11th, July 25th, and Oct. 28th, for general farming-stock; the January fair is chiefly for pigs, of which more than 2000 were sold in a recent year. The market-place was recently erected, at the sole expense of Sir Jephson Norreys; it occupies an area 75 yards in length and 50 yards in width, and contains markets for butchers'-meat, pigs, sheep, potatoes, and general provisions.

The town received its first charter of INCORPORATION from James I. in 1612; and though a new charter was granted by James II., it was acted on during only a very short period, and the original charter was revived. By that charter the corporation consisted of a provost, twelve burgesses, and a commonalty: the provost was chosen from the burgesses at Midsummer, and sworn into office at Michaelmas; and vacancies in their body, as they occurred, were filled from the commonalty by a majority of the burgesses, by whom also the freemen were admitted by favour. Vacancies in the office of provost were to be filled within 15 days, and in that of the burgesses in 7 days. The provost was clerk-of-the-market, and the corporation had power to make bye-laws, to have a mercatory guild, and a common seal; to appoint two serjeants-at-mace and other officers; and to hold a court of record every Friday, for the determination of pleas to the amount of five marks. Probably from the peremptory necessity of filling up vacancies within so short a period, the corporation soon fell into disuse; and it has now ceased to exist. The charter also conferred the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, who for a long time previous to the Union were, after the extinction of the charter, elected by the freeholders of the manor, by whom, also, the member returned to the Imperial parliament after the Union was elected till the 2nd of William IV.; till which period, also, the freeholders of the manor had a vote both for the town and for the county. The act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, extended the right of election to the £10 householders; the right of the 40*s.* freeholders not occupying houses of that value, to expire with their lives. The number of registered electors in 1841 was 336, of whom 18 were £50, 16 £20, 3 £10, and 44 40*s.*, freeholders; 1 £50, 4 £20, and 245 £10, leaseholders; and 1 £20 rent-charger. A new boundary for electoral purposes was in 1832 drawn round the town, including the village of Ballydaheen, and comprising an area of 350 statute acres; the seneschal of the manor is the returning officer. The manor extends over that part of the parish of Mallow lying north of the Blackwater (except a small portion in the barony of Duhallow), and over part of the parish of Mourne Abbey, on the south side of the river, comprising the townlands of Quartertown and Gortnacraggy; the seneschal holds a court baron every third Wednesday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*, and a court leet twice in the year, for the regulation of the markets and the appointment of bailiffs. Quarter-sessions for the East Riding of the county are held in April, and petty-sessions are held every Tuesday by the county magistrates. A new court-house and bridewell have been erected; the former a handsome building of hewn limestone, fronting the market-place, and ornamented with broad pilasters supporting a cornice and pediment; the latter a commodious and well-arranged building, at the rear of the court-house. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The PARISH comprises 8820 statute acres; the land is chiefly in pasture, and that part of it which is under tillage is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. In the vicinity of the town are quarries of limestone of a

superior quality, which are worked to a considerable extent for supplying the neighbourhood with lime. Within a circuit of 5 miles from the town are not less than fifty gentlemen's seats. *Mallow Castle* is at present being rebuilt in a style more appropriate to the extensive and beautiful demesne in which it is situated: the prevailing character of the building is the Elizabethan; several of the offices are finished, and the whole, when completed, will be a spacious and elegant mansion. The castle grounds are richly wooded, and laid out with great taste; the walks are shaded by avenues of stately trees, which intersect the demesne; and though in a retired situation, the grounds afford some pleasing scenery, especially an opening which displays a picturesque cottage, and a fine sylvan view on the banks of the Blackwater. This demesne has been described by Arthur Young as one of the best *fermès ornées* in the kingdom. The other seats in the immediate vicinity are, Bally Ellis, formerly the residence of Lord Ennismore; Beareforest, lately the residence of R. De la Cour, Esq.; Dromore; Rockforest, belonging to the representatives of the late Sir James L. Cotter, Bart.; Quartertown; Longueville, the seat of the Longfield family; Waterloo; Castle Kevin; Carrig; Annabella; and Firville.

The LIVING is a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of Sir Jephson Norreys: the tithe rent-charge is £450; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The present church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £3500, in 1820, was built on a site presented by the Jephson family: it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower and well-proportioned spire; an organ has been lately erected by subscription. Adjoining the church are the remains of the ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Anne, of which the tower and the greater portion of the walls are standing. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Rahan and a small portion of that of Mourne Abbey; the chapel, a large and substantial edifice, is in the town. There are also places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; attached to that for Independents is a library of about 500 volumes. The parochial school was built at an expense of £300, defrayed by subscriptions, aided by a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund; the infants' school was established in 1834, and is supported by subscription; a school is supported by the Independents, who have also an asylum for a few poor persons of their congregation; and national schools have been established. The county infirmary, to which is attached a dispensary, is a neat plain building, at the east end of the town; it has at present accommodations for 14 patients, but is capable of containing 30. In a recent year 350 patients received relief in the infirmary, and 2067 from the dispensary. A fever hospital has been erected, and a charitable loan fund has been recently established, which has a capital of nearly £500, distributed in loans varying from 5*s.* to £5. The late R. M'Cartie, Esq., of Mount Ruby, bequeathed the interest of £250, charged on that estate, for distribution among the Protestant poor at Christmas. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres held at a small annual rent, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £6090, and is constructed to contain about 700 paupers. The present church, the ruins of the ancient edifice, and the Roman Catholic chapel, being situated on the south side of the town, are seen to great advantage from the bridge; between them and the river is a broad expanse of meadow, which, being occasionally inundated, has always a verdant appearance. Mallow Castle, and its richly wooded demesne, are also most favourably seen from this point of view; and the bridge itself forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the distant view of the town. On the lands of Quartertown, on the south side of the Blackwater, and about a mile to the west of the town, is a chalybeate spring, subject to be overflowed by the river; and there is another at Beareforest, about half a mile to the south.

MALUSK.—See MOLUSK.

MANFIELDSTOWN, or MOUNTFIELDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of ARDEE, barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (W.) from Castle-Bellingham, and on the river Glyde; containing 1107 inhabitants, of whom 131 are in the village. It comprises 2417¾ statute acres, in general of excellent quality, and nearly all under tillage; there are about 50 acres of bog: the system of agriculture has much improved. The village, which is neat, consists of 26 houses. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £203. 12.; and the gross revenue of the benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, is £215. 12. The glebe comprises two acres, on which some cabins have been built, forming part of the village. The church is a very ancient structure in good repair. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a parochial school.

MANISTER, or MONASTER-NENAGH, a parish, partly in the baronies of COSHMA and PUBBLEBRIEN, but chiefly in the barony of SMALL COUNTY, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.E.) from Croom, and on the road from Limerick to Charleville, by way of Athlacca; containing 2946 inhabitants. This place, called anciently Kilmargy, derives its present name from the foundation of a MONASTERY by O'Brien, King of Munster, in 1151, in fulfilment of a vow previously to the battle in which he defeated the Danes, who, in 1148, had encamped round their strong fortress of Rathmore; and which took place on the plains of Kilmargy, the site of the present ruins. This establishment, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and amply endowed by its founder with the advowson and tithes of Kilmargy and other parishes, was appropriated to Cistercian monks from the abbey of Mellifont, and became eminent for its sanctity and its wealth; its abbot obtained a mitre from the Pope, and had a seat in the great councils of the kingdom. The abbey was frequently plundered by the Danes; and in 1307, Gerald, Earl of Desmond, with his sons and several nobles, who were on a visit to the abbot, was suddenly surprised by O'Brien, of Thomond, who took the earl, his sons, and the nobles, prisoners; put his retainers to the sword; and destroyed a considerable portion of the monastery. In 1579, Sir John Fitzgerald, brother of the Earl of Desmond, assembled here a force of 2000 Irish and Spaniards, headed by Father Allen, legate of the Pope, and assisted by the abbot of the monastery; who were attacked on the plains of Nenagh by Sir William Malby, at the head of

150 cavalry and 600 infantry, and defeated with great slaughter. The Earl of Desmond, who had witnessed the battle from a hill about a mile distant, on perceiving the result of the conflict, retired into his strong castle of Askeaton; among the slain was found the body of the legate, with the consecrated banner grasped firmly in his hand. During this engagement the Irish and Spanish soldiers took shelter in the abbey, which was greatly injured by the fire of the English cannon; the refectory and cloisters were destroyed, and the surrounding walls rased to the ground. Though it never recovered its original importance, the monastery existed till the Dissolution, and with all its possessions was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Wallop, who fitted up the choir for a parochial church. During the various disturbances of more modern times, this place has been also the scene of much violent contention.

The PARISH, which is intersected by the river Commogue, comprises 3498 statute acres. About one-third of the land is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture, which being low ground, are frequently overflowed by the river, and are somctimes, for several of the winter months, under water; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Near the extremity of the parish is a tract of bog, of about 200 acres, mostly exhausted. The principal seats are Abbeyville, Manister House, Fort Elizabeth, and Castle Ivers. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; Lord Southwell, in whom the rectory is impropriate, claims the patronage and the tithes of the vicarage also, and allows the incumbent a stipend of £14 late currency: the tithe rent-charge is £103. 10. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe: the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Ballycahane. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the districts of Bruff and Fedamore; there are two chapels.

The remains of the ancient monastery are situated on a flat limestone rock, on the eastern bank of the river, and consist chiefly of the walls and gables of the church, which is 176 feet in length, and divided near the centre by a stone screen separating the choir from the nave; the former was lighted by a triple lancet window of lofty dimensions at the east end, and above the ceiling, which was richly groined, is a chamber in the roof (of the same dimensions as the choir) to which was an ascent by a private staircase from the altar through the wall of the north aisle. The nave is separated from the aisles by ranges of square pillars, which appear to have been encased; and there are some small remains of the south transept, and a small chapel of very elegant design. The prevailing character is the early English; but the present remains are inadequate to convey any just idea of the former grandeur of this once sumptuous and extensive monastery. About a mile to the south-east of the abbey are the ruins of the castle of Rathmore, built by the Earl of Desmond, in 1306, on the site of the ancient Danish fortress; it was garrisoned by the Irish and Spaniards at the battle of Manister, in 1579, but was abandoned on the retreat of Sir John Fitzgerald. On the retreat of Sir William Malby it was taken possession of by the Earl of Desmond's forces, who were eventually expelled by Sir George Carew; and soon after, it was suffered to fall into ruin. The remains occupy a gentle eminence commanding extensive views over a fertile country, and form a conspicuous and interesting object for many miles round.

MANNIN, an island, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, parish of KILCOE, Western division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Skibbereen, and on the south-western coast; containing about 15 inhabitants. It is situated near the head of Roaring-Water bay, immediately off Kilcoe Castle, and comprises about 29 statute acres of good arable land.—See KILCOE.

MANOR-CONYNGHAM, or MANOR-CUNNINGHAM, a village, in the parish of RAMOCHY, union of LETTERKENNY, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Letterkenny, on the road to Londonderry; containing 232 inhabitants. This place, which consists of one street, is situated not far from Lough Swilly, and contains the parochial church, a plain structure; and two meeting-houses for Presbyterians. It has a daily post under Letterkenny and Strabane. Fairs on the 6th of Jan. and the 6th of every alternate month have been established for some years.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a market and post town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of KILLASNETT, barony of ROSSCLOGHER, but chiefly in that of CLONCLARE, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 22 miles (N.) from Carrick on-Shannon, and 102¼ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo; containing 1507 inhabitants. The manor was granted to Sir Frederick Hamilton in the 16th of Charles I. with extensive privileges, including courts leet and baron, and a court of record every three weeks, power to appoint a seneschal to hold pleas of all debts, with view of frank-pledge, to have waifs and strays and privilege of free warren, and to determine causes and contracts to the amount of £1000. The castle, situated on a gentle eminence near the town, was by far the largest, strongest, and most handsome in the county. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Frederick Hamilton (from whom the place derives its foundation and name), and is 105 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and about 40 feet high, each of the stories being beautifully quoined and cornieed with hewn stone; it is surrounded by a strong wall defended by four bastions, one at each corner, and the stone of which it is built has a singularly glittering appearance, from the micaceous particles it contains. The adjacent land is remarkably fertile; the picturesque scenery affords interesting rides and views. The town, forming one long street, consists of 253 houses: the Earl of Leitrim, who is proprietor of it, has built a spacious and handsome market-house in the centre, having a large square at the back with ranges of slated buildings for provisions. There is a sessions-house, in which sessions are held quarterly, and petty-sessions on alternate Wednesdays: attached to it is a bridewell. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs on May 8th, July 1st, Oct. 7th, and the 12th of every other month; they are chiefly for cattle, and rank among the most important in the county. Here is a constabulary police station. The chief seats are Skreeny, Rockwood, Hollymount, Glenboy, Glenade House, and Larkfield. The church here is a neat building with a handsome spire, erected about 50 years since; there are a Roman Catholic chapel, and places

of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A school is supported by a bequest of the late J. J. Masterson, Esq.; and there is a national school; also a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres held at a rent of £11. 10. per annum, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5372, and is capable of containing 500 inmates.—See CLONCLARE.

MAPASTOWN, or MAPLESTOWN, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ardee, on the road to Dundalk; containing 371 inhabitants. This parish, which is the estate of the Cobbe family, of Newbridge, county of Dublin, is situated on the river Glyde, which is crossed by a bridge; and comprises $1446\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of good arable and pasture land: the system of agriculture is rapidly improving. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Charlestown, or Philipstown; the tithe rent-charge is £71. 4. 7., of which £7. 4. 9. are paid to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropriator. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ardee.

MARADYKE, a village, in the parish of GRAYSTOWN, union of CASHEL, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 22 houses, and 118 inhabitants.

MARALIN.—See MAGHERALIN.

MARGARET'S, ST., a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Dublin, on the old road to Naul, and about a mile from the coach-road from Dublin to Ashbourne; containing 401 inhabitants, of whom about 100 are in the village. A fair is held on July 30th and 31st for the sale of horses and cattle. The principal seats are Dunbroe House, Newtown, Newtown House, Harristown House, Harristown, Kingstown House, and Barberstown House. In ecclesiastical arrangements it is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the benefice of Finglas and the corps of the chancellorship of St. Patrick's, Dublin: the tithe is included in the amount for Finglas. The church is in ruins; over the door of a small adjoining chapel, is a Latin inscription purporting that it was built by Sir John Plunkett, formerly chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Finglas, and has a neat chapel in the village, in which is also a national school. About a mile distant are the ruins of Dunsoghly Castle, consisting of a tower, still roofed, and the remains of a large hall or dining-room, and kitchens: the tower is vaulted at the bottom, and had three stories; the floors of the two upper stories have fallen in, but the room of the principal floor is in tolerable repair: the view from the top is very extensive. The ancient family of Plunkett originally owned this property, which now belongs to Mrs. Cavenagh, who inherits it through her grandfather. Adjoining the ruins are the remains of a private chapel, over the doorway of which is a tablet of freestone, exhibiting the emblems of the Crucifixion, in high relief, with the letters and date I. P. M. O. 6. S. 1573 at the bottom. Mr. B. Shew, of Newtown House, on planting an elevated spot in his grounds, a few years since, discovered a great quantity of human bones, supposed to be some of those who fell in the various skirmishes which at different periods have taken place in this district. Near the chapel is a tepid well, or bath, dedicated to St. Bridget, said to contain lime, muriate of soda, nitrate of kali, and sulphur, but the last in only a small proportion.

MARGARET'S, ST., a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Broadway, and on the south-eastern coast; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises 468 statute acres, chiefly the property of Edward Westby Nunn, Esq. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, endowed with the small tithes, and forming part of the union of Tacumshane (also called the union of Kilscoran) and the corps of the chancellorship; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the tithe rent-charge is £36. 1. 4., of which £11. 9. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Lady's Island.

MARGARET, ST., or RAVEN, a parish, partly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, but chiefly in the barony of SHELMALIER EAST, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wexford, on the coast-road to Gorey; containing 974 inhabitants. It comprises $2424\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: sea-weed is generally used for manure, and turf is obtained on the shore at low water. The southern part of the parish consists of a range of sand-hills, extending nearly two miles from north to south, and terminating in the headland called Raven Point, which forms the northern side of the entrance to Wexford harbour: the bar of the latter commences at this point. Inside the sand-hills is an extensive cockle-bed, and westward of this is the small island called Breast. At Curracloe is a station of the coast-guard, forming part of the district of Gorey: the fishery off the coast here affords employment to some of the inhabitants. It is stated that for £300 a canal could be cut from Curracloe, which is occasionally resorted to for sea-bathing, to the north-east point of Wexford harbour, and thus afford a direct communication by water between the town of Wexford and the coast. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ardcolm; the tithe rent-charge is £27. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Castlebridge, and has a chapel at Kilmacoe. The church, which stood near the shore, was washed away many years ago; it is supposed that the sea has encroached nearly a quarter of a mile upon this coast within the last half century. There was an old castle at Curracloe, which was taken down a few years since.

MARHYN, MAURHIN, or MARHIR, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dingle, and on the southern shore of Smerwick harbour, on the western coast; containing 973 inhabitants. It comprises 2794 statute acres, of which a considerable portion is in tillage, and the remainder consists of coarse pasture and bog. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery of the bay. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, episcopally united in 1669 to the vicarage of Donquin, together constituting the union of Marhyn, in the patronage of Lord Ventry, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £56. 5., payable in

equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar; and the entire tithe of the vicarial benefice is £56. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Keel, or Terreter. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground, which is generally used. On the hill of Ballyneanig is a Druidical circle, and at a short distance to the south-east are two large upright stones: in the vicinity are the remains of a stone cell of great antiquity; also an old castle built by one of the Desmond family, and afterwards the residence of the Moriarties. On the destruction of the sand-banks at Ballyneanig, some years since, vestiges of an ancient encampment were discovered.

MARKETHILL, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Mullaghbrack, and partly in the district of Kilcluney, barony of Lower Fews, union and county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 5½ miles (E.) from Armagh, on the coach-road to Newry, and 60 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 1424 inhabitants, and comprising 310 houses. It consists of one principal street from which two others diverge, and is situated in the midst of a fertile country; the demesne and splendid castle of Gosford, the property of Viscount Gosford, adding greatly to its beauty. Two miles to the south-west is the Vicar's Cairn, or Carricktole, commanding a most extensive view. Dean Swift in his writings notices a favourite spot here, which he named Draper's Hill; it is within Lord Gosford's demesne. This is a thriving town, having more than doubled its inhabitants and houses within the last fifteen years: it has an excellent market on Friday, and a fair on the third Friday in each month for cattle and pigs; and a neat market-house, built by Lord Gosford, was completed in 1846. Petty-sessions are held every Friday, and quarter-sessions for the county alternately with Ballybot, in a newly erected court-house, at the rear of which is a bridewell containing three cells, a day-room, and yards. The staff of the Armagh militia is at this town; among their muniments is deposited the stand of colours taken by them from the French at Ballynamuck, in 1798. There are large meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and one for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary.—See Mullaghbrack.

MARLFIELD.—See Abbey.

MARLINSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Drogheda, barony of Ferrard, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (S.E.) from Dunleer, and on the coast-road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 178 inhabitants. It comprises 758¾ statute acres, the greater portion of which is under tillage, and the remainder affords excellent pasture; the soil is fertile, the system of agriculture improved, and the lands all in a state of profitable cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and in the parish is Rokeby Hall, the property of Sir Richard Robinson, Bart., a spacious mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne commanding some very interesting views: the house contains a fine collection of paintings by some of the old masters. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a vicarage, forming part of the union of Dunany; the rectory is impropriate, and the tithe rent-charge is £52. 17., of which £30. 14. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar.

MARMULLANE, or Passage, a parish, in the barony of Kerrycurrihy, union and county of Cork, and province of Munster, on the western shore of the estuary of the Lee, opposite the Great Island; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Passage-West (which is separately described), 1802 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the ancient liberties of the city of Cork, and on the south by Monkstown; it comprises 529 statute acres, which, with the exception of about 4 or 5 acres of woodland, are arable and pasture, generally productive land, though light and rapidly absorbing moisture. Good crops of corn are raised, though the land is principally devoted to dairy-farms; and agriculture is rapidly improving under the spirited exertions of J. Roberts, Esq., a large landed proprietor, who has introduced the Scottish system of husbandry and the most improved agricultural implements, at a great expense. The interesting character of the scenery, and the numerous views over the river and the adjacent islands, have rendered this parish very attractive for genteel families, whose pleasure-grounds and demesnes occupy much of the land. Among the principal seats are Pembrook, Ardmore, Grove Hill, Rockenham, Greenmount, and Horse Head, an elegant mansion in the Tudor style of architecture, situated amidst beautiful scenery; besides which there are numerous villas, cottages, &c., principally occupied during the summer months by merchants and other inhabitants of Cork.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £49, granted by the dean and chapter to the perpetual curate. The glebe comprises 8 acres; the glebe-house was built in 1813, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits. The old church, situated in the town of Passage, was a small edifice, built in 1684, and considerably enlarged in 1808 at the expense of the dean and chapter, aided by local contributions; being, however, much too small, it was pulled down in 1838, and a new church built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at a cost of £822, capable of accommodating 300 persons. This has since had the addition of a chancel and belfry, and is beautified by an open roof with rich Gothic tracery and scriptural subjects; the chancel is remarkable for an altar-window of stained glass, and the beauty of its carved work. The church does not appear, however, to afford sufficient room for the fast-increasing population. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with Monkstown and part of Carrigaline, forms the district of Passage: the chapel is a neat edifice, built in 1832.

MARSHALSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Fermoy, barony of Condons and Clongibbons, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Mitchelstown, on the road to Kildorrery; containing 2956 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7291 statute acres, and includes a large tract of bog: limestone abounds, and is burnt for manure; and the state of agriculture is slowly improving. The gentlemen's seats are Killee Castle and Castle Eugene; part of the Earl of Kingston's extensive demesne of Mitchelstown is also within the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in John Nason, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £247. 10. per annum, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar:

there is a glebe of about three acres. The church was built in 1830, by a donation of £200 from the Earl of Kingston, and £700 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Mitchelstown, and has a chapel. The ruins still remain of what are called "James's churches."

MARTIN'S, ST.—See MAUL'S, ST.

MARTRY, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5¼ miles (N. W.) from Navan; on the road to Kells, and on the river Blackwater; containing 869 inhabitants. It comprises 3890¾ statute acres, the land being of medium quality, and nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; it includes a portion of a large bog, which extends into three of the adjoining parishes. There are several quarries of stone. Allanstown is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne of about 700 plantation acres, including a deer-park: in the demesne is Faughan hill, the summit of which, being planted, forms a conspicuous object as seen from the south-east through a vista in the wood. The parish is in the diocese of Meath. The rectory formerly belonged to the priory of the Knights of St. John at Kilmainham, and in 1615 was granted in fee to Patrick Barnwall; it is now impropriate in Dominick Reilly, Esq.: the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardbraccan. The tithe rent-charge is £133. 15., of which £90 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ardbraccan, or Bohermean. A small school for females is supported by Miss Noble.

MARYBOROUGH, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the union of MOUNTMELLICK, barony of EAST MARYBOROUGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 10½ miles (W.) from Athy, and 40 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Roscrea and Limerick; containing 5264 inhabitants, of whom 3633 are in the town. This place derived its importance and its name from the erection of the ancient territory of Leix, by act of parliament of the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, into the Queen's county, of which it was constituted the county and assize town; and was called Maryborough in honour of the queen. The town appears to have been selected for this purpose both from its central situation and its proximity to a strong fortress, which had been recently erected to retain in obedience to the English crown this portion of the country, which had been reduced by the Earl of Sussex. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, which conferred upon them all the privileges enjoyed by those of Naas, Drogheda, and Dundalk, together with a market on Thursday; and in 1635, the corporation obtained from Charles I. a grant of two fairs. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, this was one of the places held by the confederate Catholics: it was seized by Owen Roe O'Nial in 1646, but was subsequently retaken by Lord Castlehaven; and in 1650, the fortress was taken by the parliamentarian troops under Colonels Reynolds and Hewson, by whom it was entirely demolished. The TOWN, which is situated on a river tributary to the Barrow, contains 619 houses, irregularly built, and of indifferent appearance; the streets are narrow and inconvenient, badly paved, and the inhabitants are ill supplied with water from want of pumps. There are barracks for a company of infantry, a handsome range of buildings. A considerable trade is carried on in flour, for the manufacture of which there are three mills; and in the neighbouring districts, the woollen manufacture was formerly carried on to a very great extent. In the excise arrangements the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Kilbeggan and Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath; Edenderry, Parsonstown, and Tullamore, in the King's county; and Maryborough and Mountrath, in the Queen's county. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Feb. 24th, March 25th, May 12th, July 5th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 26th, and Dec. 12th, for cattle, horses, pigs, and pedlery.

Under the charter of Elizabeth the CORPORATION consisted of a burgomaster, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and inferior officers. The burgomaster and bailiffs were to be annually elected on Michaelmas-day from the burgesses, by a majority of their number, by whom also vacancies in that body were filled up, and freemen admitted. The burgomaster and bailiffs were by the charter compelled to take the oaths of office before the constable of the fort or castle of Maryborough, which office, though now a sinecure, is still retained; or, in his absence, before the burgesses and commons of the borough. The former was justice of the peace within the borough, and (with the two bailiffs) escheator, clerk-of-the-market, and coroner. The town-clerk was also serjeant-at-mace, billetmaster, and weigh-master, to which offices he was appointed by the burgomaster. By the charter the corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the franchise was abolished. The borough court, which had jurisdiction to any amount, has been discontinued for more than fifty years; and in 1829 the members of the corporation had so diminished in number, that no legal election of officers took place, although the townspeople themselves elected a burgomaster, bailiffs, and other corporate officers. In 1830, one burgess and two freemen of the old corporation held a meeting, at which the former was elected burgomaster by the latter, who were elected bailiffs by the former; the townspeople also elected the same number of officers; without any legal authority in either case. In 1840, the corporation was wholly abolished. The civil business of the borough is transacted at the quarter-sessions for the county, which are held here in April and October; the assizes for the county are held here at the usual periods, and petty-sessions weekly before the county magistrates. There is a neat and commodious court-house; part of the old gaol adjoining it has been converted into offices for the county business. The town is the head-quarters of the constabulary police of the county, for which it is the depôt.

The County Gaol and House of Correction was completed in 1830, and cost £18,500. It is a spacious and well-arranged edifice on the radiating plan: a central building of three stories contains the kitchen, the governor's apartments, a board room, and a chapel for both Protestants and Catholics; and four radiating wings, each divided into two parts, form eight wards, four for male criminal prisoners, two for male debtors,

one for female criminal prisoners, and one for female debtors, altogether containing 87 cells. Attached to each ward are day and work rooms and airing-yards; there are also an infirmary, nine solitary cells, and a tread-wheel used for raising water: the prison is heated by stoves. A school is opened in each ward; and the rules of prison discipline, according to the most improved system, are strictly observed. *The District Lunatic Asylum* for the King's and Queen's counties and those of Westmeath and Longford, is established here; it was erected at an expense, including the purchase of land and furniture, of £24,172. The buildings stand in the middle of an inclosed area of 22*a*. 1*r*. 7*p*., handsomely laid out and planted for the recreation of the patients and the use of the establishment; and present a front of hewn limestone raised from quarries in the neighbourhood, extending 365 feet. They include a central building, containing the governor's residence and other apartments connected with the management of the institution, and having the kitchen, laundry, baths, and other out-offices, in the rear. From the centre branch out the wings, containing corridors, sleeping-rooms, day-rooms, and working-halls; there are four corridors, &c., for each sex, all admirably constructed, and of easy access for the purpose of superintendence. Water for culinary purposes is conveyed by pipes from a rivulet that passes through the inclosed area, and each corridor is furnished with an ample supply of the purest water from a never-failing spring which issues from a neighbouring limestone rock. The building is capable of accommodating from 160 to 170 patients, and is now nearly full: the average expense of each patient for the year 1843 was £15, on the gross expenditure, which is defrayed by the several counties in proportion to the number of patients sent hither from each. *The County Infirmary*, situated near the lunatic asylum, and opened in 1808, consists of a large building of three stories, each traversed from end to end by a corridor communicating with eleven wards, capable of accommodating five patients each. The funds are derived from parliamentary grants, county presentments (limited to £1400 per annum), subscriptions, and fines at petty-sessions. The number of patients admitted in a recent year was 868; the expenditure, £990. The dispensary connected with the infirmary afforded relief to 8650 extern patients.

The PARISH, also called Borris, comprises 7049 statute acres of good land, of which about 200 acres adjoining the town were formerly a common, which was inclosed at the Union, one-half being divided between Lord Castlecoote and Sir John Parnell, Bart., and the remainder distributed equally among the 13 freemen, reserving a small rent for the widows of freemen: since that period no freemen have been elected. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. A remarkable natural bank, called the Ridge, passes across the district for nearly six miles without interruption, and, with a few small chasms near Tullamore, for nearly twenty-five miles, extending into King's county; it is in some parts not more than 100 feet wide at the base, and narrows gradually towards the summit, which is from 20 to 30 feet in breadth. It appears as if formed by the ebbing and flowing of water, and in some places separates the uplands from the low coarse grounds, of which nature, in other places, the lands on both sides of it partake. A fine well, held in great veneration by the peasantry, issues from it near Woodville, about a mile from Maryborough. The principal seats in the vicinity of the town are, Shane House, the residence of Thomas Kemmis, Esq.; Lamberton Park, of the Right Hon. Arthur Moore; Sheffield; Woodville; the Heath House; New Park; Portrane; Cremorgan; Broomfield; Ballyknock; Rathleague House; Rock View; and Millbrook.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united in 1721 to the rectory and vicarage of Kilcolemanbane and the vicarage of Straboe, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £294. 5. 1.; the glebe, in the parish of Kilcolemanbane, comprises one acre; and the gross value of the benefice is £483. 10. 7. The church was built in 1803, at a cost of £4000, towards which the Board of First Fruits gave £500; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are about to have it new roofed and thoroughly repaired. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Straboe, Kilcolemanbane, Dysartenos, Killeny, Kilmurry, and Kilteale. The chapel in the town is a spacious and handsome edifice; on the outside of the front are busts representing the Four Evangelists. Chapels are maintained at the Heath and Rathenisca; and there is a convent of the Presentation order in the town, consisting of a superior and sixteen professed nuns, who devote themselves to the gratuitous education of poor girls, of whom an average number of 200 attend the school. The Wesleyans and Calvinists have places of worship in the town. The parochial school-house was built at an expense of £250, of which £150 were raised by subscription and £100 granted from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund. There are several national schools, and a Temperance Society has been established lately. The remains of the old church still exist; there is also an extensive and very old burial-ground on the ridge adjoining it, and raths are to be seen in various parts. The only remains of Maryborough Castle are a portion of a bastion and the walls; some ruins of Castle Clonrear still exist. Maryborough gives the title of Baron, in the English peerage, to the Earl of Mornington, nephew of the Duke of Wellington.

MARY'S, ST., county DOWN.—See NEWRY.

MARY'S, ST., or LADY'S-ISLAND, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, ½ a mile (S.) from Broadway, on the road to Carnsore Point; containing 289 inhabitants. On the subdivision of the territories acquired by Strongbow, this place became the property of Rodolph, son of Milo de Lamporte (ancestor of the Lamberts of this county), who built a strong castle on the peninsula in Lough Tay, or Lady's-Island lake, which is traditionally said to have been the object of several hostile attacks. Cromwell, immediately after his landing in the bay of Rosslare, in 1649, sent a party to reduce it, to which it at once surrendered. On this occasion, a convent of Augustinian friars, which had been founded about 200 years before, was plundered, and the fraternity, refusing to bear arms against their country, put to the sword. The remains of the fortress, of which all that was destructible by fire was consumed, consist principally of a square tower, supposed from its materials to be of more recent date

than the original castle, which was built of compact rude granite from a small island in the lake. In the village, which consists of a few neat and comfortable cottages, fairs are held on Aug. 15th and Sept. 8th. The parish comprises 597¼ statute acres. The lake abounds with a variety of wild-fowl, and was formerly frequented by a species of bittern, called the Proud Stork. St. Mary's is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Iberius: the rectory is impropriate in L. V. W. Richards, Esq., to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £23. 1. 6., is entirely payable, and who allows £2 per annum for the clerical duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lady's-Island, comprising also the parishes of St. Iberius, Carne, St. Margaret's, and Tacumshane, and containing the chapels of Lady's-Island, and Faithe; the former is a large cruciform structure, rebuilt in 1807, and adjoining it is a national school.

MARY'S, ST., Wexford.—See New Ross.

MARY'S DE FORE, ST., or Beatæ Mariæ de Fore, a parish, in the union of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Kells; containing 1390 inhabitants. It comprises 4290 statute acres of land, mostly under tillage, though there is much bog: limestone is found here. On the north the parish is in part separated from Meath by Lough Bawn, which, though pent up by high hills, is of considerable breadth; this lake is remarkable for having most water in summer; no stream emerges from it, and it abounds with large pike and eels. On the opposite side the parish reaches to Lough Lene, and the small Lough-a-Deel. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff: the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £119. 16., is wholly payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Fore. There is a school at Glenidan, and another at Cambers-town, the former aided by a bequest by the late Col. Monk. Ruins of the mansion of Carrick exist; and there are large raths in different parts of the parish.

MASON ISLAND, in the parish of Moyrus, union of Clifden, barony of Ballynahinch, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 15 miles (S. E.) from Clifden: the population is returned with the parish. This island is situated upon the western coast near the entrance to Ard bay, and contains 61 acres. At some distance from it are the Skird rocks, which lie halfway between the west end of Aranmore Island and Slyne Head, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from the Arran lighthouse, and about two leagues from the main land. They are the most remarkable on this part of the coast, and serve as a landmark to point out the adjoining harbours; they are about one mile in length, N. E. and S. W., the most western being the highest. The principal rock is always above high water; and a shoal, about two cables' length wide, extends half a mile to the east of it.

MASSEREENE, a village, in the grange of Muckamore, barony of Lower Massereene, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, contiguous to the town of Antrim; containing 252 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Six-Mile-water, by which it is separated from Antrim; and though now only a small village, forming a suburb to that town, it is the head of, and gives name to, one of the largest and most fertile baronies in the county. In 1426, a priory for Franciscan friars was founded here by one of the O'Nial family, which, in 1621, was granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast. The village contains 62 houses, and commands a fine view of the castle of Antrim, on the opposite side of the river. The whole western extremity of this district is washed by the waters of Lough Neagh, and comprises a large tract of fertile land in a very high state of cultivation, together with Massereene deer-park, which is inclosed with a stone wall five miles in circumference. Near the village, on the shore of the river, is a very copious chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur, muriate of soda, and fixed air, and which has been found highly beneficial in chronic diseases. On the shore of Lough Neagh is a lofty cliff, called Martin's bank, from which issue several saline springs, so powerfully impregnated as to deposit crystallised salt in large quantities, by the natural evaporation caused by the heat of the sun; no attempt, however, has hitherto been made to establish any salt-works at this place, which does not appear to have attracted an adequate degree of attention. Massereene, or Massareene, gives the title of Viscount to the family of Foster, of Antrim Castle.

MASSYTOWN, a village, in the parish and union of Macroom, barony of West Muskerry, county of Cork, and province of Munster; adjoining the town of Macroom, and containing about 547 inhabitants. It contains about 70 small houses, and is situated on the western bank of the river Sullane. There are several oatmeal-mills; and a mill for carding and spinning wool, and making blankets, does a good deal of business for the country people.

MATTEHY, or Mathea, a parish, in the union of Macroom, barony of East Muskerry, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 8 miles (W.) from Cork, on the road to Tralee; containing 2320 inhabitants. It comprises 7097 statute acres: the surface is diversified, moderately well cultivated, and fertile, producing excellent crops. A new line of road has been opened through the parish. On the river Dripsey, which flows through it, are the extensive paper-mills belonging to Messrs. Magnay and Co., affording employment to from 70 to 100 persons, in the manufacture of large quantities of paper for the English market; the buildings are of handsome appearance, and situated in a deep and well-wooded glen. There are also flour-mills. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Inniscarra: the tithe rent-charge is £385. 5. 8. The church having been in ruins for several years, the parishioners resort to that of Inniscarra, which has been recently rebuilt in a more central situation, for the general convenience of the union. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Inniscarra, and has a small chapel.

MATTHEW'S, ST., Cork.—See Templebready.

MATTHEW'S, ST., Dublin.—See Ringsend.

MAUDLIN'S, a village, in the parish of St. Mary's, union of New Ross, barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, containing 48 houses, and 289 inhabitants.

MAUDLINTOWN, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster; containing, with part of the town of Wexford, 723 inhabitants. By an inquisition taken in the 8th of James I., it appears that there was an hospital for lepers here, governed by a master, keeper, or prior, who, with the brethren and sisters, had, in the 19th of Richard II., acquired and appropriated to themselves and successors in perpetuity, contrary to the statute of mortmain, 120 acres of land in Maudlintown and Rochestown, with the tithes of the parish of Ballyvalloo, &c. The parish is situated on the western shore of the harbour of Wexford, and its south-eastern part forms a continuation of the suburb called "The Faithe:" it comprises 841 statute acres, partly under tillage, and partly occupied by the rugged tract of the trap formation, called the White Rocks. Within the limits of the parish is Rockland Hall, the seat of W. Talbot, Esq. (father of the Countess of Shrewsbury), situated near the shore of the harbour, of which and of the bay it commands an extensive view. For civil purposes this parish has merged into that of St. Peter's, Wexford. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 15. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Wexford. The ruins of the church, dedicated to St. Maud, still exist.

MAUL'S, ST., a parish, in the union of Kilkenny, partly in the barony of Gowran, county of Kilkenny, but chiefly within the liberties of the city of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster; containing 1496 inhabitants, and comprising 312¼ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the see: the tithe rent-charge is £37. 10., now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of St. Canice.

MAYNE, or Moyne, a parish, in the barony of Fassadining, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kilkenny, and on the river Dinan; containing 463 inhabitants, and comprising 1940¾ statute acres. At Conahy is a quarry of flagstone, of which some of the strata are thin and used for roofing, but the stone is more generally used for hearths and flooring. Here is a station of the constabulary police. Jenkinstown, the handsome seat of the Bryan family, is situated in a highly cultivated tract of country near the river Nore: the demesne, which contains about 300 plantation acres, is finely wooded. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, partly impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny, but chiefly, until recently, forming the corps of the now suppressed prebend of Mayne in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £78, of which £10. 7. 9. are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; there is a glebe of 95 acres near the ruins of the church. The duties of the prebendal stall are performed by a person appointed for that purpose by the dean and chapter; and the duties of the parish, by a curate appointed by the Bishop and paid £30 per annum by the commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Conahy, comprising also parts of the parishes of Kilmacar, Coolcraheen, and Odogh, and three detached townlands of Burnchurch. A new Roman Catholic chapel, a commodious edifice, has been erected near Jenkinstown; at which place is a school under the patronage of Colonel Bryan, held in a neat building erected by the late Major Bryan at an expense of £300.

MAYNE, county of Louth.—See Maine.

MAYNE, a parish, in the union of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Granard; containing 2098 inhabitants. A religious establishment is said to have been founded here by St. Fechan of Fore. The parish is bounded on the south by Lough Derveragh, and on the west by a vast tract of bog, through which the river Inny takes its course: it comprises 7148¼ statute acres of tolerably good land, chiefly under an improving system of tillage. The surface is finely varied; and there are quarries of both black and grey limestone. From the village of Coole, roads extend across the bog and river, by a float or ferry: fairs are held at Coole on May 20th and Nov. 20th. The principal seats are, Pakenham Hall, the residence of the Earl of Longford; Coolure, Turbotstown, Lakeview, and Gaulstown.

The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath; the vicarage forms part of the union of Rathgraff; and there is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar. The tithe rent-charge is £153. 14., of which £68. 6. are paid to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the latter pays £55. 7. 8. to the perpetual curate, who also receives £36. 15. from the trustees of Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat building, in excellent repair, erected in 1806, by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Turbotstown, comprising this parish and that of Faughley or Faughanstown, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial schools are aided by annual grants from the Pakenham family, and Lord Longford has given a house and an acre of land; a school at Turbotstown is chiefly supported by the Dease family. A small well in a bog is resorted to by great numbers of the peasantry: there are remains of an old castle at Williamstown, and on the lands of Mayne stand the ruins of the ancient church.

MAYNOOTH, a market and post town, the site of a college, and a parish, in the poor-law union of Celbridge, barony of North Salt, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Naas, and 12 (W.) from Dublin, on the great western road to Galway and Sligo; containing 2714 inhabitants, of whom 2129 are in the town. The name of this place, though fancifully traced to the Arabic word *Monaah*, a fortress, is obviously of Irish origin, and compounded of two words, *Magh*, a plain, and (most probably) *Nuaat*, the name of the maternal grandfather of Fionn M'Cumhal, or Fingal, who received Maynooth and Allen for his inheritance. The place, associated with the history of older times, derived its greater celebrity in the middle ages from being the earliest and principal seat of the Kildare branch of the noble and powerful family of the Fitzgeralds. Their lands in

Wexford and Wicklow were soon lost; their estates in southern Kildare were not acquired till the 14th century; but the manor and plains of Maynooth have been held by the heads of that family, in direct succession, for six centuries and a half. Gerald Fitz-Maurice, first baron of Offaley, son of Maurice Fitzgerald who commanded in the army of invasion, and himself for awhile Strongbow's companion in arms, transmitted at his death, in 1205, the manor of Maynooth and its appurtenances to his son Maurice, who obtained possession by virtue of a royal mandate dated Nov. 26th, 1216. His son, Gerald, Lord Offaley, obtained from Edward I. a patent dated May 9th, 1286, for holding in his manor of Maynooth a market on Fridays, and a fair for three successive days on the vigil, the feast, and the morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September. It was here that John, the first earl of Kildare, the patent of whose title, dated May 14, 1316, Selden says, was "the ancientest form of creation he had ever seen," died in September of that year; and here John, the sixth earl, built between the years 1410 and 1426 a magnificent castle, whose lofty massive ruins still adorn the town.

A college was established by the tenth earl of Kildare in 1518: it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and consisted of a provost, vice-provost, five fellows, two clerks, and three boys; part of whose duty it was to pray for the founder and his family while living, and after their death. The foundation was duly confirmed in the same year by the king and the archbishop; and in 1521, the prebend of Maynooth or Laraghbryan was annexed to the provostship, and the fruits of the vicarage transferred to the funds of the college. A pair of organs were presented to this house by the Lord Deputy in 1537; and at the suppression of all the religious houses, the college of St. Mary was possessed of seventeen messuages and 434 acres of land in several places, besides the college lands, various houses, and the tithe and glebe of the rectory of Killenagh; which were all granted to the earl of Kildare by a patent of Elizabeth, dated February 13, 1568.

On the 14th of March, 1535, the lord deputy, Sir William Skeffington, led a powerful army against the castle of Maynooth, said in the official despatches of that day to be "the richest and best furnished house under the crown," and "the strongest castle the English had ever raised in Ireland." Having for ten days incessantly battered it from Crew hill, without effect, he at length, after a fortnight's defence, obtained possession by the treachery of its governor Christopher Pierce, foster-brother to the young lord, Thomas Fitzgerald, then in arms against the crown: on the following Thursday all the prisoners were put to death, and their heads exposed on spikes affixed to the turrets of the castle. Maynooth was for a short time forfeited to the king. Gerald, the surviving heir, a boy of ten years of age, having been rescued from the fate of his brother and five uncles by the chivalrous fidelity of his tutor, the Rev. Thomas Levereux, afterwards Roman Catholic bishop of Kildare, was concealed by him for a year in Ireland, and then secretly conveyed through Scotland to France and Italy. Educated by Cardinal Pole his relative, pensioned by the pope, and laden with spoils and glory in a campaign with the Knights of Rhodes against the Turks at Tripoli, he successively obtained, through the cardinal's zealous mediation, permission to return to England; the restoration of Maynooth and of other forfeited estates, in 1552; and in 1554, of all the titles and honours of his family, with all the estates which had been forfeited to the crown. An exile, however, from his infancy, he had few pleasing reminiscences to attach him to his country or estates: on the 4th of February, 1559-60, the queen granted him license to enfeoff, and on the 7th September, 1566, he actually did enfeoff, the manor of Maynooth, with its two water-mills, and 40 acres in the town, with all the estates belonging to the manors of Maynooth, Kildare, Kilkea, Rathangan, Castledermot, Athy, &c., to seven joint tenants, the survivor of whom, Sir William Talbot, Bart., became possessed of the entire, and fixed his residence at Carton, or Maynooth. So also did his heir, Sir Richard Talbot; and thus it was that Maynooth became the birthplace of Sir Richard's two celebrated sons, Peter Talbot, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and Richard Talbot, Earl and Duke of Tyrconnell. The castle of Maynooth, which had returned into the possession of the earls of Kildare, was a second time attacked, on January 7th, 1641-2, by a party of the Irish insurgents under Friar Peter Walsh, the famous Ormonde historian, by whom it was rifled of all its valuables, and its library destroyed.

The TOWN of Maynooth was entirely remodelled, and in part rebuilt, by the late Duke of Leinster, on a plan of three parallel streets intersected at right angels by three others. The middle and principal street is terminated at the eastern extremity by the avenue leading to Carton, the princely residence of the Duke of Leinster; and at the opposite extremity by the elegant entrance to the Royal College of St. Patrick, which faces in a direct line the street and the avenue. The town is skirted on the north by the Lyall water, which, flowing rapidly here over a ledge of limestone rocks, falls into the Liffey at Leixlip; and on the south by the Royal Canal, along the banks of which runs the Great Western railroad to Mullingar. A royal patent was obtained in 1678 for holding a market on Thursdays, and fairs on the 4th May and 19th September: the May fair is still always very fully attended; the attendance and sales at the September fair are often less considerable. The present Duke of Leinster has revived the market, and generously remitted his right to tolls; but for greater public convenience it is held on Saturdays. Here are a neat court-house, in which quarter-sessions are held twice a year; a very neat police station; a market-place fitted up entirely at the expense of the duke; and a dispensary to which his grace contributes £40 per annum, and the house. Having no manufacture but a flour-mill, and situated in the centre of a pasture country affording little employment to a thin population, the town owes much of its importance to its being a great thoroughfare, and to the trade produced by the college, and by the noble proprietor, who studies to create employment on his extensive demesne, and by farm improvements for his tenantry.

The PARISH comprises 8041 statute acres: the soil is in general a stiff clay and very productive; a considerable portion of the land is in pasture for fattening stock for the Dublin market, and for exportation. Carton, situated about a mile from the town, is a spacious and magnificent structure, consisting of a centre

with a handsome portico supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the family arms, and connected with wings by an elegant corridor on each side; the interior contains many noble apartments, and, in addition to numerous family portraits, a collection of paintings by the first artists. The park, which is very extensive, is beautifully diversified with scenery of graceful and pleasing character; in one part of it is a tower, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Maynooth in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin: both are in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster. The prebend was instituted by Archbishop Luke, in 1384, at the request of Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Offaley, reserving to himself and his heirs the right of presentation. The gross income of the prebend is £55. 7. 8. per annum: the tithe rent-charge of the parish, amounting to £276. 18. 6., is paid to the vicar; and there is a glebe-house, an old building, with a glebe of six acres. The church is an ancient structure, supposed to have been originally built by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, as an appendage to the college founded by him in 1518: it was thoroughly repaired, and modernised, in 1774 by the late Duke of Leinster; but the massive square tower still retains its original character. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of the union or district called Maynooth and Leixlip, comprising those two parishes and that of Taghadoe, in each of which is a chapel; that of Maynooth was a very plain building, but a new chapel, a handsome structure on a larger scale, has been completed. In the vicinity of the town are the ruins of the old church of Laraghbryan.

A Protestant charter school for 40 boys was opened here on July 27th, 1750: Robert, Earl of Kildare, had bequeathed in 1743 the sum of £500 for its erection, and his son, the first Duke of Leinster, had granted 14 acres of land rent free for its support. This school was discontinued in 1819, by the present duke, on the ground of general expediency; the house itself was soon after pulled down, and its materials employed in erecting on the same site the extensive buildings occupied since 1825 by nuns of the Presentation order as a convent, and as schools for the gratuitous education of about 200 female children. These schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and the teachers are cheered on in their labours by the visits of the Duchess of Leinster, who allows £20 a year to the school, and occasionally clothes, and gives small premiums to, the most deserving of the children. In a different street is a male national school, attended by about 180 boys; the spacious school-house was fitted up and presented by the Duke of Leinster, who allows £20 per annum to the teacher.

The modern College of Maynooth, commonly styled the ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. PATRICK, was founded in 1795 by an act of the Irish parliament, which passed in both houses without a dissentient vote in either. At this critical period, the arms of the French revolutionists had become formidable; their anarchical principles, widely disseminated, were tainting the sources of continental education, and beginning to be echoed in Ireland; the colleges, also, which the Irish Roman Catholics had founded on the continent for clerical education were for the greater part suppressed, and intercourse with the others was suspended. To obviate this evil, by affording a sound education at home to young minds destined in after life to exercise considerable influence on the Irish people, the legislature repealed the laws against the endowment of a college exclusively Roman Catholic, and granted a sum of £8000 for the establishment of this college. Before the bill had received the royal assent on the 5th of June, several sites for the college were proposed to the trustees appointed by the act; but the present site at Maynooth, offered by the Duke of Leinster, though formally declined at first, was eventually accepted; and on the 9th of September, 1795, his grace conveyed to the trustees, by a lease of lives renewable for ever, and under a reserved rent of £74 per annum, a plot of land at the west end of the town, containing 58¼ acres, on which stood a large and handsome mansion then lately erected by a Mr. Stoyte, for whose interest in the premises the trustees paid £4000. A small but very interesting portion of this land, including the old castle, was given up by the trustees in 1820, in order to obtain a confirmation of their lease. In 1817, a dwelling-house and 23½ acres of land which had been occupied since 1802 as a lay college, were annexed to the Royal College; the trustees taking the premises at the terms on which they had been held by the lay establishment, viz.: £1000 fine, and £140 yearly rent reserved in a lease of lives renewable for ever. The site of the BUILDING is about 15 feet above the level of the Lyall water and one of its tributary streams, which flow rapidly through opposite sides of the college lands. The tastefully arranged lawn in front is shaded by majestic yew-trees of immense size; and the classical entrance, watched in sculpture by sphynxes and recumbent lions, is ornamented on one side by the massive remains of the stately old castle of Maynooth, and on the other by the turreted castle-chapel, now the parochial church. The existing college buildings are arranged in two separate divisions, each containing a chapel, library, refectory, lecture-halls, and bed-chambers. The larger division, allocated to the senior students, forms three sides of a quadrangle; the smaller, occupied by the juniors, consists of two uniform houses at right angles to each other; and the whole pile, though exhibiting in detail but little architectural beauty, presents a *coup d'œil* of grand and imposing dimensions. These buildings, which cost £60,000, were raised at different periods: the front, or eastern side, was completed in 1800; the north wing, in 1815 and 1824; and the two houses for the junior students, in 1832.

With the enlargement of the buildings, the number of the STUDENTS soon increased from 45 to 200, and thence gradually, till at length they amounted to 478, the exact number of Irish ecclesiastics for whom education was provided on the continent before the French revolution. Within the last seven years, however, there have been seldom more than 430 or 450 students in actual attendance at lectures. The annual parliamentary grant, previous to the important act of 1845, being inadequate to the maintenance of more, at the utmost, than 250 students, the remaining number paid £21 a year for their board and education. These students, called pensioners, were first admitted in 1813, and the sums since paid as pensions and entrance-fees amount

to £84,000: they were treated in every particular as the students on the foundation, to which, indeed, they were transferred, after paying one, two, or more years, according to their merit and as vacancies occurred. It sometimes happened that when there was but one vacancy, its benefit was divided between two candidates of equal merit, each of whom had to pay thenceforward but half the usual pension. From time to time, some of the Roman Catholic bishops and priests, and laity, purchased for the benefit of their dioceses or families the right of a free studentry, called a Burse, by paying the college at once a sum the interest of which was deemed sufficient to meet the expense of a student's maintenance. But the main support of the college was derived from the grant annually voted by parliament.

The original vote of £8000, subject to deductions of about £340, was annually repeated until 1807, when an additional sum of £5000 was granted for the erection of new buildings; the amount from 1808 to 1813, was £8283 British; and from that year to 1845, it was £8928. Several donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to the large sum of £31,681, have been made to the college by Irish and English Roman Catholics, sometimes without any specific application, and at other times for particular purposes. Of the former bequests, £6000 were applied to enlarging the buildings; of the latter, £1000, left by a Mr. Keenan, were funded for the establishment of a professor of Irish, and £24,610 for burses or free studentries. The most important legacy was a fee-simple estate worth £1000 per annum, bequeathed by the late LORD DUNBOYNE; but this bequest being disputed at law on the ground that his lordship, having for a while conformed to the Established Church, and afterwards returned to the Roman Catholic Church, was incompetent as a relapsed papist to make a' will, a compromise was effected by which less than half the intended bequest was secured to the college. This bequest, together with £700 per annum from the public grant, was applied from 1813 to 1845 to the benefit of 20 senior scholars, called Dunboyne students, who, after having completed the ordinary course of studies, are selected from among the students most distinguished for piety and talents, and who, receiving an additional annual allowance, apply themselves for three years more to the higher departments of ecclesiastical literature, in order to be qualified for filling professorships in the institution, or the more arduous situations in the ministry.

The FINANCIAL condition of the college was vastly improved by the recent act of the legislature, 8th and 9th of Victoria, cap. 25, passed June 30th, 1845. The system of annual votes of money, was exchanged for a permanent settlement on the consolidated fund, which may amount to the maximum sum of £26,360 per annum. The act regulates the application of this revenue, viz.: £6000 for the salaries, &c., of the president, superiors, and professors; £5800 for allowances of £40 each to 20 Dunboyne students, and £20 each to 250 students of the three senior classes; and £14,560 for the commons, &c., of 520 students, including those on the Dunboyne establishment. These 520 students, with 40 others for whom burses had been previously founded, will henceforward constitute the total number of students. The act also granted £30,000 to the Board of Public Works, for thoroughly repairing the college, and erecting new buildings for the suitable accommodation of the enlarged number of inmates in the institution. The architect chosen for the new buildings, the celebrated A. W. Pugin, Esq., has furnished a magnificent plan; but the works have yet made little progress.

No change was effected by the late act in the CONSTITUTION of the college, except by substituting annual for the former triennial visitations. There are five visitors appointed by the crown (substituted for the former five *ex-officio* visitors); and three others, as formerly, elected by the trustees. The property and legislative direction of the establishment are vested in a corporation of seventeen elective trustees, consisting of the four Roman Catholic archbishops, and seven bishops, with six lay noblemen and gentlemen. The ordinary government is committed to a president, assisted by a vice-president, with three deans; a librarian, who is also prefect of the Dunboyne students; a bursar; four professors of theology; a professor of sacred scripture and oriental languages; of ecclesiastical history; of mathematics and experimental philosophy; of logic, metaphysics, and ethics; of rhetoric and the *belles lettres*; of Greek and Latin classics; of English elocution and composition and the French language; and of the Irish language. The president, vice-president, deans, prefect of the Dunboyne, and the professors of theology and scripture, form the council. The president and other superiors are elected by the trustees; as are also the professors, but only after a public competition, of which the president gives public notice sixty days previously, and to which all qualified candidates from every part of the empire are admissible. Of the merits of the candidates the council are the judges, delivering their suffrages in writing to the president, and through him to the trustees.

The Dunboyne students are elected solely by the council; and candidates for admission to the college as general students are selected by their respective bishops, generally from the young pupils in their seminaries, and after a public competition among the aspirants. The Maynooth studentries are thus apportioned; 150 each to the provinces of Armagh and Cashel; 100 each to those of Dublin and Tuam; and the 20 Dunboyne places are distributed in a similar proportion. Candidates presented by their bishops are not received as students at Maynooth, unless they are sixteen years of age, and evince at their examination for entrance what may be considered a very good knowledge of Greek and Latin. The amount of qualification in classics, history, mathematics, geography, &c., required for admission to the rhetoric class, is, at least, not less than is required for matriculation in University College, London; and the qualifications necessary at the London University for taking degrees, would qualify for admission only to the logic class in Maynooth. The ordinary course of studies requires eight full years: the two first years are devoted to Greek and Latin, to rhetoric, mathematics, English composition, and the historical books of the Bible; the two following years, to logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, to French, mathematics, and ecclesiastical history; and the four last years, to dogmatic and moral theology, to sacred scripture, ecclesiastical history, and the Hebrew and Irish languages.

After the completion of this course, the student is either selected to commence another course of three years more on the Dunboyne establishment, or ordained a priest for the ministry in Ireland.

MAYO (County of), a maritime county of the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the east by the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the county of Galway. It extends from 53° 28′ to 54° 21′ (N. Lat.), and from 8° 25′ to 10° 5′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 1,363,882 statute acres, whereof 497,587 are arable land, 800,111 uncultivated, 8360 in plantations, 848 in towns and villages, and 56,976 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 293,112; in 1831, to 367,956; and in 1841, to 388,887.

At the period when Ptolemy wrote, the *Nagnatæ* were the inhabitants of the whole of the county, with the exception of a small portion of its southern extremity, into which the *Auterii*, who were settled in the north-west of Galway, had penetrated. The city of *Nagnatæ*, together with the rivers Ravius and Libnius, is supposed by some to have been in this county, but others fix its site in the adjoining county of Sligo. M. Vaugondy's map of ancient Connaught, published by Mac Geoghegan, furnishes the following names of the territories which composed it, and of their respective baronies; Irros-domnion, being the barony of Erris; Calrigiamuighe-murisk-in-Amalgaid, and Hy-Fiachra-Aidhne, Tyrawley; Coranne, Gallen; Con-macne-Quiltola, Clanmorris and Kilmain; Kierrige de Lough Nairn, Costello; Hymalia or Umaille, Murrisk. In *Speed's Theatre of Great Britain*, published in 1676, the names of the territories, which appear to be taken from those of the ruling septs, commencing from the most northern, are, Arras Dondenell; O'Dondey; O'Mac Philben; Mac William Burck; Carew Mac Ville Uterhday; O'Males; Mac Jordan, baron of Exeter, near which territory is noted the forest of Kellelon; and the barony of Akill, being the only baronial division mentioned. In the brief description annexed to the map it is stated "that Mayo, in the Roman Provincial called Magee, is replenished both with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in cattle, deer, hawks, and plenty of honey." O'Conor's map of Ireland, which professes to give the names and locations of the settlers at the commencement of the 17th century, mentions only the names of Mac William Burke, Jordan, Mac Philip, Mac Costello or Nangle, Dillon, and Fitzmorris.

The ancient chronicles state, that at the commencement of the 4th century the whole of Connaught was taken from the Firdomnians, a branch of the Firbolgs, who had held it till that time under the Milesians. The remote situation of the county has prevented it from being much noticed in the annals of the different revolutions which have since occurred. Shortly after the English invasion, De Courcy entered the province; but it does not appear that he penetrated far westward, being driven out after a severe defeat by Cornelius Mommoigi, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. Roderic O'Conor, the last of the independent sovereigns of Ireland, died in the monastery of Cong, on the verge of this county, in 1198; after which its history presents a blank until, in consequence of the assassination of William de Burgo, third earl of Ulster, (to whose ancestor, Ilubert de Burgo, the greater part of the province, including this county, had been granted by King John,) Edmond de Albanach or the Scot, one of his kinsmen, ancestor to the earls of Mayo, renounced his allegiance to the English government. He threw off the English dress; adopted the language and apparel of the native Irish; and assumed the title of Mac William Oughter, or "the Further," to distinguish himself from another member of the family who had acted in the same manner in the more southern regions of the province, and had called himself Mac William Eighter, or "the Nearer." The county remained in an unsettled state, nearly independent of British rule, until the time of ELIZABETH, in the eleventh year of whose reign the whole province, which had hitherto been divided into the two counties of Connaught and Roscommon, was made shire ground; the boundaries and subdivisions of this portion of it were defined, and at this time arose the present name of Mayo, from the village and monastery of Maio, situated on a river which falls into Lough Carra. The Mac Williams nevertheless continued to exert a powerful control; for the annals of the town of Galway inform us that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country in the neighbourhood of that town, numbers of Galway people took refuge with Mac William Oughter in Mayo, and were the founders of the several respectable families of Galway name which still hold large estates here. When Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, visited Galway in 1575, several of the Galway exiles returned, and applied to him for protection; and Mac William Oughter himself submitted by oath and indenture. This Mac William was father to the celebrated Grace O'Malley, better known in the romantic history of the times by the name of Grana Uile: she, however, was so far from being led to submission by her father's example, that it was deemed necessary to send a body of troops to storm her castle of Carrick a-Uile, near Newport; and so spirited was the defence made by this singular woman, that the assailants, instead of accomplishing the object of their expedition, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners, which would have been inevitably attended with loss of life.

In 1586, the province was again visited for the purpose of confirming it in the habits of English law, by SIR RICHARD BINGHAM, who held a session at Donemony, in this county. One of the de Burgos, Thomas Roe, held out on this occasion against the royal authority, in a castle in one of the islands in Lough Mask, within sight of the governor: the under-sheriff, who was sent to reduce him to obedience, was wounded in the attempt, as was Thomas Roe himself, who died of his wounds. Two others of the de Burgos were afterwards executed for sedition, and for conspiring against Bingham's life. The composition then agreed upon by the people was, 10*s.* per annum for every quarter of land containing 120 acres. According to the return of a jury, the county comprised 1448 quarters, whereof 248 were exempted; the rest paid £600 per annum, and contributed 200 foot and 40 horse for general hostings within the province, at their own expense, when required, and 50 foot and 15 horse for general service throughout Ireland. Before Sir Richard quitted the country, he had taken all the de Burgos into protection by an order from the government; but, on his going to Dublin, they were instigated, through the promise of assistance from the Scotch, to revolt again; on

which he proceeded to Ballinrobe, where, having uselessly spent several days in endeavouring to bring them back to their duty, he hanged their hostages. He then marched to Ballintubber, and sent out his kerne and foot-soldiers into the woods and mountains with such success, that he forced the insurgents to submit in a few weeks, and drove away a booty of between 4000 and 5000 head of cattle; after which, he defeated a body of 2000 Scots that had landed near Sligo to give them assistance. A third journey was made into Connaught in 1589, by Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, lord-deputy, who then received the submissions of O'Flaherty, William the blind Abbot, and others of Mayo and Tyrconnell.

Although the county was visited with a large share of the confiscations consequent on the termination of the war of 1641, and on the restoration of the Stuart family, no remarkable event connected with that period occurred within its limits; neither was it internally agitated by the military movements in the subsequent war between the rival kings in 1688. Its political aspect presents a perfect blank until the year 1798, when its tranquillity, which had remained undisturbed during the dreadful struggle that convulsed the north-eastern and south-eastern extremities of the island in the earlier part of that year, was broken by the unexpected appearance of a small French squadron on its northern coast, which landed near Killala a force of about 1100 men under GENERAL HUMBERT. The town, which was nearly defenceless, was taken after a trifling resistance; the bishop of Killala, with his family, was made prisoner; arms were distributed to all the country people who chose to accept them; and the invading army, thus reinforced by a numerous though disorderly body of auxiliaries, proceeded to Ballina, the garrison of which fled on its approach. It thence advanced to Castlebar, through mountain defiles deemed impassable, and therefore left unguarded: here it was opposed by General Lake with 6000 men, but, after a very short resistance, the British army gave way on all sides, and left the enemy completely masters of the country. The French general now proceeded by Foxford and Colloney, where his advance was checked for a short time by the gallantry of a small detachment under Colonel Vereker; and marched by Dromahaire and Manor-Hamilton, in Leitrim, till, having crossed the Shannon at Ballintra, near Lough Allen, his further progress was prevented by the main army of the British under the Marquess Cornwallis, to whom he surrendered, after a short resistance, at Ballinamuck. Castlebar, when evacuated by the French, was re-occupied by the British troops, who defended it successfully against an attack of a body of 2000 insurgents. Killala, which was still possessed by the latter under the command of a few French officers, was then attacked and taken by storm, with the loss of between 400 and 500 of its defenders, after having been 30 days in their possession. This scene of blood terminated by a court-martial, by which several of those who had been most forward in having recourse to French assistance were consigned to military execution.

The year 1820 was marked by very serious disturbances in this and the neighbouring county of Galway, arising from abuses in the levying of taxes, and county and parish rates: the insurgents took the name of Ribbonmen, and kept the country in alarm for some time by nocturnal depredations, but were finally suppressed by the power of the law. Two years afterwards Mayo suffered from famine, owing to a failure of the potato-crop; but the horrors of so dreadful a visitation were much relieved by the prompt and liberal contributions which were forwarded on the first intimation of the extent of the calamity, from every part of England, through a committee sitting in London.

This county is partly in the dioceses of Elphin and Achonry, but chiefly in those of Killala and Tuam. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Burrishoole, Carra, Clanmorris, Costello, Erris, Gallen, Kilmain or Kilmaine, Murrisk, and Tyrawley. It contains the market and assize town of Castlebar; the market and post towns of Ballina, Ballinrobe, Crossmolina, Clare, Foxford, Ballaghadireen, Swinford, and Newport; the sea-port, market, and post towns of Westport and Killala; the small sea-port of Belmullet; and the post-towns of Cong, Hollymount, and Ballyglass. The largest villages are those of Baal or Ballagh, Ballycastle, Rathlacken (each of which has a sub-post), Minola, and Shrule. It sent four members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Castlebar; but since the Union its sole representatives, in the Imperial parliament, have been the two members returned for the county at large. The constituency consisted in 1841 of 1064 voters, of whom 201 were £50, 94 £20, and 769 £10 freeholders: the election takes place at Castlebar. Mayo is included in the Connaught circuit: the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Castlebar, where the county prison and court-house are situated; quarter-sessions are also held at Ballinrobe, Westport, Swinford, Belmullet, Clare, and Ballina, each of which towns has a court-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 28 deputy-lieutenants, and 109 other magistrates; besides whom are the usual county officers, including four coroners. There are 46 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county surveyor, 9 sub-inspectors, 9 head-constables, 44 constables, and 226 sub-constables, with 10 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 amounted to £13,688, defrayed by grand jury presentments and by government. Along the coast are 18 coast-guard stations; 6 in the district of Westport, having a force of 6 officers and 52 men; 6 in that of Belmullet, with 3 officers and 37 men; and 6 in the district of Killala, with 6 officers and 50 men: each district is under the control of a resident inspecting commander. The county infirmary, at Castlebar, is supported by a government grant of £100 and by grand jury presentments of £500 per annum. The district lunatic asylum is at Ballinasloe; and there are 22 dispensaries at Westport, Galway, Ballyhaunis, Cong, Erris, Ballina, Gallen, Carra, Burrishoole, &c., maintained by subscriptions and grand jury presentments in equal portions. The total amount of grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £39,568. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Athlone district, and contains seven barrack stations; two for artillery and infantry at Castlebar, one for infantry at Ballaghadireen, two for cavalry and infantry at Ballinrobe, and one for infantry at each of the towns of Westport and Foxford; affording, in the whole, accommodation for 52 officers and 1104 men, with 99 horses.

The SURFACE of the county varies extremely, from the bleak and rugged mountain to the fertile plain. The baronies to the east of the lakes, and part of Tyrawley, are champaign and productive. In the flat country bordering on Loughs Mask and Carra are many miles of rocky ground which at a distance appears like an immense sheet of white stone, but on a nearer approach is found to consist of layers of projecting rock in parallel lines, rising from one to three feet above the surface, like flagstones pitched in the ground upon their edges, and all, however varying in shape, size, or relative distance, having the same direction: fissures of great depth are found in some of their narrowest interstices. The northern part of Tyrawley barony is level, and adorned with numerous villas and country seats. In travelling south from Kilcummin Head, the land by degrees swells into hills, the tops of which are covered with heath, while the sides and the valleys are green and remarkably fertile: these hills gradually change their character to that of the bleak and barren mountain which stretches in a continuous tract, sixty miles long and seven miles broad, from Erris in the west to the Ox mountains of Sligo, in the contrary direction. In this range no variety meets the eye from Nephin to Westport, except in the glen of Bohedon and the extensive woods that sweep along the windings of the Colnabinna river, the banks of which are fringed with verdure of exquisite hue. The whole western part of the county is overspread with an immense mass of mountain and bog, very difficult of access: the central parts of this wild country are occupied by a range of lofty mountains, commencing at Nephin, and extending in a north-western direction to Knocklettercuss, and in a western to Achill Island. This great mountain chain divides the country into two parts; that between its western base and the sea is covered with bog, as is also the greater part of the eastern division; besides which, all the gentle acclivities and mountain summits are covered with a thin stratum of black bog. No arable ground occurs in these districts, except in the narrow valleys of the rivers, and in irregular patches along the shore. There is another range of mountain commencing at Dunfeeny bay, and stretching along the northern coast to Broadhaven, beyond which is the peninsula of The Mullet, flat, and capable of cultivation except where covered with sand. The northern coast is particularly wild: the rocky cliffs which extend along its whole length are generally perpendicular, and in some parts the surface of the land at top overhangs the sea; their average height is 400 feet. In many places, the edge of the cliff is the highest point of the land; so that the water which falls from the surface within 20 yards of the brow flows southerly, from the sea. Along the high bold coast to the west, as far as the Stags of Broadhaven, are caverns extending a great way under the surface, and vaulted overhead with immense flags. One of the most remarkable of these is nearly opposite the Stags, near Dunkechan; it extends several hundred yards under the land, is roofed with stone, and is wide enough to admit several boats to enter abreast, which may be done in calm weather. But the greatest natural curiosities of the county are the caves of Cong, on the confines of the county of Galway, through which the superfluous waters of Lough Mask take their subterraneous course to Lough Corrib.

Nephin, 2639 feet in height, is, in magnitude and form, extremely grand, its summit being generally enveloped in clouds; it is situated at the extremity of an immense bog, in the centre of which is Lough Conn, and is separated from the rest of the great chain by the deep glen of Kilnabreena. Its form, when viewed from the south or east, is conical, the sides steep, and frequently rocky and rugged, but the summit rounded, and covered with alpine plants. The regularity of its northern face is interrupted by a deep ravine, the precipitous sides of which disclose the internal structure of the mountain. From the western side of the glen of Kilnabreena rises the mountain of *Berreencurragh*, 2290 feet high, similar to Nephin, but more irregular and rugged. *Nephin-Beg*, another mountain in the same range, and of similar formation, is 1846 feet high. The mountains which form the western part of the great chain are also more rugged, and have peaked summits, particularly *Maam*, *Thomoish*, and *Croughletta*. The ridge of the *Barnagee* mountains lies south of Nephin: their northern side is extremely steep and abrupt. Three passes, about two miles distant from each other, lead through them to the plain country in the south; the central and most important of these is called the pass of Barnagee. Through it the French force penetrated unexpectedly in 1798, in its march from Ballina, in consequence of which the king's troops were taken by surprise at Castlebar, and routed. The other passes are, that of Mosbrook, near Lough Conn, and Glan Island, on the side of Westport. The summit of the central pass, which is a very long and steep hill, commands a fine view of Castlebar and the adjoining plain, with Croagh Patrick rising in the distance.

The whole of the district south of the valley from Lough Conn to Newport, except the space occupied by the mountains of Barnagee, is thickly interspersed with hills of different forms; those lying between Lough Conn and Loughs Carra and Mask stretching in accordance with the line between the former and latter lakes; those proceeding to Clew bay taking their direction to the sea. The remarkable peak of *Croagh Patrick*, or the Reek, rises from the southern shore of Clew bay to an elevation of 2430 feet, embracing from its summit a magnificent prospect of the neighbouring bays and islands, with the amphitheatre of Erris, Burrishoole, and Connemara. This mountain may be divided into two parts; the base, composed of a group of undulating flat-topped hills rising to a considerable height; and the Reek, which towers above them in the form of a cone. The romantic fables of the country have fixed on this as the spot from which St. Patrick drove all the venomous reptiles of the island into the sea: it is still a favourite place for devotional rites. The southern part of the barony of Murrisk rises into steep mountains, of which *Muilrea*, the highest in Connaught, has an elevation of 2680 feet.

The LAKES are numerous, and several are of large size; the principal lie in a direction north and south from the borders of Galway to Killala. A small part of the northern portion of *Lough Corrib* is considered as belonging to the county: this lake is navigable, unless in very dry seasons, for boats of from 10 to 20 tons to its most northern extremity at Cong, a distance of about 30 miles from the sea. A narrow isthmus of high and rocky

land, about two miles across, here separates it from *Lough Mask*. This latter lake is 10 miles long by 4 broad, with two arms about a mile distant from each other, stretching into Joyces' Country, the larger projecting four miles, the lesser three: the lake is navigable up the Ballinrobe river, within 1½ mile of Ballinrobe town. The gillaroo trout, which is remarkable as having a gizzard larger than that of a turkey, but never any roe, is found in it: both red and white trout are also taken. Lough Mask is 36 feet above the summer level of Lough Corrib; and the former pours the whole of its redundant waters into the latter, through numerous caverns, beneath the isthmus above noticed: from these caverns the water emerges in some fountains near the village of Cong, whence it flows in a rapid stream, turning several powerful mills, until it mingles with the lower lake. *Lough Carra* is a very picturesque sheet of water, seven miles long by three broad, studded with woody peninsulas and islands: this lake assumes an appearance not observable in other collections of fresh water, its colour being greenish while that of others is invariably blue; a peculiarity attributable to the shallowness of its water, which covers a bed of pale yellowish marl. *Lough Dan*, the next in order, is much smaller than any of the others in the range; it is also called Castlebar lake, because its eastern extremity is close to the town of that name. *Lough Conn* is a fine piece of water, fifteen miles long by five broad, interspersed with islands on which are ruins of castles and of monasteries, and having its borders fringed with woods and ornamented with mansions and villas; it communicates with the towns of Foxford and Crossmolina, and stretches within two miles of Ballina, and ten of Killala. At the south-eastern extremity of Lough Conn is *Lough Cullen*, sometimes called the Lower Conn; it is separated from the former lake by a narrow strait, over which a bridge named Pontoon-bridge was built, on the formation of the new mail line to Sligo. An extraordinary phenomenon is visible here, in the alternate ebbing and flowing of the two lakes: the water is seen sometimes rushing with great force through the channel beneath Pontoon-bridge into Lough Cullen; while at others it runs with equal force from this lake into Lough Conn, and this is often observable when the waters of the upper lake are much swollen by floods from the mountains, while the lower lake, or Cullen, is the natural outlet of the whole of this immense volume of water. The shores of both lakes being composed in many places of a fine red sand, the line of high-water mark can be distinctly traced several inches above the water; and then in the space of an hour, without any apparent cause, the water rises again to the higher level in the one lake, while it is low water in the other; numerous unsatisfactory conjectures have been stated relative to this extraordinary fact. Besides the lakes now mentioned there are many others; the principal are Upper and Lower Lough Aile, Lough Urlor, Lough Samore, Lough Skye, Beltra Lake, Kerramore Lake, and other smaller lakes near Foxford, Manilla, Ballinrobe, Shrule, Annagh, Ballyhaunis, Ballagh, and Kinturk. In this county, as in that of Galway, are numerous turloughs, which in winter and wet seasons cover large tracts of land, and at other times afford excellent pasture.

The COAST is indented by numerous bays. The mouth of the *Moy* forms its north-eastern extremity; this river has a bar, on which there are but three feet of water. *Killala Bay*, into which the Moy runs, admits vessels of ten feet draught only at spring tides, but small vessels can proceed as far as the abbey of Moyne. Two miles north from Killala is the low peninsula called Kilcummin Head, on which the French effected their landing in 1798. On the eastern side of the bay, in county Sligo, is the village of Inniscroan, the best fishing-place on the coast; and near the town of Killala is a peninsula called Ross, between the inlets of Killala and Rathbran, which is curiously indented by the sea at high water. *Dunfeeny Bay* is of little importance for nautical purposes, but is remarkable for an insulated rock called Downpatrick Head, the perpendicular cliff of which affords five distinct sections of the horizontal strata of its formation. From this bay westward the coast is a precipitous cliff for many miles, confining within its interior an extensive uncultivated bog; this lofty formation continues to *Broadhaven*, a bay seven miles in breadth at its mouth, by four or five in depth. The bay has two principal arms, the eastern of which receives two considerable rivers: the best entrance to the haven is less than half a mile in width, and the inlet within it winds for nearly seven miles to the isthmus which connects the flat and sandy, yet fertile, peninsula of the Mullet with the main land. Broadhaven is merely a fishing station, where open boats only are used: flat-fish is abundant. The northern end of the peninsula is precipitous and rugged; and near it is the narrow and rocky cove of Portnafranka. Its south end terminates with a considerable hill of red granite, which opens into *Blacksod Bay*, a spacious haven with good shelter and water sufficient for any number of ships, which penetrates inland for several miles, until it meets the isthmus of Belmullet, by which it is separated from Broadhaven.

Clew Bay forms a noble and well-sheltered expanse of water, fifteen miles long and seven broad. Its entrance is screened, through one-third of its breadth, by Clare Island; and the inner or eastern extremity is occupied by a vast multitude of small islets, which, with the adjoining creeks and inlets, form a variety of safe roadsteads and harbours, capable of admitting vessels of every class. These islands are composed of a deep loamy soil on a limestone substratum; many of them are accessible at low water by foot passengers. The towns of Newport and Westport are built at the inner ends of two of the inlets, and are provided with quays, to which vessels of ten feet draught may approach at high water. The islands and channels on the Westport side of the bay are protected by a very singular natural breakwater of shingle and boulder stones, which stretches from the entrance of Westport harbour to the southern shore under Croagh Patrick. There are in this line of beach six navigable openings, the most important of which, leading to Westport, is marked by a small lighthouse built by the Marquess of Sligo. Clew bay possesses many picturesque and attractive features. Among the most striking are, the lofty conical peak of Croagh Patrick, and the lofty mountains of Erriv and Benabola, on the south; those of Nephin and Cartinarry, together with the hills of Achill, on the north; on the east the two flourishing ports above named, with the fine domain of the Marquess of Sligo; and in the west Clare Island, rising majestically to check the fury

of the Atlantic. The southern horn of this bay is Bui Naha, or the Yellow head; whence the shore is wild and uninteresting, until it reaches *Killery Bay*. This bay, which separates the counties of Mayo and Galway, penetrates eleven miles into the interior between steep and lofty mountains, and is uniformly about half a mile in breadth, being throughout an excellent harbour for large ships, though occasionally subject to squalls from the hills. Off the coast of the county are numerous *Islands*, the most remarkable of which, exclusively of those in Clew bay, are Achill and Achill-beg, Clare, Caher, Innisbofin, Innishark, Inisturk, Darilan or O'Darilan, Ox, Inniskeamore, Inniskeabeg, Cahir, Innisdallow, Ballybeg, Innisgort, Innisbeg, Innistegil, Annagh, Barnach, Inniskeragh, Eagle Island, and Innisglore. Many of them are large, and thickly inhabited. Eagle Island, situated off the Mullet, and about one league south-west from Erris, or Urres Hea, has two lofty lighthouses, erected in 1836.

The SOIL in the champaign country is chiefly a dark-brown sandy and gravelly loam, on a limestone bottom; in some parts it is light and moory. In the districts in which bog prevails are ridges of limestone-gravel, called escars, in some places three miles long, ¼ of a mile broad at the base, and from 30 to 60 feet high: they spontaneously produce many varieties of trees, which, however, seldom attain any size, in consequence of their exposure when young to the cattle. The rocky pastures in which oak and hazel brushwood grow spontaneously are excellent for fattening. The tendency to produce rich grass also shows itself in many parts of the mountainous regions. On passing the junction between the primary and secondary rocks, a striking improvement in the appearance of the verdure is observable; some of these secondary hills contain limestone, and the water is so strongly impregnated with this mineral, that calcareous depositions are found in large quantities. The sand along the shores of Broadhaven and Blacksod bay is mostly silicious; yet with a slight manuring of sea-weed, it produces excellent barley and potatoes. In these districts the inhabitants are much annoyed by the drifting sand, which is reduced to such a degree of comminution, as to penetrate even into the works of watches. Marly gravel, the substratum of all the hills, was observed, when removed for the purpose of covering roads, to change the growth of the spot it fell on from heath to grass; the discovery of which quality led to its liberal use in reclaiming the summits of hills, and moory tracts, hitherto nearly unprofitable.

Wheat is grown in the southern and champaign parts; potatoes, oats, barley, and flax, in the more elevated districts. But the greater portion of the latter division is under pasture, as the grass is found to be suitable for rearing young cattle, though it is not rich enough to fatten them. The farms in the grazing districts are in size from 100 to 500 acres. The general term of a lease is one life, or 21 years; a non-alienation clause is common; and latterly another has been occasionally introduced, by which a stipulated allowance is to be made to the tenant out of the reserved rent, for every acre of land reclaimed. The manures are, limestone-gravel, especially for reclaiming bog and mountain; limestone, which is very general, and used wherever a supply of fuel for burning it can be had; composts of bog-mould and farm-manure; and, near the sea-coast, shell-sand and weed. Paring and burning are very prevalent, notwithstanding the penalties inflicted on the practice by act of parliament; the land, when so treated, produces tolerable crops for a few years, but is afterwards barren for a considerable length of time. When burning has been repeated three or four times, it has been found necessary to renovate the soil by a coat of bog mixed with earth or farm-rubbish. In reclaiming bog, which is done by limestone-gravel to the thickness of an inch, or by white marl, it is observed that when the heath dies, as it does in about three years, daisies and white clover show themselves, indicating that the land is fit for tillage. The plough is an implement little used in the boggy and mountainous parts; the long narrow spade, which generally supplies its place, is called a "loy." In Erris, a spade of still more unusual construction is found to answer best in light sandy soils: it consists of two iron blades, each about three inches broad, with a space of an inch and a half between them, fixed on a two-forked shaft like two loys. The old and clumsy agricultural implements are rapidly giving way to those of a more improved description; the slide car is nearly extinct even in the mountains. Yet still the cottiers' implements are mostly limited to the spade and sickle; and the manure is carried to the field, and the produce to market, in wicker panniers on horses' backs, or on the shoulders of women. In general, the ploughing is too light, and the sowing too late in the season; hence, the harvest of every kind of crop requires the farmer's attention simultaneously. Wheat is cultivated to some extent, but potatoes and oats are the main crops; green crops are more frequent than formerly; flax is raised only on the headlands, or corners of a field, for domestic use. The favourite breed of horned-cattle is a cross between the old Leicester and the native stock; but the native cow is still preferred in the upland districts. The sheep are not equal to those of the adjoining counties. In the mountains a useful hardy race of horses is found; in the lowland districts, the horses are remarkably good for the saddle, and of superior action. Pigs do not enter into the rural economy of the small farmer to the same extent as in other counties. Dairies are neither numerous nor extensive, the rearing of young cattle being the more general occupation. The fences are dry stone walls formed by collecting the numerous loose stones off the land, but in Clanmorris and Kilmaine they are good ditches faced with quicksets. Draining and irrigation are little practised, though the soil and the command of water are favourable to both.

So late as 1675, the county was well wooded, and had three extensive forests, at Barnagee, Cappough, and Liscullen; but even the vestiges of these have been swept away, and the last extensive wood of the county, that of Glanmurra, on the shores of Killery bay, was felled in the winters of 1778 and 1779. Natural oaks grow on all the hills in the Barnagee mountains, and are kept down only by the browsing of the cattle. It has also been ascertained that bogs, of an altitude too great to admit of profitable cultivation, are capable of producing timber by planting and fencing. The most remarkable range of woods at present is round the base of Croagh Patrick mountain, following the windings of the Brackloon river. The Marquess of Sligo has planted to a large extent, and with great prospect of remuneration,

in the neighbourhood of Westport. In general the baronies of Tyrawley, Burrishoole, Gallen, and Costello, are nearly bare of timber; in Murrisk it abounds, chiefly on the Marquess of Sligo's property; as also in Clanmorris, which exhibits some woods of fine full-grown timber; but in Carragh the plantations are few.

The whole of the mountains in this county, in a GEOLOGICAL point of view, are of primary formation; but rocks of secondary formation are frequently found overlaying the primary at the base of the mountains. The secondary formation, on the northern range, is red sandstone covered with slate-clay, which alternates with floetz sandstone; as also, limestone alternating with slate-clay: to the south is the old red sandstone covered with floetz limestone. A line drawn from the southern shore of Achill, and continued along the southern base of Coraan mountain, would very nearly pass along the junction of the primary and secondary formations. The primary rocks pass by a narrow isthmus between the secondary rocks at Castlebar, to the shore of Clew bay, and join the primary range, which commences at Croagh Patrick and proceeds thence into Joyces' Country. No secondary rocks are met with between Achill Head, on the west coast, and Balderric on the north. Near this latter point the secondary formation commences, and it continues without interruption along the coast by Downpatrick, Killala, and Sligo, to Ballyshaunon. From the junction at the sea-shore near Balderric, the edge of the primary country takes a direction nearly south to Croghan mountain, at the base of which, in the bed of the Owenmore, the old red sandstone appears overlaying mica-slate. From Croghan the junction of the rocks may be traced to the northern base of Nephin; and thence, crossing Lough Conn, it proceeds along the northern base of the range of primary mountains from Foxford to Ballysadare. The great mountain chain commencing at Nephin, and extending in a north-western direction by the valley of the Owenmore to Coraan mountain, is entirely composed, except at Nephin-Beg, of mica-slate and granular quartz rock. Nephin mountain, the strata of which are fully disclosed by fissures, is formed of mica-slate, of very variable proportions; the stratification is for the most part nearly vertical, but irregular. The composition of Nephin-Beg is very similar to that of the larger mountain. The western part of the county between Achill Head and the north coast, is for the most part a low plain of bog on a bottom of mica-slate, backed by mountain ranges of quartz rock. In the island of Achill the rocks are chiefly quartz; in the adjoining peninsula of Coraan, conglomerate sandstone. In the peninsula of the Mullet the country is mostly covered with silicious sand; on the western shore, where the rocks are visible, they are more crystalline than the mountains on the east. Upon the whole, this part of Erris much resembles the islands of Coll and Tiree in the Hebrides. At Dunfeeny bay, the alternating beds of sandstone and clay-slate are covered by almost innumerable alternations of thin beds of black shale and black limestone: many of the beds of black shale contain balls of clay ironstone; some so carbonaceous as to soil the fingers very much, and to emit a dense black smoke when thrown on the fire.

The old red sandstone at the base of Croghan mountain, is covered by series of rocks of slate-clay and floetz-sandstone alternating; and though no beds of *Coal* have been discovered, there is reason to think that those series belong to that formation. The existence of this mineral is also shown by a variety of indications, in the mountains of Derinkee, near Westport. The iron-ore, the sandstone, the ochre (which is found in abundance and of good quality), and the ferruginous scum on the lakes and rivers, all seem to point out the existence of coal: in Slieve Carne, in Clanmorris barony, are also many indications of it. The character of the *Limestone* which alternates with the clay-slate, along the north-eastern coast, from Balderric to Ballyshannon, is very peculiar: the beds rarely exceed two feet in thickness; some are of a dull-black colour, and contain no marine remains; others are almost wholly composed of muscle shells. *Iron-ore* is found in abundance on the lands of Cross in Erris, and at Tallagha in the same barony; it is also met with in abundance in the bed of Clonoure river, and in the Deel river, where it is found in small lumps of a beautiful red colour. Iron-works erected by Sir George Shaen near the Mullet, and more lately on the Deel by Mr. Rutledge, were discontinued from the want of fuel. *Manganese* is abundant in several parts, but the richest deposits are in the neighbourhood of Westport, and in the vale of the Owenmore; *Clay* fit for porcelain and every other description of earthenware is found in inexhaustible beds, and cargoes of the finer sorts are shipped for England. Fullers'-earth and pipe-clay are also abundant, and very good; clay for bricks abounds in every barony. Slate-quarries on an extensive scale have been worked near Westport: freestone of a good colour, very compact and easily wrought, is abundant in several places; and grey marble, beautifully marked, and susceptible of a fine polish, is plentiful in the barony of Murrisk. Excellent hones are procured in the hill of Bocca.

Linen is extensively manufactured, chiefly in the cabins of the poor, many of which, particularly in the mountainous districts, are furnished with a loom: the cloth is generally sold grey, and sent elsewhere to be bleached, although there are two extensive bleach-greens near Westport, and another at Turlough. At Ballyclare is a very extensive manufactory of linens, unions, diapers, and sheetings: friezes, flannels, and woollen stockings, are made in all parts; the chief markets for the sale of them are Castlebar and Westport. A manufacture of straw-plat for hats and bonnets has been introduced. Kelp is made on all parts of the coast. The increasing demand for grain, chiefly oats for Liverpool, aided by the establishment of corn-buyers in the sea-ports, has given rise to a considerable export trade, for which Killala, Ballina, Newport, and Westport are the chief marts.

Along the whole coast are remarkably fine FISHING banks: the principal, extending between Innisbofin and Achill, is abundantly supplied with all kinds of white-fish, particularly mackerel, gurnet, and herrings. North of Achill Head is a sand-bank stretching to Blacksod bay, affording turbot and other flat-fish in the greatest abundance. Beyond this, lies the Inniskealing bank, extending eight leagues to sea; it is usually fished from May to August. The great *Sun-fish* bank, so called from being frequented by the sun-fish or basking shark during spring, is about thirty miles off the coast, and is supposed to be a ridge of elevated submarine land extending from the Blasquets, in Kerry, to Erris Head.

The best season for the fishery is during the last week in April or first in May; the fish come hither from the north, and are seen from Tory Island to the Blasquets. In fine weather they show themselves in the morning and evening, in considerable numbers, and are easily assailable; but at this season the uncertainty of the weather and the heavy swell often baffle the fishers. Should a fine day or two occur, from thirty to forty may be killed; but on the death of a few, the rest retreat suddenly to the south, being warned off, the fishermen say, by the smell of the blood: should any stragglers remain, they are so lean as to be scarcely worth killing. They are taken with a harpoon, so constructed as to keep fast hold when it has penetrated the body of the fish. The animal, before it is disturbed, lies quietly on the surface, making no effort to escape till pierced to the quick. Many fish, however, are struck without effect, in which case the spears and line are lost. Indeed, the whole appears to be an unprofitable business: the outfit of the number of boats engaged in it cannot be estimated at less than £2000 in the season, to compensate for which, the value of the fish caught even in a favourable year, has never been above £1500; the loss of time of so many people, at an important agricultural season, should also be included in the estimate. The fishing is now chiefly followed by the few decked-vessels that can stand out waiting for good weather.

The whole fishing trade, with this exception, is carried on in open boats: not a single decked-vessel is employed between Killala and Newport, or between Westport and Galway, and but few half-decked. The deficiency is owing partly to the poverty of the district; partly to the want of harbours, without which decked-vessels cannot load or unload; and partly to the construction of open boats being most convenient for carrying on the coasting-trade in turf, in which those residing on the shores are engaged in the intervals between the fishing seasons. The number of boats, both for sailing and rowing, is very great. The northern coast of Connaught is scantily supplied with harbours; the principal are those of Killala and its vicinity. The greater part of Killala bay is a good turbot-bank, and round-fish abound under Kilcummin Head and the deep cliffs to the westward; the village of Inniscroan, or Enniscrone, is accounted the best station. The whole western coast is furnished with bays, inlets, and coves, of every description, for the reception of the fishing-craft. Killery harbour is one of the best fisheries for herrings; but this branch has been much crippled by the restrictions of the fishery laws.

Herrings have been known to set in to some of the bays in vast shoals, yet, from the want of salt, they were left to rot on the shore in heaps; and the wretched fisherman, whose little stock had been expended in fitting out his sea equipage, witnessed his own ruin with abundance apparently within his grasp. To obviate this calamity, salt is now stored at Clifden, Westport, and Belmullet. The white-fishery commences in Lent; spiller lines are used from Ash-Wednesday: the bait for cod and haddock is the slug found in the strand; muscles and whilks are unknown, as are crabs and scollops. Great numbers of *Turbot* come into Killala bay in August, appearing to follow the sand-eel found in great abundance in the strand. *Mackerel* comes in June and July, in shoals which refuse the bait and are taken by the seine; but in August they separate, and draw near the shore, when they are caught by hand-lines baited with sand-eel. The white-fish caught at sea are principally *Cod*, *Haddock*, and *Ling*. *Pollock* is caught at all seasons round the headlands. The deep-sea fishing commences in May, when small-fish bait begins to be plentiful; the herring-fishery commences in May, and continues till August, but further out this fish is found at all seasons, and of large size; the winter fishing is carried on from November to Christmas. In spring, the in-shore fishers apply themselves to tillage and to the manufacture of kelp. The *Salmon* fisheries are numerous and important: that of Ballina is the best in Ireland except Coleraine. There are also very valuable fisheries at Belclare, Louisburgh, and Killery, where vast quantities of salmon are annually taken; and smaller fisheries at Westport, Newport, Burrishoole, and Goolamore.

No RIVERS of any importance rise in the county or pass through it. *The Moy*, which separates it from Sligo, after receiving the waters of Loughs Cullen and Conn, flows in a broad stream by Ballina into the bay of Killala. The bar has deep water after great floods, but is dangerous from its liability to shift. A few years since, it was passed by vessels drawing 14 feet water; it is now often fordable in dry summers: sloops, however, ascend to within a mile of Ballina. It has been proposed to form a lock at Belleek Castle, by which vessels of heavy burthen might come up to the town, if a passage were cut through the limestone ledges that obstruct the navigation. *The Blackwater*, also called the Shrule, which for a short distance forms the boundary between Mayo and Galway, has an underground course for three miles near Shrule; after its re-appearance it falls into Lough Corrib. *The Aile*, which is navigable for boats of six feet draught for a distance of five miles from Lough Mask, also disappears for some time, after having sunk under a stratum of limestone. *The Castlebar* river is navigable from Lough Conn for the distance of four miles: the *Lung*, which flows into Lough Carra, admits boats from the lake, which ascend the river about three miles. The other rivers are little more than mountain streams: the principal are, the *Owenmore*, falling into Blacksod bay, and remarkable for the quantity of water it sometimes carries from the mountains; the *Deel*; the *Robe*; the *Erriv*; and the *Carnamart*.

The greater part of the county to the west of the lakes was nearly destitute of ROADS previously to 1798. No way existed of travelling through Erris but on foot; or if a horseman attempted the journey, he required the aid of six or eight guides on foot to cast the horse at every swamp, fasten his legs, and haul him over by ropes. The journey from Ballina to the coast could not be accomplished in less than three days, and, if the rivers were swollen, required a much longer time: the expense for guides, in money and refreshments, was more than that now required for a carriage and post-horses from Castlebar to the Mullet, a distance of 56 miles, which may be performed in a day. A carriage road has been made along the banks of the Owenmore: one branch proceeds from Castlebar, another from Crossmolina; the former is level and well laid out, the latter labours under the defects of the old country system. After passing the mountains, a new line

branches off to Belmullet, and thence along the western side of Blacksod harbour. Other lines of road are now completed from the same point to the western side of Broadhaven; others to Coraan and Achill: by the former a communication is opened to the north coast and Killala; the latter unites with a new line from Newport to the extremity of Achill. A new and level line of road has also been made from Killala to Ballina, Foxford, and Swinford, by which the produce of the interior of the country may be conveyed to the sea. There is a very excellent line from the head of the Killeries to Westport, being a continuation of the level line from Clifden through the wilds of Connemara and Joyces' Country; thus opening a direct communication between Castlebar, Westport, and these districts of Galway. A mail line has been opened between Castlebar and Ballina, crossing the narrow channel between Lough Conn and Lough Cullen, by Pontoon bridge: another line has been opened from Killala, round the northern coast.

There are four ancient round towers in the county, at Killala, Turlogh, Meelick, and Baal or Ballagh. *The Monasteries* were numerous, and of high repute for sanctity and wealth. The principal were, Burrishoole; Ballintubber or Tubberpatrick; Ballynasmall; Urlare or Orlare; Ballyhaunis, which was inhabited by a fraternity of friars in 1641; Cross; Strade; Ballinrobe or De Roba; Mayo, which was afterwards the residence of a bishop, and gave name to the county; Ballina; Crossmolina; Moyne; Rathbran or Rafran; Rosserick; and Bofin, in the island of Innisbofin. Among the MILITARY ANTIQUITIES the most ancient is that at *Downpatrick* or Dunbriste, built on a neck of land forming a cliff three hundred feet high projecting into the sea; at about the same distance in the sea stands a rugged perpendicular rock of equal elevation with that on the main land, of a triangular shape, contracting gradually from a large base, to the summit, where it is about sixty yards round, and on which are the ruins of a building. The strata, and indentations of surface, in the cliff on the main land and in the insulated rock, correspond in shape and colour. Near the extremity of the neck of land, a strong grouted wall has been built across the point from sea to sea. The appearance of the whole seems to indicate, that the island was at one period attached to the main land but was dissevered from it by some convulsion of nature; and the name Dunbriste, which signifies "the broken rock," confirms this supposition. The place is one of peculiar veneration; the people resorting to it do penance around several stone crosses on Good Friday, at which time a priest is in attendance. *Rockfleet Castle*, a small square building on the shore, about three miles west of Newport, is said to have been built by the celebrated Grace O'Malley, already mentioned, who was so singularly attached to the sea that all her castles were erected on the coast; and tradition states, that when she slept on shore the cable of her own barge was always fastened to her bedpost. *Ballylahen Castle*, in Gallen barony, was built by one of the Jordan or Dexter family, who built ten others for his ten sons; they are all small square buildings with a very few contracted windows, a description applicable to most of the castellated structures so numerously scattered throughout the county. *Inver Castle*, on the eastern side of Broadhaven, was the principal fortress in Ennis, and seems to have been a structure of great extent and strength; many ruins of inferior note are to be seen in this barony. The castle of *Ballinglen*, built in a valley of the same name, in Tyrawley, has on its top an altar, which gives to that part of the building the name of the Altar-room. *Deel Castle*, built by the Burke family, stands roofed and entire, within four miles of Ballina, on the estate of the late Colonel Cuff. In *Castle Island*, in Lough Conn, are the ruins of a fort in which O'Conor is said to have confined his brother, after depriving him of sight, for having rebelled against him. *Portnakally Castle*, about a mile from Downpatrick, is remarkable for the total want of windows, although the walls yet standing are upwards of twenty feet high. The other remains of castles are not marked by any features sufficiently important to entitle them to particular notice; they were chiefly built by the Burkes, the Barretts, and the Jennings. The principal modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in their respective parishes.

The condition and appearance of the PEASANTRY differ much in different parts. In the districts about Westport and Newport, the people were formerly in comfortable circumstances, uniting the occupations of a farmer, weaver, and fisherman; but for several years the change in their circumstances for the worse has been very great, which is attributed to the decline in the linen trade here, the subdivision of farms, and early and improvident marriages. The peasantry, particularly in the pasturing districts, where extensive farms are held in common, live in villages; detached cabins are only occasionally to be met with. Their habitations are built in some parts of uncemented stone, in others of sods or mud on a stone foundation: they are roofed chiefly with bog timber, which is never of sufficient size to furnish rafters except for the smallest cabins; the price of foreign timber prevents its general use. The cabins, hence, have an appearance even more miserable than those in other parts of Ireland. In the mountainous districts, and on the borders of the bog, the habitations are peculiarly wretched, indicating the greatest poverty. In Gallen, the houses are built of dry walls dashed with mortar, and have generally a chimney and two partitions, besides a recess called a hag, sunk in the side wall opposite the fire, which contains a bed, and is screened by a straw mat hung up for a curtain. The fuel is universally turf; the food, potatoes, oaten bread, milk, and herrings; and the clothing chiefly a dark-coloured frieze manufactured by the people themselves, with thicksets and cotton occasionally. The women were formerly clothed in home-made stuffs, flannels, and friezes, and, like those of Galway, the short jacket and petticoat were of red flannel or frieze; the jacket has in most instances given way to a cotton gown, but the deep crimson petticoat is still worn throughout the greater part of the county. The Irish language is generally spoken by the old inhabitants; but young people almost every where speak English, and many of the children, even in the mountain districts and along the sea-shore, are unacquainted with the Irish language. Every village has its code of laws, established by the inhabitants: differences which cannot be accommodated in this manner used to be referred to the proprietor of the estate, or his agent; but now they are generally carried to the sessions. This rude system of village law

is said to give rise to much strife and pertinacious litigation. A place is shewn near Dunmore town, in Addergoole parish, where, after a violent fall of rain accompanied with a dreadful and unusual noise, the workmen at a turbary perceived the bog, to the extent of ten acres, floating after them till it spread over a piece of low pasture which it entirely covered to the extent of thirty acres. Mayo gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the Burke family.

MAYO, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, partly in the barony of KILMAINE, but chiefly in that of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Hollymount, and on the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris; containing 4179 inhabitants. Here was formerly a town of some note, famous for its university. St. Colman, having resigned the Benedictine cell of Lindisfarne, in Northumberland, and returned into Ireland, A. D. 665, founded an abbey here, in which he placed some English monks who had accompanied him, from whom it was called *Magio-na-Sasson*, or "Mayo of the English, or Saxons." St. Gerald and St. Adamnan severally succeeded St. Colman in the abbacy; and St. Segretia, the sister of St. Gerald, presided over a nunnery here. The abbey was destroyed by lightning in 778, burned by the Danes in 818, 908, and 1169, and plundered in 1204 by William de Burgo: at the Dissolution its possessions were granted to the burgesses of Galway. The PARISH comprises 11,848¼ statute acres. The land is of very good quality, though under an inferior system of tillage, and there is tolerable pasturage for sheep: several bogs are being reclaimed. There are many limestone-quarries of a good description. A fair which was formerly held at Brize, on August 11th, for horses, cows, and sheep, is now held in the adjoining parish of Ballagh. The principal seats are, Browne Hall, the residence of Colonel Browne; and Brize. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £180. The glebe-house was erected in 1826, at an expense of £900, of which £500 were a loan, and £100 a gift, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £37. 10. per annum. The church is a small plain edifice, built about the year 1811, at a cost of £600, a gift from the same Board. The Roman Catholic parish is coextensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is near the ruins of the monastery. Here are, among various others, three ancient castles where human bones are frequently dug up. The once celebrated abbey evinces, by its ruins, its former splendour: according to tradition, Alfred the Great was educated, and one of his sons buried, here. There are curious remains of ancient intrenchments.

MAYO, QUEEN'S COUNTY.—See KILLEBAN.

MEATH, a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by Dublin and the Irish Sea; on the north by Louth, Monaghan, and Cavan; on the west by Westmeath; and on the south by the King's county, Kildare, and Dublin. It extends from 53° 23′ to 53° 55′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 13′ to 7° 19′ (W. Lon.); and comprises 579,889 statute acres, of which 547,391 are arable, 16,033 uncultivated, 12,767 in plantations, 464 in towns and villages, and 3244 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 159,183; in 1831, to 176,826; and in 1841, to 183,828.

The *Eblani*, whose territory also extended over Dublin and Kildare, are mentioned by Ptolemy as being settled in this county. According to the native divisions the district formed part of one of the five kingdoms into which Ireland was partitioned, and was known by the name of *Mithe, Methe, Media* or *Midia*; perhaps from its central situation. Other writers, however, derive its name from the Irish *Maith* or *Magh*, a "plain," or "level country," a derivation indicative of its natural character. It was afterwards divided into two parts; *Oireamhoin*, or "the eastern country," which comprehended the portion now known by the name of Meath; and *Eireamhoin*, or "the western country," comprehending the present counties of Westmeath and Longford, with parts of Cavan, Kildare, and the King's county. The prince of East Meath was O'Nial, hereditary chieftain of Caelman or Clancolman, who is distinguished in the native annals by the name of the Southern O'Nial. The district surrounding the HILL of TARAGH was originally called Magh-Breagh. On this hill, styled also Teamor, from *Teaghmor*, "the great house," was held the general assembly of the states of the kingdom, which met triennially, from a very early period to the end of the sixth century. Here was preserved the *Labheireg*, or "stone of destiny," on which the monarchs of Ireland were placed at their inauguration, and which, after having been removed to Scotland, was carried away by Edward I., among the other trophies of his victory, to Westminster, where it still remains. From this hill, which St. Patrick chose as the most appropriate place for promulgating the object of his mission, the Christian religion spread itself rapidly over every part of the island; and the numerous religious institutions founded by that apostle and his immediate disciples throughout the surrounding districts, attest the rapid progress and permanence of the new doctrine. This part of Ireland suffered severely by the invasions of the DANES. In 838, Turgesius, king of that nation, sailed up the Boyne; and after making the country the scene of unexampled devastation, in which the persons and property of the Christian clergy were principal objects of persecution, he fixed here his seat of government. The erection of the raths scattered over the county is attributed to him and his followers; one of them, of peculiar extent and strength, in the immediate neighbourhood of Taragh, is said to have been his chief place of residence. After his assassination by Melaghlin, King of Meath, the Danes who escaped a similar fate, after a continued struggle for more than a century, were totally defeated at Taragh in 980. Yet the frequent destruction of monasteries and towns recorded in the annals of the religious houses, afford melancholy proof that, though unable to regain their former dominion, this ferocious and warlike people were powerful enough to disturb the tranquillity of the country by their frequent predatory incursions.

After the arrival of the ENGLISH, Henry II. granted to Hugh de Lacy the whole of the ancient kingdom of Meath, to hold by the service of 50 knights. De Lacy shortly afterwards divided the greater portion of this princely grant among his principal followers, giving to Gilbert Nangle the territory of Morgallion; to Jocelyn, son of Gilbert, Navan, Ardbraccan, and their dependencies; to Adam Pheipo, the district and manor of Skreen; to Robert Misset, the lands of Lune; and to

Gilbert Fitz-Thomas, Kells. From these grants, and from their first possessors having been created barons by the lord of the palatinate, who exercised the rights of sovereignty, the divisions were called baronies, which term ultimately became the general name for the great divisions of counties. The new occupants were not permitted to enjoy undisturbed the possessions thus acquired. Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, at the head of a large army, suddenly entered Meath, and laid siege to Trim, which was saved only by the rapid approach of Raymond le Gros, then celebrating his marriage with Strongbow's sister in Wexford. The county also suffered about the same time from the incursions of the Irish of Ulster, and from an invasion of Melaghlin, King of Meath, who took and demolished Slane Castle, after its governor, Richard Fleming, had been killed in its defence. On the death of Hugh de Lacy, who was assassinated at Dermagh or Durrow, in the King's county, by one of his own dependants, Meath descended to his son Walter.

King John spent some time in this county during his abode in Ireland, and tradition says that he held a parliament at Trim, which however is very doubtful, as there are no traces of its proceedings. A tomb in which one of this king's daughters is said to have been interred, was shewn in the abbey of Newtown, near Trim. About the year 1220, Meath was almost ruined by the private quarrels of Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and William Marshall. Walter de Lacy having died in 1234 without male issue, his princely possessions descended to his two daughters, the wives of Geoffrey de Geneville and Theobald Verdun. In the reign of HENRY VIII., the extensive church property in the county fell into the hands of the king on the dissolution of the monasteries; and towards the close of the same reign Con O'Nial, King or Prince of Ulster, invaded Meath, and pillaged and burned Navan, in his progress: to prevent a recurrence of this calamity, a cess of 3*s.* 4*d.* was laid on every ploughland in the county, to be applied towards inclosing Navan with a wall. In the 34th year of the same king's reign, the division of the county into Meath and Westmeath took place. During the reign of ELIZABETH the county was in a state of great wretchedness and destitution, as appears from the report made by Sir Henry Sidney, in 1576, in which he says "that, of the 224 parish churches then in the diocese, the walls of many had fallen; very few chancels were covered, and the windows and doors were spoiled. Fifty-two of these churches, which had vicars endowed, were better maintained and served than the others, yet but badly: 52 of the residue, which belonged to particular lords, though in a better state, were far from well." In the year 1798 a large body of insurgents, who had posted themselves on the hill of Taragh, were routed with considerable loss by a detachment of the king's troops and yeomanry.

The county is partly in the diocese of Armagh, partly in that of Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Meath. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Upper Deece, Lower Deece, Demifore, Upper Duleek, Lower Duleek, Dunboyne, Upper Kells, Lower Kells, Lune, Morgallion, Upper Moyfenrath, Lower Moyfenrath, Upper Navan, Lower Navan, Ratoath, Skreen, Upper Slane, and Lower Slane. It contains the disfranchised borough, market, assize, and post town of Trim; the disfranchised borough of Duleek; the disfranchised borough, market, and post towns of Kells, Navan, and Athboy; the market and post town of Slane; and the post-towns of Ashbourne, Clonard, Clonee, Crossakeel, Dunshaughlin, Enfield, Nobber, and Oldcastle. The principal villages are Carlanstown, Dunboyne, Mornington, Ratoath, and Rathmolion. The county sent 14 members to the Irish parliament; two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Athboy, Duleek, Kells, Navan, Ratoath, and Trim. Since the Union its representation has been confined to the two members for the county: the election is held at Trim. The constituency, as registered in 1841, amounted to 1236, of whom 385 were £50, 141 £20, and 515 £10, freeholders; 1 £50, 36 £20, and 128 £10, leaseholders; 2 £50, and 26 £20 rent-chargers; and 2 £10 copyholders. Meath is included in the Home circuit: the assizes are held at Trim, in which town the county gaol and court-house are situated; and there are sessions-houses and bridewells at Navan and Kells, and a quarter and petty sessions' court-house at Dunshaughlin. The Easter and October general quarter-sessions are held at the two latter towns, and the Hilary and Midsummer sessions at Trim and Navan. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, and 104 other magistrates, aided by the usual county officers, including two coroners. The district lunatic asylum is in Dublin; the county infirmary at Navan: there are fever hospitals at Kells and Navan; and dispensaries at Crossakeel, Oldcastle, Moynalty, Raddingstown, Kentstown, Stamullen, Trim, Duleek, Kells, Julianstown, Athboy, Dunboyne, Slane, Dunshaughlin, Enfield, Navan, Nobber, Ratoath, Summerhill, Syddan, Kilmainham-Wood, Drumconrath, Wilkinstown, and Skreen. Within the county are 46 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, 7 sub-inspectors, 8 head-constables, 50 constables, and 259 sub-constables, with 9 horses, the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, amounted to £14,002. There are two coast-guard stations, belonging to the Swords district; one at the mouth of the Boyne, the other on the Nanny water. The amount of grand jury presentments for 1844 was £27,541. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Dublin district, and contains two barrack stations, one for cavalry at Navan, and one for infantry at Trim; affording in the whole accommodation for seven officers, 163 non-commissioned officers and men, and 50 horses.

From the level aspect which the general SURFACE exhibits, the only considerable elevations being the hills of Loughcrew in the western extremity of the county, there is not much romantic scenery; yet many parts, particularly in the vicinity of the larger rivers, present prospects of tranquil beauty. The small part of the county which borders on the sea, between the mouth of the Boyne and the Delvan, contributes as little to its scenic beauties as to its commercial advantage; the line of coast being a shelving strand, with little depth of water, and no opening adequate to admit large vessels. The prevailing character of the SOIL is a deep rich loam, resting on a substratum of limestone; and the earth has been found, at the depth of four feet, in many places, equal in quality to that on the surface; so that, when the farmer finds his fields beginning to be unproductive, he has only to plough somewhat deeper, and turn up a

proportion of mould previously untouched. In the undulating districts, the soil is a light earth, upon a stiff clay bottom; a vein of limestone-gravel of irregular depth is frequently discovered beneath, but otherwise an impervious substratum of ochreous clay runs to a considerable depth. In the northern part, the soil on the hills is generally a dry gravelly clay, from 12 to 18 inches deep, but in the intervening valleys there is a deep rich loam. The herbage of the hills is remarkable for fattening sheep, and that of the low lands equally noted for feeding cattle. The district stretching along the shore is composed of a very light soil, chiefly of sand, with little vegetative power, and yielding little but bent grass. The quantity of bog in Meath is small in proportion to that of the general surface, and very unequally distributed. Lough Sheelin forms a small part of the county boundary towards Cavan; Church Island, in that lake, belongs to Meath. The Blackwater opens out into a fine expanse of water near Kells.

FARMS are of every size, from 2 acres to 3000. The small holders generally keep their land in tillage, and even many of the largest farms have but little meadow or pasture; yet, there are many extensive grazing-farms, and some of the proprietors consider pasturage to be the most profitable branch of agriculture. On the banks of the Boyne and Blackwater, the land is mostly in demesne or pasture; to the east of Navan, most of the land is under tillage; and towards the western border of the county it is nearly, if not altogether, so. The farmers who hold from 50 to 100 acres are a very industrious class, working harder, and faring little better, than the common labourer. In the treatment of the soil, the general principle, arising from the great depth of vegetable mould, is, that the deepest ploughing is the best tillage: the turning up of fresh earth possessing vegetative powers hitherto dormant, is justly deemed to act as powerfully as the application of manure on the surface. This process, however, to be effective, must be done by degrees, not turning up the utmost depth to the surface at once, but penetrating deeper from year to year, so as to allow the new earth to be gradually and moderately blended with that already subjected to cultivation. Instances have occurred of the luxuriance of the soil being so great, that the labour and expense employed upon the first few crops was useless, the plant running wholly into straw and lodging: the same richness produces an abundance of weeds; so that he who keeps his land most free, and at the same time friable and pulverised, is deemed the best farmer, and most of the tenants proceed no further in the improvement of their grounds. A summer fallow is considered absolutely necessary, at stated periods, to eradicate weeds effectually; every attempt to cleanse the ground by green crops proving utterly inefficient.

The succession of CROPS for rich ground is, potatoes for two seasons, followed by three crops of oats, and, after a season's fallow, wheat for one crop, followed by three crops of oats and a fallow: when land has been exhausted by bad management, the fallow is resorted to every fourth year. The crops commonly cultivated are, wheat, oats, barley, bere, rye, clover, flax, and potatoes. Considerable benefit is thought to arise from a change of seed, even between neighbouring baronies; and the use of a pickle, either of water saturated with salt, of chamber-lye, or of quicklime and water mixed thinly together, is universally deemed essential to the securing of the expected wheat crop. Flax is sown to a considerable extent in small patches for domestic use, but seldom cultivated largely for sale. The crops less common are, turnips, vetches, rape, peas (both grey and white), beans, cabbage, and a little chicory. Turnips are only met with on the farms of gentlemen who unite tillage with grazing, and are sown mostly for feeding sheep. The culture of vetches has been long partially practised, particularly in the neighbourhood of Drogheda, being chiefly used as winter-feeding for the working horses, for which purpose they are cut before the plant is quite ripe, and made up and given as hay. Grey peas have also been sown for many years, throughout the county, upon poor gravelly soils and sometimes upon clay: they are invariably allowed to run to seed, and then pulled with a crooked stick, bound in sheaves, and housed when dry, to be either threshed at leisure and the straw used as litter, or given to horses without being threshed, particularly in those parts where meadow is scarce. The barony of Duleek is almost the only district in which beans form part of the staple crop, and even there they are raised in small quantities only. Cabbages, chiefly the large flat Dutch, are found to succeed well; but the expense of transplanting, and the difficulty of protecting them from depredations, have excited great prejudice against their general introduction.

The quantity of land applied to green crops and artificial GRASSES is comparatively small, in consequence of the vast tracts of natural grasses of the most productive kind; the depth and richness of the soil, and its tendency to moisture without being absolutely wet, causing it to throw up a sward of nourishing verdure unequalled in other parts: hence it is that grazing is so generally followed. All the old pastures produce natural grasses of the best kinds: graziers seldom direct their attention to procuring artificial kinds, from an impression that after three years the land will revert to its natural coating, though covered with other kinds when laid down. The dry warm gravelly soils spontaneously yield a luxuriant herbage of white clover; and lands of a clayey nature, when drained, and manured with limestone-gravel, exhibit a similar tendency. As cattle are considered to thrive best on grounds that produce the greatest variety of grasses, the main object of the farmer, when about to lay down land, is to procure the greatest variety of seeds of the best quality; some farmers sow white and red clover mixed in equal quantities, without any hay-seed, from an opinion that the land thus treated will throw up its natural grasses more luxuriantly the third or fourth year, than if sown with hay-seed. The marshes of Emla, on the Borora, are the only wet lands of sufficient extent to claim special notice, though there are others of smaller size scattered through the county, which, being mostly improved by draining, are chiefly applied to rearing young cattle. Those of Emla are nearly in a state of nature, and are covered with water during winter from the overflowing of the river: in summer they bear an immense crop of grass, which is greedily consumed by horses. The land held by small farmers is badly fenced; but on the lands of the gentry and large farmers, the fences are formed of quicksets after the English method. From ten to twelve years after being first made, the hedge is either

cut down or plashed and laid. Wall-fences are very rare, though stone-faced ditches are not uncommon. The kinds of manure in most common use are stable-dung, ditch-scourings, limestone-gravel, marl, and lime. Meadows are manured either immediately after being mown, or during the frosts of winter. Coal-ashes are used as a top-dressing on clay meadows with good effect, as also are marl and limestone-gravel.

Much care is bestowed on the breed of black CATTLE both for the butcher and the dairy; the art of fattening cattle is an object of attention with most farmers. Early in May, the graziers open their pastures for the well-selected stock to be fattened; for feeding is their principal object, as land bears too high a rent to admit of its being applied to raise stock: the cattle, after being bled, are turned out till they become fit for the butcher, when they are sent to the Dublin market, or sold at the neighbouring fairs. There are several graziers who fatten from 300 to 500 cows during the season, besides bullocks and sheep. A few sheep, generally pets, are occasionally pastured among the neat cattle; but the practise is condemned as injuring the "proof" of the beast, because sheep devour the sweetest grass, and it is the ultimate object of the grazier to obtain a character for fattening proof beasts that will "do well," a term applied by butchers to animals possessing a considerable quantity of inward fat. Beasts purchased in May are often fattened and sold before Christmas; otherwise, they are fed during winter with turnips, potatoes, and hay. Where distilleries are near, the bullocks are fattened on the potale and grains: the animals then attain an uncommon degree of fatness, and are preferred by the butchers on account of their superior weight in proportion to their size; but their beef, though juicy, is not well-flavoured; it eats dry, and the fat melts before the fire or in the pickling tub. There are a few dairies of considerable extent, but the butter made in them is held in little estimation. Most of the farmers who occupy from 80 to 100 acres keep a few milch-cows, the produce of which, after supplying the family, is sold; yet, from the want of nourishing green food in winter and spring, they cannot supply the market with milk and butter during the season they bear the highest price. Where potale can be procured, milk is plentiful, but of inferior quality. Few calves are reared on these farms: those that *are* brought up are fed on new milk for the first fortnight, and then on hay water, thick milk, and other substitutes. The draught horses most prized are of a light, active, yet stout breed, being a cross between the saddle and waggon horse: the number kept for agricultural purposes is in the proportion of one to ten acres. Most of the saddle horses are brought hither from Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. Little attention is paid to the breeding of sheep, and pigs are not so general as in most other counties. Orchards and gardens are seen around some of the smaller farmhouses and cabins. Bees are kept in large numbers in several districts, and poultry is most abundant and cheap.

Though the quantity of natural WOOD is very small, ground being considered too valuable for the purposes of grazing or tillage, to be inclosed for woodland, yet the plantations about noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are extensive. The old woods around Bective, Lismullen, and Ardbraccan, are large and valuable; and from the numerous ornamental plantations throughout every part of the county except the west, and from the number of timber-trees planted as hedge-rows, the country in general has a very furnished appearance, much resembling the county of Worcester or Hereford in England. Oak timber is scarce; but beech, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore, and alder are so abundant that, after supplying the local demand, much is sent to other counties: there are several nurseries of considerable extent, and many osieries of from two to ten acres each, the produce of which is mostly worked at home, and the remainder bought by the Dublin basket-makers. The quantity of waste and unprofitable ground in the county is extremely small. Commons are in general attached to the corporate towns for the use of the inhabitants. In consequence of the small quantity of bog compared with the extent and population of the county, fuel is extremely scarce, and the poor suffer much from the want of it. Some large proprietors, in order to relieve their tenants, and to prevent depredations upon their fences and plantations, are particularly careful to have their ditches sown with French furze. The deficiency of fuel is also supplied by the importation of coal, chiefly from Drogheda, by the Boyne navigation. In the neighbourhood of that town, and along the line of navigation, the labourer often stipulates for a ton of coal in part payment; and, when near bogs, the turf is sometimes drawn home for him by his employer.

GEOLOGICALLY, the county forms part of the great limestone field of Ireland, that mineral constituting its general substratum, except in its northern part, where the clay-slate formation is found; in the western, where basalt is found mixed with the clay-slate, in some places rising in bare rocks, in others scattered over the surface in detached masses; and on the line of sea-coast, which is formed of transition rock. At *Ardbraccan* the limestone is of a fine white grain, capable of being worked into any form. The beds lie horizontally, and are of considerable thickness; the stone is susceptible of a high polish, assuming a grey tinge when finished, though appearing white under the chisel: tombstones and door-cases made of it are sent to a great distance. The seam of rock extends to the Blackwater, but the quarries opened in other parts do not afford blocks of such scantling as at Ardbraccan. The works are also much impeded by the difficulty of keeping the quarries free from water. In *Slane* barony is a fine quarry of vitrescent stone, which makes excellent flagstones, but does not take a high polish. It has been conjectured that coal exists in the same barony, in consequence of the appearances that exhibit themselves where the edges of mineral strata are laid open by the washing away of the surface soil; but the position of the layers presents an obstacle that has hitherto prevented the search from being prosecuted with any prospect of success. A vein of copper has been found near the banks of the *Boyne*, the analysis of which gave 21 parts of copper from 120 of ore; but from the difficulty of keeping the workings clear of water, it has not been profitably explored. At *Knock*, in Morgallion barony, is an argillaceous clay containing a portion of iron, and adapted for the coarser kinds of earthenware; and there is a vein of potters'-clay, of superior quality, at *Dunshaughlin*. Petrifactions are found in the caverns and fissures of the limestone districts, and some very brilliant spars and crystals in the *Nanny* water, particularly near the Diamond rock.

Fossils of various kinds have also been discovered in several of the small bogs. The fossil remains of moose-deer were discovered a few miles from *Kells*, imbedded in marl beneath a bog, within an inclosure of circular form, which is conjectured to have been used for entrapping the animals: the remains were very numerous. Three heads of deer with uncommonly large horns were also found imbedded in the earth at *Dardistown*; they are supposed to have belonged to animals of the moose-deer kind.

The MANUFACTURES of the county are small and unimportant, except for domestic consumption. The weaving of sacking and sheeting employs a good many hands, particularly on the borders of the county towards Drogheda; the yarn is mostly brought from the northern counties. Near Navan is a mill for the manufacture of coarse paper; the straw-plat and bonnet trade is carried on, more or less, in the principal towns; coarse pottery, bricks, flat and pan tiles, &c., are made in and around Knock; and there are tanneries in all the larger towns. Flour-mills on a very large scale are numerous on the Boyne and Blackwater, where vast quantities of flour are annually manufactured; there are distilleries and breweries in Navan and other places; cider is made, but of inferior quality.

The principal river is the *Boyne*, which, rising in the county of Kildare, enters that of Meath at Clonard, and flowing eastward divides it into two nearly equal parts; passing in its course, which is by no means rapid, through some very beautiful sylvan scenery. Its estuary forms the harbour of Drogheda, above which town its navigation is carried on, sometimes in the bed of the river, and sometimes by artificial cuts, to Slane, and thence up to Navan, which is 15 miles above Drogheda. *The Blackwater*, next in size and importance, rises in Lough Ramor in Cavan, and, flowing by Kells, unites with the Boyne at Navan. *The Athboy*, *Knightsbrook*, and *Kilnessin* are all tributaries to the Boyne, as is also the *Mattock*, which is the boundary between Louth and Meath; the *Borora* is tributary to the Blackwater. *The Nanny* water, rising near Navan, takes an eastern course through the romantic glen at Diamond rock, and thence to the sea; the *Delvan*, which separates the counties of Dublin and Meath, is a small and otherwise insignificant stream.

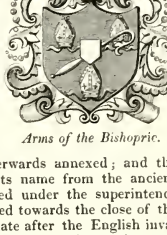
The most remarkable RELICS of ANTIQUITY of the earliest ages are two round towers, one at Kells, and the other in the churchyard of Donoughmore, near Navan. At New Grange, near Slane, is a very curious tumulus, in which is an artificial cavern of some extent and singular construction. Near Dowth are a Druidical circle and the remains of a cromlech. Vestiges of Danish monuments are very numerous; the most remarkable is a rath near Taragh, supposed to have been the residence of the Danish king, Turgesius; the raths of Odder, Rameven, and Ringlestown, are in the same neighbourhood: they have all been planted. Six of the ancient instruments called corabasnas were found by persons digging in a park near Slane, in 1781: the corabasna was of a complex form, consisting of two circular plates of brass connected by a spiral wire, which produced a jingling noise when the plates were struck by the fingers; it was used for the purpose of keeping time. Two splendid torques of pure gold were found near Taragh, in 1813, and passed into the possession of the late Duke of Sussex. Bracelets or collars, being solid rings of pure gold of very ancient and rude workmanship, were found near Trimleston Castle, in 1833; the largest weighed 12 ounces avoirdupois. The ruins of abbeys, priories, convents, and other MONASTIC edifices, are numerous through every part of the county; and still more numerous are the names of others now only discoverable by some local name, or traceable in historic records. The ruins of the old monastery of Duleek, said to be the first monastic edifice built of stone and mortar in Ireland, presents some curious and extraordinary traces of rude architecture. At Bective are extensive and picturesque ruins of the wealthy abbey of that name: at Clonard were an abbey of Canons Regular, a convent, and also a cathedral, but nothing now remains except the font of the last; at Colpe, Newtown, Slane, and Trim, were also abbeys of Canons Regular, all now in ruins. At Killeen and Kilmainham-Wood were commanderies of Knights Hospitallers; at Ratoath and Skreen, priories of the Augustinian eremites; at Eirk, near Slane, a hermitage; at Trim, a priory of Crutched friars; and on the Holy or Church island, in Lough Sheelin, an abbey of Grey friars: Kilmainham-beg and Teltown belonged to the Dominicans. The whole have long since fallen into ruins. The monasteries of which no ruins remain are, those of Ardbraccan, Ardcath, Ardmulchan, Ardsallagh, Athboy, Ballybogan, Beaumore near Colpe, Beabeg, Calliagh, Cloonmanan, Disert-tola, Donaghmore, Donaghcarney near Colpe, and Donoughpatrick; a priory of the Virgin Mary, and the Magdalen Hospital, at Duleek; abbeys at Dunshaughlin, and Indenen near Slane; a house of Regular Canons, an hospital of St. John the Baptist, and a chantry, all at Kells; a house of Regular Canons and a nunnery at Killeen; an abbey at Navan, on the site of which the cavalry barrack is now built; priories at Odder and Rosse, south of Taragh; an abbey of Regular Canons and a chantry at Skreen; a monastery of Grey Friars, on the site of which the sessions-house at Trim stands; a nunnery, a Greek church, and a chantry, at Trim; and Dominican friaries at Kilberry, Lismullen, and Dunshaughlin; besides several others. Columbkill's house, a stone-roofed cell, said to be one of the oldest stone-built houses in Ireland, is still traceable at Kells; in which town are also several stone crosses, one in particular of beautiful workmanship. In the cemetery at Castlekieran, in which are the ruins of a small church, is another very fine stone cross richly sculptured.

The county also retains many remains of its MILITARY structures, of which the most celebrated in the records of remote antiquity is *Taragh*, already noticed. Whatever may have been its ancient splendour, as set forth in the poetry of the native bards and in the chronicles of annalists, little now is discoverable corresponding with their highly wrought descriptions. Considerable remains of circular earthworks still exist; but of the palaces, and places of scientific study, said to have been situated here, there are no traces. The oldest fortress upon record erected after the arrival of the English was that of *Kells*, built by De Lacy, but of which there are now no vestiges: the same nobleman built the castles of *Clonard*, *Killeen*, and *Delvin*; and the erection of *Trim* Castle is attributable by some to him, though it is more generally thought to have been

raised about the year 1220 by one of the Pypart family. Its extent and strength, as indicated by its ruins even at the present day, prove that it was designed to be a position of primary importance for the defence of the palatinate; and from the date of its erection to the termination of the war of King William III., its destinies are interwoven with many of the historical events of the times: the ruins overhang the Boyne, presenting an aspect of much grandeur. The other ancient castles the ruins of which are still considerable, were those of *Scurlogstown*, *Dunmoe*, *Athlumney*, and *Asigh*. *Liscartin* and *Athcarne* Castles have been fitted up as residences; and several other ancient castles have been preserved by being converted into mansion-houses, among the finest of which is *Slane*, the property of the Marquess Conyngham, and celebrated as the abode of George IV. during the greater part of his stay in Ireland in 1821. Contiguous to it, but on the other side of the Boyne, is Beaupark, the modern and elegant seat of the family of Lambert: the two demesnes are so connected in their locality, that each enjoys the full benefit of the scenic beauties peculiar to the other. The chief modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the description of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The residences of the gentry of small landed property, and of the beneficed clergy, are numerous, and indicative of a high state of improvement.

Until of late years, the houses of the proprietors, and of the cultivators of the soil, exhibited a more marked disparity than could be seen in any other part of Ireland. The tenements of the working farmers who hold from 20 to 100 acres presented an appearance of great wretchedness, and the cabins of the labourers or cottiers were still more deficient of comfort; but this characteristic, though not entirely removed, has been considerably diminished by the improvement made in the dwellings. The lower classes suffer much from the want of fuel, which, as already remarked, is very scarce in many parts, and the low rates of wages prevent the possibility of providing a stock of sea-coal to meet the exigencies of winter. Yet the peasantry in general are endowed with a disposition so well inclined to look on the bright points of the prospect before them, that, under the depressing difficulties through which they have to struggle during life, they enjoy every momentary festivity with delight and animation. The English language is spoken throughout every part of the county. The peasantry in some of the districts possess an originality no where else found in Ireland, particularly in the plains stretching from the boundary of Kildare near Maynooth, by Ratoath, Dulcek, and to the banks of the Boyne, where a colony called the Fingael or Fingal settled in the 9th century, whose descendants till recently remained a distinct race, retaining many of the peculiar habits, manners, and customs of their forefathers.

At Castlekieran is a remarkably fine spring, the origin of which tradition attributes to the miraculous powers of St. Kieran; it is much frequented on the first Sunday in August, by persons seeking a remedy for various diseases. At Summerhill is a chalybeate spa, but not of much strength or medicinal efficacy. The waters of the mineral springs of Kilcriew and Nobber are said to be serviceable in obstinate cutaneous complaints. At Knock is another chalybeate spring, formerly in much estimation from its successful use in cases arising from debility; but the opinion of its efficacy has been for some time declining, and it is now but seldom visited. Meath gives the title of Earl to the Brabazon family.



Arms of the Bishopric.

MEATH (Diocese of). This diocese was formed by the union of several small sees, the principal of which were Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunshaughlin, Slane, and Foure; all of which, except Duleek and Kells, were consolidated at the celebrated synod held by Cardinal Paparo in 1152, and the episcopal seat fixed at Clonard. The sees of Duleek and Kells were afterwards annexed; and the united diocese, which took its name from the ancient province of Meath, was placed under the superintendence of *Idunan*, who flourished towards the close of the 11th century. The first prelate after the English invasion was *Eugene*, who was advanced to the see in 1174, and a short time before his death in 1194, assumed the title of Bishop of Meath, which has ever since been retained. *Simon Rochfort*, his immediate successor, founded an abbey for Augustinian canons at Newtown, near Trim, to which he removed the see, and where it remained till the reign of Henry VIII.; *Thomas St. Leger*, who was consecrated in 1287, extended the possessions and the privileges of the diocese. *Alexander de Balscot*, who was consecrated in 1386, was appointed lord high treasurer of Ireland by Edward III., and filled many important stations under Richard II.; his successor, *Edward Dantsey*, was lord-deputy to Sir John de Grey, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. *John Pain*, who was made bishop in 1483, preached the sermon, and proclaimed the title of Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, Dublin, for which he received a pardon in 1488; and on the arrival of Sir Richard Edgecombe to settle the country after Simnel's defeat, he attended that officer on his landing at Malahide, and was employed by him to proclaim the king's pardon to all who should return to their allegiance. In the reign of Henry VIII., the episcopal seat was removed to the church of St. Mary's Abbey at Ballymore, near Lough Seudy, in the county of Westmeath; but it appears to have remained there for a short period only, and not to have been subsequently established in any particular locality; nor has there been for a long time either dean, chapter, or cathedral church. In 1568, the see of Clonmacnois was annexed to this diocese by act of parliament. In 1621, the celebrated *James Ussher* was consecrated bishop of Meath, which dignity he held till 1624, when he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh. The bishop ranks next to the two archbishops; the other bishops of dioceses in Ireland take precedence according to the date of their consecration.

The diocese is one of the sixteen which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and comprehends part of the counties of Kildare, Longford, and Cavan, a large portion of King's county, and the greater part of the counties of Meath and Westmeath; extending from

the sea to the river Shannon, 80 miles in length and 20 in breadth; and comprising an estimated superficies of 663,600 acres, of which 750 are in Kildare, 4300 in Longford, 9400 in Cavan, 102,000 in King's county, 324,400 in Meath, and 222,750 in Westmeath. The lands belonging to the see comprise 29,269 statute acres, of which 20,266 are profitable land; and the gross revenue of the bishop, on an average of three years, ending Dec. 1st, 1831, amounted to £5220. 10. The bishop was anciently elected, and the affairs of the diocese are still transacted, by a synod, consisting of an archdeacon and all the beneficed clergy of the diocese; the common seal is annually deposited in the hands of one of the members by vote of the majority. There is also a dean of Clonmacnois, collated by the bishop. The consistorial court is held at Navan, and consists of a vicar-general, two surrogates, a registrar, deputy-registrar, a proctor-of-office, and three other proctors; the registrar is keeper of the records, which are preserved in the court-house of Navan, and of which the earliest is dated 1712. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 220, comprised in 105 benefices, of which 47 are unions of two or more parishes, and 58 single parishes; of these benefices, 24 are in the patronage of the Crown, 22 in lay patronage, and the remainder in that of the Bishop or Incumbents. The total number of churches is 100, and there are six other episcopal places of worship, and 89 glebe-houses. The episcopal palace is near Navan, in the parish of Ardbraccan.

In the Roman Catholic divisions, the diocese, with one parish in that of Kilmore and a few in that of Ardagh, is co-extensive with the Protestant diocese; and is one of the eight bishoprics suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh. It comprises 64 parochial benefices or unions, and contains 156 chapels, served by 124 clergymen, of whom 64 are parish priests, and 60 coadjutors, or curates. The parochial benefices of the bishop are Mullingar and Kells, in the former of which he resides. The cathedral, at Mullingar, is a handsome and spacious edifice, in the later English style, and was consecrated Aug. 15th, 1836, by the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, assisted by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam and the dignitaries and clergy of the diocese.

MECASQUIN, Londonderry.—See Macosquin.

MEELICK, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, county of Clare.—See Killely.

MEELICK, a parish, in the union of Ballinasloe, barony of Longford, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 2¼ miles (S. E.) from Eyrecourt; containing 1710 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Milick, is situated on the river Shannon, and comprises 4292½ statute acres. O'Madden, dynast of the adjacent country, founded a monastery here for conventual friars, on a beautiful site surrounded in winter by the outspreading waters of the Shannon: in 1203, William de Burgo made it a garrison for his troops; and at the Dissolution it was granted to Sir John King, who assigned it to the Earl of Clanricarde. In the village is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is in the diocese of Clonfert: the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly to the archdeaconry; the vicarage forms part of the union of Dononaughta. The tithe-rent is £73. 7. 9., of which £20. 15. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £24. 18. 6. to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Eyrecourt; there is a convent of Franciscans, with a chapel attached which is open to the public.

MEELICK, a parish, in the union of Swinford, barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 4 miles (N. W.) from Swinford, on the road to Castlebar; containing 3915 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the river Moy on the north-west, and by the Geesten on the south-west; and comprises 8062¼ statute acres, consisting of good arable and pasture land, with some bog. The land is principally in tillage, and the system of agriculture improving. Here is a coal-mine, not worked at present; there are very fine stone-quarries, the produce of which is used both for building and for repairing the roads. The principal seats are Oldcastle and Newcastle. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Kilconduff; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the late Roger Palmer, Esq., and the tithe-rent charge is £185. 1., one-half payable to the impropriators, and the other to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, it is part of the union or district of Kilconduff; the chapel was built in 1835, on an acre of ground given by J. Bolingbroke, Esq. The celebrated round tower of Meelick is perfect, with the exception of the roof, and is in a state of good preservation. In the Oldcastle demesne is a well, the water of which is impregnated with sulphur and iron, and is efficacious in scorbutic cases. Numerous gold and silver coins, of the reigns of the Edwards and Henrys, have been discovered from time to time.

MEELMANE, a village, in the parish of Lisleе, union of Bandon, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, county of Cork, and province of Munster; containing 55 houses, and 269 inhabitants.

MEIGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of Newry, barony of Upper Orior, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (S. W.) from Newry, and on the road from Dublin to Belfast. This district was formed in 1830, by separating some townlands from the parish of Killevey. Agriculture is improving, and the waste land consists of bog or mountain, well adapted for the growth of trees. A part of the mountain was planted by Jos. Foxall, Esq., who was the first to commence the improvements on Slieve Gullion which have been carried on to a great extent by Powell Foxall, Esq., who has formed a road halfway up the mountain on an inclination of one in twenty feet. There are some quarries of a fine description of granite; also one of a hard flagstone which is used for building; and from the existence of very strong chalybeate springs, it is supposed that iron might be found. Here are two corn-mills; and some linen, diaper, frieze, and drugget are manufactured. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays. The principal seats are Killevey Castle, Heath Hall, Carrickbrede, and Hawthorn Hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Killevey, who receives the tithes of Meigh, which are included with those of Killevey: the curate's income was £75 per annum, but it has been raised to £100 by the present rector. There is no glebe-house. The church is a neat

edifice, built of granite, in the castellated style; it has a handsome porch, ornamented with minarets, and the battlements are coped with hewn stone: it was erected in 1831, at an expense of £1200, of which £900 were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the rest was defrayed by subscriptions of the landed proprietors. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place forms part of the two unions or districts of Meigh and Killevey, and has chapels at Cloghog, Drominter, and Ballinless. There are four schools under the Board of Education, a private school, and a dispensary. At the foot of Slieve-Gullion are the extensive ruins of a nunnery, which is said to have been founded by St. Dareria, or Monnena, sister of St. Patrick, and abbess of Kilsleve, who died in 517; her festival used to be celebrated on the 6th of July, but is now discontinued. At the Dissolution, it and the twelve surrounding townlands were granted to Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, ancestor of the Seaver, Foxall, and Chambré families, who are now in possession of the lands of the manor of Kilsleve or Killevey. Near it is a cave, or subterraneous passage, communicating with the abbey.

MELINA.—See MILLENAGH.

MELLIFONT, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, partly in the barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and partly in that of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Drogheda, near the road to Ardee, by way of Collon; containing, with the parish of Tullyallen, about 3964 inhabitants. This place derived its chief celebrity from the foundation of a monastery in 1142, by Donough M'Corvoill or Carrol, Prince of Uriel, for Cistercian monks sent over by St. Bernard from his abbey of Clairvaux, and of which Christian O'Conarchy, the first abbot, was in 1150 consecrated Bishop of Lismore. In 1157 a great synod, at which the Archbishop of Armagh, then apostolic legate, and many princes and bishops, were present, was held here for the consecration of the church; on which occasion, among numerous munificent benefactors, Devorghal, wife of Tiernan O'Rourk, Prince of Breffny, who afterwards died here in seclusion, presented 60 oz. of gold, a chalice of the same metal for the high altar, and furniture for nine other altars in the church. The ample endowments of the abbey were confirmed by charter of Henry II., and by King John, who augmented its possessions; and in 1347 and 1349, Edward III. greatly extended its possessions and privileges; granting to the abbot the power of life and death within his territories, and the liberty of acquiring a burgage-holding in the town of Drogheda, for the residence of the abbots during the sittings of parliament and other great councils. In 1471 and 1472, parliament disannulled the grants, rent-charges, annuities, leases, and alienations, made by the late Abbot John. In 1540, Richard Conter, the last abbot, resigned the monastery into the king's hands, and received a pension of £40 per annum for life.

After the Dissolution, the monastery and its revenues, at that time valued at £315. 19., were, on account of the difficulty of defending these possessions against the incursions of the native Irish, granted to Sir Gerald Moore, who converted the abbey into a baronial residence and place of defence. Though situated so near the border of the English pale, the place maintained itself in security against all the attacks of the Irish, till, in the war of 1641, it was besieged by a strong body of the insurgents, when the garrison, consisting only of 15 horse and 22 foot, made a vigorous defence in which they killed 120 of the enemy, and, on their ammunition being exhausted, forced their way through the besiegers and retreated to Drogheda in safety, with the exception of 11 men who were intercepted and put to the sword. The castle was plundered by the insurgents, who, taking advantage of the absence of Lord Moore with his troop of 66 horsemen for the protection of Drogheda, desolated the place, and put the servants to death. Mellifont continued for some time after to be the chief residence of the Moore family, till the Earl of Drogheda removed to Monastereven, now Moore Abbey, in the county of Kildare, since which time this once magnificent pile of building has become a heap of ruins.

The parish is situated in a beautiful small valley intersected by the Matlock rivulet, which flows into the Boyne; the land is fertile, and in good cultivation. Near the ruins of the abbey is a large flour-mill, worked by water which flows under the ancient gateway and turns four pairs of stones. Mellifont is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Tullyallen; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda. In the Roman Catholic divisions Mellifont is also part of the union or district of Tullyallen. The RUINS of the ancient ABBEY, for which this parish is chiefly celebrated, consist principally of the lofty gateway leading into the area of the abbey grounds, and a massive square tower carried up on one side to a considerable height, and forming a strong protection against the frequent assaults to which the place was exposed; it is connected with the rock by a wall, affording entrance only through a low circular archway. Within the area are the elegant remains of St. Bernard's chapel, the splendid doorway of which, a highly enriched and deeply receding pointed arch in the most elaborate style of Norman embellishment, has been removed. The interior of the chapel is plainly groined with arches, springing from columns on the side walls with ornamented capitals; and is lighted by an east window of two lights, enriched with delicate tracery, and by three windows of similar design on each side. The baptistry, an octagonal building of great beauty, has four of the walls remaining, each resting on an arch of graceful form and richly moulded; the roof is wanting, but within are the corbels on the walls from which the arches sprung for its support: above the roof of this building was a reservoir of water, from which every part of the monastery was supplied. There are also the foundations of a spacious quadrangular building, probably the cloisters; and near the summit of the hill is a large cemetery, with some remains of a church, apparently of a much later date. Numerous fragments of richly sculptured pillars are scattered over the site; and though these very interesting ruins afford but an imperfect idea of the original grandeur of this celebrated monastery, they present in their details many of the richest specimens of architectural embellishment to be found in any part of the country.

MENLOUGH, a village, in the parish of ORANMORE, union, barony, and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, about 3 miles (N. by W.) from the town of Galway; containing 221 houses, and 1100 inhabitants. It is on the left bank of the river Corrib, which flows

hence to Galway; the inhabitants keep a great number of cows for supplying the town with milk. The village is very irregularly built. South of it is Menlough Castle, the residence of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., pleasantly situated near the river. There is a quarry of black marble.

MERRION, OLD, a village, in the parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, union of South Dublin, barony and county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from the General Post-Office; containing 523 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the bay of Dublin, the strand of which is here crossed by the Kingstown railway. Several neat villas are occupied during the summer months by visiters resorting hither for the benefit of sea-bathing, for which purpose the fine broad and firm strand at this place is well adapted; and in the immediate vicinity are handsome seats, commanding views of the bay. The principal are Elm Park, Bloomfield, Merrion Castle, and Merrion Hall. Here are also the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Simpson, from the dwelling-house in the centre of which is obtained a view of the Hill of Howth and the sea; and there is a pleasing drive through the grounds, from the Rock road to the road to Donnybrook. In the demesne of Merrion Castle are the ivied ruins of the castle from which it derives its name; and at the village is an old burial-ground, still generally used.

MEVAGH, or Moyvagh, a parish, in the union of Milford, barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Letterkenny; containing 5937 inhabitants. This parish comprises 21,026½ statute acres, of which 382½ are water; the greater part of the land is poor, a small portion only being considered very good. There is a great quantity of bog and waste; the latter consists of large tracts of sand thrown up by the sea. Lead has been discovered, but is not at present worked. The parish is situated on Mulroy bay; and within its limits is the peninsula of Rossgul, bounded on the west by Sheephaven, on the north by the ocean, and on the east by the arm of the sea called Mulroy: this peninsula rises in the centre into great elevations, and near the shore presents a stunted verdure. The harbour of Mulroy, by the line of coast, is 5 miles to the west of Lough Swilly; it has water sufficient for the largest ships, and is well sheltered, but part of the channel is narrow and difficult. On the 14th of every month a fair is held in Glen; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £281. 5. The glebe, about two miles from the church, comprises 184¼ statute acres valued at £30 per annum, of which 25¼ acres are arable, and the remainder rocky pasture and mountain, with the exception of 2¼ consisting of streets and commons: there is no glebe-house. The church is in good repair; it was built about 170 years since. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a good slated building. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Colonel Robertson's fund. At the time of Pynnar's survey, a strong bawn of lime and stone, sixty feet square, with flankers, stood here; and there were 23 British families, capable of mustering 42 fighting men.

MEW ISLAND.—See Copeland Islands.

MICHAEL'S, ST., or Templemichael, a parish, partly in the barony of Cork, but chiefly in the barony of Barrymore, union and county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N.) from Cork, on the old road to Ballyhooly; containing 597 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1993 statute acres, of which 1303 are in the barony of Barrymore, and the remainder in the barony of Cork. The land is principally in tillage, and, though stony, produces good crops; there is neither bog nor waste land. The substratum is entirely clay-slate, and there are some quarries of hard compact stone used for building and for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Michael in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £97. 3. Divine service is performed at Carrignavar, where a church has been built. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glanmire, or Dunbollogue; the chapel, to which a school is attached, is a small plain edifice.

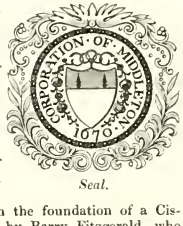
MICHAEL'S, ST., a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster; 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Wexford, on the road to Rosslare; containing 95 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern extremity of Wexford harbour, comprises only 387 statute acres, chiefly under an improved system of cultivation. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the herring-fishery during the season, this part of the harbour being frequented by boats from various places engaged in that pursuit. The only seat is Bushville. The parish is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Killinick; the rectory is impropriate in the family of Colclough, and of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £20. 17., two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. There are no remains of the church, and the old burial-ground is seldom or never used.

MICHAEL'S, ST., of FEAGH, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, immediately without the walls of the town of Wexford; containing 2213 inhabitants. This parish, which contains only 99½ statute acres, forms the south-eastern suburb of the town, and is mostly occupied by fishermen and small shopkeepers. Within its limits is Cromwell's-Fort, the northern extremity of a rugged tract called the White Rocks, whence Cromwell fired on the town in 1649; it is now being quarried, and affords an abundant supply of good building-stone. Immediately adjoining is a residence to which it gives name. The Wexford Barracks are also within the limits of the parish. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford; the rectory is impropriate in the Colclough family, and the tithe rent-charge is £8. 12., of which £1. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also in the union or district of Wexford. The ruins of the church still remain.

MIDDLETOWN, a market-town and district parish, in the barony of Turaney, union and county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Tynan, and on the high road from Armagh to Mona-

ghan; containing about 5145 inhabitants, of whom 708 are in the town. This place owes its present prosperity to Dr. Sterne, a former bishop of Clogher, who in 1745 bequeathed the then *village* of Middletown, eight townlands in this parish, and five in the adjoining parish of Donagh in the county of Monaghan, to trustees (incorporated by an act of the Irish parliament passed in 1772), who have expended considerable sums for the benefit of the tenantry in general, and in the erection of a market-house, school-house, dispensary, fever hospital, and infirmary at Middletown. The town consists of two streets crossing each other at right angles, and contained, in 1831, 140 houses, which number has been since increased to 167: several of the houses are large and well built. An extensive distillery, with machinery on an improved principle, was established here in 1831, by Mr. Matthew Johnston: it produced annually about 80,000 gallons of whisky, and consumed on an average 1500 barrels of malt, and 12,000 barrels of raw grain. This distillery has, however, been discontinued; and on the premises is now a flax-mill, worked by steam. The distillery caused the establishment of markets for grain on Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a market on Thursday for provisions: fairs are held on the first Thursday in each month, for horses, cattle, and pigs. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Tynan: here is a station of the constabulary police, and petty-sessions are held on every fourth Saturday.

The district parish, which was formed in 1792, by disuniting 33 townlands from the parish of Tynan, comprises 7339 statute acres: it contains a considerable portion of bog, that supplies abundance of fuel; coal is supposed to exist, and there is a quarry of good stone, the produce of which is applied to building purposes. The land on one side of the town is low, flat, and marshy, on the other hilly and tolerably good; and there are several lakes, and a river which separates this parish from that of Donagh and expands into the lake of Glasslough, in the county of Monaghan. The Ulster canal, from Lough Erne to Lough Neagh, passes through the parish; and the Newry and Enniskillen railway, now in progress, will pass immediately to the north of the town. The principal seats are Ashfort, Chantilly Lodge, and Portnelligan. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Tynan, who allows a stipend of £50 to the curate, together with the glebe, comprising 54 statute acres, and valued at £56. 5. per annum. The glebe-house, a neat mansion called Chantilly House, was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. The church, a plain but commodious building, was erected in 1793. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms a separate district under the name of Upper Tynan: the chapel, a plain building, is at Ashfort, about a quarter of a mile from the town. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, one in the town, and one at Drumhillery. The school at Middletown was founded in 1820, by the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charity, who endowed it with about £70 per annum; the school at Drumhillery was built and is chiefly supported by the Earl of Caledon. The fever hospital is a neat edifice, built in 1834, and containing 4 wards, with accommodation for 16 patients; and the dispensary, with a residence for the physician, is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style: both are entirely supported by the bishop's trustees. Midway between Middletown and Keady are the ruins of the ancient castle of Crifcairn, of which the western portion only remains: the walls are 9 feet thick and about 66 feet high, and there are the remains of some arches that appear to have been turned on wattle or basket work. Several traditions respecting this castle prevail among the peasantry. Ardgonnell Castle, the ruins of which also exist, was built by the O'Nials, and its last occupant was Sir Phelim O'Nial, the first commander of the Irish at the breaking out of the war of 1641.



Seal.

MIDLETON, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 13 miles (E.) from Cork, and 137½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 5418 inhabitants, of whom 3704 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Mogeesha and contains altogether 4591 inhabitants. This place derived its origin from the foundation of a Cistercian monastery, in 1182, by Barry Fitzgerald, who placed in it monks from the abbey of Nenay or Magio, in the county of Limerick. The abbey, from its situation near a ford, was called the "Abbey of St. Mary de Chore;" and the village which afterwards arose near it was for the same reason called *Bally-na-Chore* (now Ballinacurra), or "the Town on the Ford," which was also the name of the parish. The present TOWN, deriving its name from its situation on the road from Youghal to Cork at a nearly equal distance from each place, is pleasantly situated at the head of the vale of Imokilly, in a healthy and fertile country, screened by lofty hills and embellished with handsome seats; and on an inlet of the north-eastern angle of Cork harbour, which is navigable for vessels of large burthen to Ballinacurra. It consists principally of one main street, from the centre of which another branches off to the east; and contained, in 1841, 696 houses, most of which are uniformly built and of handsome appearance. It is neither lighted nor paved; but the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs; and there are two rivers, the Avannachora, or Midleton river, which bounds the town on the west and falls into the inlet about a mile below it; and the Rocksborough river, which skirts its southern part and flows into the former. Both rivers abound with salmon and trout, and over each is a stone bridge. Great improvements have been made since the year 1824, and others are in progress; several new buildings have been erected in the town and along its approaches, and a new line of road has been opened, forming a handsome western entrance. There are two news-rooms; and races are held in February.

In addition to the traffic which this place derives from its situation on a great public thoroughfare, it possesses, by means of its creek from Cork harbour, which extends to the rear of the town, all the advantages of a sea-port. At Bailick, about a quarter of a mile below the town, are very commodious quays, accessible

to vessels of 300 tons' burthen, which may lie alongside and load and unload in security; also some extensive store-houses, where coal, timber, iron, slate, and other heavy goods are warehoused: and within a mile of the town is the convenient port of Ballinacurra. At both these places are stores for grain, and large quantities of wheat and oats are annually shipped for Liverpool and Bristol. The port of Ballinacurra is a member of that of Cork, and a deputy-water-bailiff is placed there to collect the dues claimed by the Harbour Board of that city.

An attempt to introduce the woollen manufacture was made some years since by Marcus Lynch, Esq., a merchant of Cork, who erected spacious buildings, which he furnished with requisite machinery for conducting it on a very extensive scale. The enterprise, however, was not attended with success, and the buildings and site were purchased by government for £20,000, and converted into a military station, chiefly for regiments preparing for embarkation. On the breaking up of this latter establishment, the premises became the property of Lord Midleton, from whom they were purchased, in 1825, by Messrs. Murphy and Co., who converted them into a distillery and malting establishment, at present producing 400,000 gallons of whisky annually, and affording employment to 180 persons. On the Midleton river are the distillery and malt-works of Messrs. Hackett, erected in 1824, producing annually 200,000 gallons of whisky, and employing 60 persons. On the same river are boulting-mills which have been much enlarged, and are now, in addition to their water-power, worked by a steam-engine, erected in 1835; they manufacture about 3000 bags of flour annually. There are also two very large breweries, and two other extensive malting establishments. The produce of these several works is exclusively for home comsumption, and the amount of duty paid to government by their proprietors collectively exceeds £100,000 per annum. At Bailick are extensive lime-works; and within two miles of the town are the Milltown mills, lately erected by Messrs. Swayne and Leech, at an expense of £3000, and manufacturing annually 12,000 barrels of fine flour. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Mallow. The market is on Saturday, but, from its proximity to the markets of Cork and Youghal, is confined chiefly to the sale of butchers'-meat, poultry, dairy produce, and potatoes. The chartered fairs are on May 14th, July 5th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 22nd; and two fairs recently established are held on Feb. 14th and Sept. 10th. The market-house is a handsome building, surmounted by a turret in which is the town clock, and crowned with a cupola; it was erected in 1789, and is the property of Viscount Midleton, who is lord of the manor: the lower part contains the shambles, weigh-house, and accommodations for the market; and the upper part contains an elegant assembly-room, and chambers originally for the use of the corporation, but now used principally as news-rooms. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The town received a charter of INCORPORATION from Charles II., in the 22nd of his reign, dated June 10th, 1670, which granted to Sir John Brodrick, Knt., that his estate should be constituted the manor of Midleton, with a seneschal, a court baron, and a court of record with jurisdiction within the manor to the amount of £200; and that the town, with the castle and lands of Castle-Redmond and Cor-Abbey, part of the said manor, should be a free borough and corporation, under the designation of the "Borough and Town of Midleton." By this charter the corporation consisted, till its dissolution in 1840, of a sovereign, two bailiffs, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The sovereign, who was a justice of the peace within the borough, and the two bailiffs, were annually chosen from the burgesses by a majority of that body, by whom also freemen were admitted by favour only. The recorder, who was also town-clerk and seneschal of the manor, was appointed by the lord of the manor. The limits of the borough comprised an area of 100 acres encircling the town. Under the charter, the corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The manorial court of record, formerly held by the seneschal every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £200 late currency, has not been held since 1832. The general quarter-sessions for the East Riding of the county are held here in June and November: the court-house is a neat and commodious edifice of hewn limestone, situated at the western entrance into the town; and adjoining it is a small but well-arranged bridewell.

The parish comprises 4617 statute acres: the soil, though in some parts light, is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved; there is neither waste land nor bog. The substratum is generally limestone, which is quarried for agricultural and building purposes. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in many points highly picturesque: the principal seats are, Cahirmore, the property of Lord Midleton; Bally-Edmond; Broomfield House; Killeagh Farm; Charleston; Ballinacurra Lodge; and Lake View. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £673. 7. 6. The glebe-house, a large residence, is pleasantly situated; and the glebe comprises 14½ acres of good land: the house was built in 1791, by the then incumbent, at an expense of upwards of £2000, of which the Board of First Fruits gave £100. The church, erected in 1825 at an expense of £3000, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower enriched with pinnacles and surmounted by a light and elegant spire, the whole erected after a design by, and under the immediate superintendence of, Messrs. Pain. It was recently repaired by aid of a grant of £202 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the churchyard is a mausoleum of grey marble, in the Grecian style, having in front a pediment resting on two lofty pillars, between which is a tablet of white marble, inscribed to Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel, and formerly rector of the parish, fourth son of George, Viscount Midleton; and to his wife, the Hon. Lady Brodrick, second daughter of R. Woodward, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne; by their seven surviving children. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Ballyspillane, Inchynebacky, Mogeeshy, and Ballyouteragh; the principal chapel, near the eastern extremity of the town, is a spacious edifice, and there is also a chapel at Ballintortis. A convent for nuns of the order

of the Presentation has been recently completed; it is a handsome building on the road to Ballinacurra, and consists of a centre and two wings, one of which forms the domestic chapel, and the other a school-room for girls, who are gratuitously taught by the ladies of the convent. This is one of the institutions for the erection of which Miss Gould, a sister in the Presentation convent of Doneraile, bequeathed £10,000. A college was founded here in 1709, by Lady Elizabeth Villiers, afterwards Countess of Orkney, who endowed it with lands in the baronies of Kinnalea, Kerrycurrihy, and Carbery, in this county, vested in trustees with power to appoint the master. These estates were let by the trustees in perpetuity at a reserved rent of £200 per annum, of which £100 are paid as a salary to the master: in this school have been educated several eminent men, among whom was John Philpot Curran; it is a seminary of very high character. There are a dispensary and a fever hospital, the latter a handsome building.

At Bailick are some remains of Castle Redmond, built by Redmond Fitzgerald, or Fitz-Edmund, in the reign of Henry VIII., and in which the last Roman Catholic bishop of Cloyne prior to the Reformation was born. At Cahirmore are some remains of the castle built in 1579 by R. Fitzgerald or Barry, from which the seneschal of Imokilly was driven out by Captain Raleigh, in 1580, and obliged to take refuge in Chore Abbey, in the churchyard of Midleton, whence he was also compelled to retreat by the same assailant. The abbey, which was a stately edifice of great strength, was rebuilt by the Knights Templars in 1298, and the last remains of it were taken down to afford a site for the present church. At Coppingerstown are the ruins of a castle of the Fitzgeralds; on the south side of the town are some very slight remains of an hospital, founded by Edward I.; at Ballinacurra are the ruins of the old parish church; and at Ballyannan the remains of the mansion built by the first Lord Midleton. A large belt and the horns of a moose-deer have been found in a bog on Lord Midleton's estate; and on Killeagh Farm, numerous silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth. Midleton gives the title of Viscount to the family of Brodrick.

MILESTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILSARAN, union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, ¼ of a mile (S.) from Castle-Bellingham, on the road to Dublin; containing about 23 houses and 108 inhabitants.

MILLBROOK, a village, in the parish of LOUGHCREW, union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. W.) from Oldcastle, on the road to Kells; containing about 9 houses and 50 inhabitants.

MILLENAGH, or MELINA, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (E.) from Enniscorthy, and on the coast-road from Wexford to Dublin; containing, with the town of Oulart (which is separately described), 1342 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, this place was the scene of a severe action between a party of the North Cork militia and the insurgents, who had encamped on Oulart Hill. The parish comprises 4189 statute acres, chiefly in tillage. The appearance of the country, and the system of agriculture in general, have been much improved by the spirited example of Mr. Doyne, of Wells, and Mr. Bolton, of The Island, the principal seat in the parish. Millenagh is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, annexed, under an act of the 4th of George IV., to that of Kilmuckridge: the rectory is impropriate in Captain V. F. Hatton, R.N., who allows £6 Irish per annum and a glebe of 28 acres for the performance of the clerical duties. The tithe rent-charge is £159. 7. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the greater part of the parish is within the district of Oulart, where the chapel is situated, and the remainder in the district of Blackwater.

MILLFORD, a village, in the parish of KILBOLANE, union of KANTURK, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Charleville; containing 62 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The river Deel, which runs through the village, abounds with trout and pike. There is a patent for four fairs, but they are not now held. Here is the Roman Catholic chapel for this part of the district of Freemount; also a national school. In the vicinity are several seats.

MILLFORD, a village, and the head of a union, in the parish of TULLY, union and barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ramelton; containing 406 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ramelton to Mulroy bay; consists of 79 houses; and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ramelton. The union workhouse, one of the latest in its formation, is constructed to contain 400 inmates.

MILLSTREET, a market and post town, in the parish of DRISHANE, union of KANTURK, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 29¼ miles (N. W.) from Cork, and 155 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Killarney, and on that from Mallow to Kenmare; containing 2162 inhabitants. Before 1736, this place consisted only of an inn, a mill, and five small cabins: it has now one long street, with several smaller ones diverging from it, and contains 297 houses, the greater number of which, though small, are neatly built. It is situated on the south side of the Blackwater, amidst the lofty mountains of Muskerry; and derives its principal support from being a great thoroughfare. A small market is held every Thursday, during the winter season, chiefly for pigs; and fairs are held on the 1st and 12th of March, June, Sept., and Dec., for the sale of cattle, horses, and pigs. An ale and porter brewery was established in 1835, which produces 1000 tierces annually; and there are extensive flour-mills, which have proved very advantageous to the farmer in encouraging the growth of wheat. Here is a court-house, in which petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays; connected with it is a small bridewell. Millstreet is a constabulary police station; and there are large barracks for 6 officers and 100 men, where a detachment of infantry has been kept ever since the riots of 1822. The parish church of Drishane stands on an eminence above the town; it is a handsome edifice, built in 1798 at the expense of J. Wallis, Esq., of Drishane Castle. Here is also a Roman Catholic chapel, which, being small and inconvenient, was lately rebuilt upon a larger scale. The scenery around the town is exceedingly interesting, and in its vicinity are several elegant residences.

MILLTOWN, a district parish, in the unions of ARMAGH and LURGAN, barony of O'NEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Moy; containing 3280 inhabitants. This district is formed of twelve townlands which, in 1839, were separated from the parish of Tartaraghan. It is bounded on the north by Lough Neagh, on the west by the Blackwater river, and on the east by the Bann river, while on the south side it is nearly bounded by the road leading from Verner's-Bridge to Portadown. Of an area of 5215½ acres, nearly one-half is bog surrounding small "islands" (as they are called here) of arable land; there is a little pasture, and about 100 acres are woodland: the surface is flat and uninteresting, but in some places are good views of the lough. Agriculture is in an improving state, and much advantage would arise, were the contemplated drainage of Lough Neagh carried into operation: the farmers hold from six to twelve acres of land each. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the weaving of linen-yarn of a coarse description, at their own homes. Here are distillery premises, but not at present used, nor are they likely to be so.

Through the exertions of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, rector of Tartaraghan, a church was erected in 1840, at a cost exceeding £600, raised by subscription, on a plot of ground given by the late E. Obre, Esq.; it is a small plain edifice, with lancet windows, and a porch and belfry, and is capable of accommodating 280 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Tartaraghan: the income of the incumbent is £100, of which a part is paid by the rector, and the remainder from Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. A neat glebe-house and offices have been built by subscription at a cost of £400, on an acre of ground granted for the purpose by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Verner. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and in the village of Maghery is a Roman Catholic chapel. Besides the parish school, are two national schools; and two others are supported by Sir W. Verner. An ancient road near the glebe-house is, according to a legend, the way through which St. Patrick drew the sand from Lough Neagh, to build the original cathedral of Armagh.

MILLTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of TANEY, but chiefly in that part of the united parishes of ST. PETER and ST. KEVIN which is in the barony of UPPERCROSS, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Dundrum and Enniskerry; containing 736 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Dodder; and numerous dilapidated buildings testify that it was formerly an important place. A saw-mill for marble and flags is in operation; and the woollen mills which were established 45 years since, for the manufacture of low-priced cloths, employ about 60 persons. The Dodder, after heavy rains, being swelled by mountain torrents, overflows its banks, and sometimes does considerable damage. The neighbourhood is adorned with many respectable residences, from several of which splendid views of the bay and city of Dublin are obtained, as well as of the Wicklow mountains: among them is a mansion, partly the repaired edifice of Milltown Castle. A late dissenting place of worship is now used as a district church, licensed by the bishop; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. Milltown gives the title of Earl to the family of Leeson.

MILLTOWN, a village, in the parish of DINGLE, union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, ¾ of a mile (W.) from Dingle, on the road to Ventry; containing 69 houses, and 387 inhabitants.

MILLTOWN, a market and post town, in the parish of KILCOLEMAN, union of KILLARNEY, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (S.) from Tralee by way of Currens, and 158 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the mail-road from Tralee to Cahirciveen; containing 797 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Mang or Maine, which flows into the harbour of Castlemaine and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to within a mile of the town. In 1841 it contained 150 houses, together with the parochial church, a Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, dispensary, and school; it has a sub-post-office to Tralee, Newcastle, and Cahirciveen. A patent for a market and two fairs was obtained by John Godfrey, Esq., ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir John Godfrey, Bart., whose seat, Kilcoleman Abbey, immediately adjoins the town. The market, which is for corn and potatoes, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on April 26th and 27th, June 23rd and 24th, Aug. 23rd and 24th, and Dec. 15th and 16th, for general farming stock: the market-house is an old building. At Rhapogue is a quay; a considerable quantity of corn is annually exported, and coal, salt, and other articles are imported. The bridewell is a neat building, consisting of two day-rooms, two yards, and six cells: a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are generally held once a fortnight. The church is a neat edifice, with a square pinnacled tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions Milltown is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Kilcoleman and Kilbonane, each containing a chapel: that of Milltown is a handsome and spacious modern building, with an ornamental belfry of hewn stone. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. In the school-house, which is built in the cottage style, about 120 children of both sexes are educated at the expense of Sir John and Lady Godfrey; and her ladyship, assisted by a loan from a London society, affords employment in spinning, weaving, &c., to several of the poorer class. The late Rev. T. Fitzgerald, P. P. of Milltown, bequeathed £4000 to the Roman Catholic bishop of Kerry and his successors, the interest to be applied partly to the establishment and support of schools, and partly in clothing and feeding the poor in the parishes of Kilcoleman and Kilbonane; and £1000 are applied in like manner for the benefit of the parish of Killeiny. The ruins of the ancient abbey, situated in Sir John Godfrey's demesne, are described under the head of KILCOLEMAN.

MILLTOWN-PASS.—See KILTOOM.

MILTOWN, county ANTRIM.—See BALLYWILLIN.

MILTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILBRIDE-PILATE, union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Kinnegad, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 133 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police; and contains the parochial Roman Catholic chapel, the Protestant parochial school, and a dispensary.

MILTOWN-MALBAY, a post-town, in the parish of Kilfarboy, union of Ennistymon, barony of Ibrickane, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 23 miles (W.) from Ennis, by Ennistymon, and 134½ (W. S. W.) from Dublin, by way of Limerick; containing 246 houses, and 1295 inhabitants. It is situated near the western coast, and contiguous to the great recess which, from its dangerous shore, is called the Malbay. Owing to the exertions of the late Mr. Morony, this place, since the commencement of the present century, has risen from a mere hamlet to be a fashionable bathing-place; and among the houses, which are in general neatly built, are several of a superior description, occupied as bathing-lodges during the season. Near Spanish Point (so called from part of the Spanish Armada having been wrecked there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) is an hotel, forming with its out-offices a handsome and extensive range of building. It was erected in 1810, by a company consisting of the Morony family and other gentlemen, and, besides the usual accommodations of an hotel, contains hot and cold baths, billiard-rooms, and a spacious assembly-room; it commands extensive views of the Atlantic, and adjoins the bathing strand, which is considered one of the best on the western coast: attached is stabling for nearly sixty horses. Though devoid of wood, the fine sea views, the elevation of the land, and the dryness of the soil, together with the excellent roads in the vicinity, combine to render the place agreeable; and it is in consequence frequented by visiters from various parts of the country, for whose amusement races are occasionally held. There are fairs on Feb. 1st, March 9th, May 4th, June 20th, Aug. 11th, Oct. 18th, and Dec. 9th, for general farming stock. Quarter-sessions are held here in June; petty-sessions weekly on Thursday; and a court for Colonel Wyndham's manor of Moih Ibrickane monthly, for the recovery of small debts: near the town is a station of the constabulary police. Here are the parish church, and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district, which, together with the seats in the vicinity, are noticed under the head of Kilfarboy. At Freagh, on the coast, is a natural curiosity called the "Puffing Hole," which spouts water with great force to a considerable height, and, when the sun shines, forms at each emission a beautiful iris. At Cassino is a chalybeate spa.

MINARD, a parish, in the union of Tralee, barony of Corkaguiney, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Dingle, on the road to Tralee; containing 1666 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern side of the bay of Dingle: near the shore are the ruins of Minard Castle, which was built by one of the Knights of Kerry. This castle was defended in 1650 by its proprietor, Walter Hussey, against the parliamentary forces under Colonels Le Hunt and Sadler, who, finding that they could not make much impression by cannonading it from a fortification, said to have been erected for that purpose (and of which the remains still exist), sprung a mine in the vaults beneath, and blew it up. The parish comprises 6056 statute acres, of which nearly one-half is arable land, and the remainder consists of coarse mountain pasture, mostly reclaimable: good building-stone is found in several places. Sea weed and sand are in general use for manure; and the bogs being nearly exhausted, turf for fuel is brought from the coast of Iveragh, on the opposite side of Dingle bay. The bay abounds with a variety of fish; but the fishery is here attended with much trouble and danger, the adjacent coast for several miles consisting of precipitous rocky cliffs, and there being but a single narrow creek, in which only one boat can land at a time. Many of the fishing-boats are obliged to bear for this creek when the wind blows from the south or west; and it has been suggested that a quay or pier could be constructed near Minard Castle for about £200, that would prove of service as a place of refuge for these boats in hard weather, and be a great encouragement to the extension of the fishery, in which at present only a few boats belonging to this district (and those of an inferior description) are engaged. Some time since, the peasantry, under the superintendence of Captain Eagar and the Rev. Dr. Foley, P.P., changed the course of a small river running into the bay: this river would always keep a passage clear, and, with the aid of a pier, would enable boats to approach at any time of the tide. Great destruction of property and loss of life have occurred on the bar of Inch, at the inner part of the bay, for want of such a shelter as that proposed. At East Minard is a station of the coast-guard, and a handsome row of coast-guard houses has been built here; adjoining the ruins of the castle is Minard, the seat of Captain Eagar.

The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Ventry, but chiefly in the Earl of Cork; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Ballinacourty, or Kilflyn. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £127. 10., one-sixth is payable to Lord Ventry, one-third to the Earl of Cork, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Dingle: at Lispole is the chapel, in which a school is held. There are no remains of the church, but the burial-ground is still used. At Parknafulla are several ancient gravestones inscribed with Ogham characters, and supposed to mark the burial-places of persons who at a remote period were suddenly attacked and slain by a neighbouring clan. On Glin mountain is a pile of large stones, where, according to tradition, the chiefs of former times dispensed justice: this spot commands an extensive view of the bay and the surrounding mountains. In several places are wells having a ferruginous appearance.

MINISH, or Moynish, an island, in the parish of Moyrus, union of Clifden, barony of Ballynahinch, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 15 miles (S. E.) from Clifden, and on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It forms one side of Ard bay, and comprises about 650 statute acres of land, besides a large tract of shaking bog and pastureable mountain: its extensive shore abounds with sea-weed, which was formerly converted into kelp, but is now chiefly used for manure. The harbour of Ard bay is only frequented by fishing-smacks, the sound between this island and that of Cruanakarra being merely fit for small craft. At the mouth of the harbour, one mile north-east from Cruanakarra, and half a mile west from Macchead, is a shoal called Lebros, which is dry at low spring tides.

MINOLA, or Manulla, a parish, in the union of Castlebar, barony of Carra, county of Mayo, and

province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Hollymount, and on the road from Castlebar to Claremorris; containing 2336 inhabitants, of whom 308 are in the village. The parish comprises 5464¼ statute acres: the land is excellent, and principally under tillage; there is a considerable portion of bog, and within the limits of the parish is the small Lough Carramore. The village contains 54 houses, and has a patent for fairs. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Ballagh: the tithe rent-charge is £105. In the Roman Catholic divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ballagh. Slight remains of the castle of Minola are visible.

MINTIAGHS.—See INCH, DONEGAL.

MITCHELSTOWN, a market and post town, in the parish of BRIGOWN, union of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 24¼ miles (N. by E.) from Cork, and 101 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Cork; containing 4181 inhabitants. This place formed part of the extensive possessions of the White Knight, otherwise called Clongibbon, from whom part of the barony derived its name, and who was descended by a second marriage from John Fitzgerald, ancestor of the illustrious houses of Kildare and Desmond. The White Knight erected here a castle, which was reduced by the insurgents in 1641, but was retaken by the English, and was afterwards besieged by the Earl of Castlehaven, to whom it surrendered in 1645. Margaret Fitzgerald, sole heiress of the White Knight, married Sir William Fenton; and their only daughter conveyed this portion of the estates, by marriage, to Sir John King, who was created Baron Kingston by Charles II., in 1660, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Kingston.

The TOWN is situated on the declivity of a hill washed at its base by the small river Gradogue, which is here crossed by a stone bridge and falls into the river Funcheon within the demesne of Mitchelstown Castle. It consists mainly of two streets, called respectively George-street and Cork-street, of which the latter is the chief thoroughfare. The former is terminated by the church at the southern extremity, and at the other leads into a spacious square, the north side of which is occupied by the extensive buildings of Kingston College: on the east side is a large and handsome hotel, which contains a news-room, supported by subscription; and immediately opposite is the entrance to the demesne of Mitchelstown Castle. The principal streets, which are parallel with each other, are intersected at right angles by four smaller streets; the total number of houses, in 1841, was 531, most of which are well built and of respectable appearance. The square and principal streets are paved, but the footpaths not flagged. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water raised by pumps in various parts of the town; of these, one in King-square, of superior construction, worked by machinery and inclosed with an iron railing, was erected by the Earl of Kingston in 1825. In 1841 the inhabitants adopted the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, as far as regards cleansing and watching. Great improvements have been made under the auspices of the earl, who is proprietor of the town; a new road to Lismore has been completed, and a continuation of the line to Limerick opened, which gives to an extensive, fertile, and improving district, facilities of access to the market of Mitchelstown. The former line, by diminishing to within 14 miles the distance to the river Blackwater at Lismore, affords the advantage of water conveyance for coal, culm, timber, and other articles, at a moderate charge.

A very considerable TRADE is carried on in corn, butter, and pigs, which last are purchased in great quantities chiefly by merchants from Cork, Youghal, and Limerick. A large tanyard and currying concern have been established in the town; and at Gurrane, on the river Funcheon, is an extensive bleach-green, with flax and tucking mills, and machinery for carding and spinning wool, to which a power-loom for the manufacture of blankets has been lately added by the proprietors. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Mallow. A branch of the National Bank has been established. The market is on Thursday, and is amply supplied with corn, butter, pigs and sheep, and provisions of all kinds; the corn is chiefly bought on commission. Fairs for cattle, sheep, pigs, and various kinds of merchandise, are held on Jan. 10th, March 25th, May 23rd, July 30th, Nov. 12th, and Dec. 2nd; a fair called the Brigown fair is also held, on the 6th of December. The market and court house, situated in Cork-street, a very well-arranged building, was erected in 1823, at an expense of £3000, by the Earl of Kingston, and occupies part of an area called the Market-square. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and in the immediate vicinity are barracks, a neat range of building, adapted for 3 officers and 72 non-commissioned officers and privates. Petty-sessions are held in the court-house every Wednesday; and a court for the manor of Mitchelstown, formerly held every third Monday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.*, is now held occasionally in the upper part of the market-house. Its jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Brigown, Marshalstown (with the exception of the Killee estate), Mologga, Farihy, Nathlash, and Kildorrery, in the county of Cork, and Kilbehenny and Ballylander, in the county of Limerick.

The Parish Church, situated at the south end of George-street, is an elegant structure of modern erection, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a beautiful and finely proportioned octagonal spire; and is seen to great advantage from King-square through the vista of George-street. *The Roman Catholic Chapel*, situated on an eminence above the market-house, is a handsome cruciform edifice, also in the later English style of architecture, and flanked in the front with two octangular towers surmounted by cupolas; it is embellished with a window of elegant design, and strengthened at the angles with buttresses terminating in pinnacles. *Kingston College*, an extensive range of building, was partly erected during the lifetime of its founder, James, Lord Kingston, who endowed it with £25,000, to be vested in trustees, consisting of the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops of Cloyne, Waterford, and Limerick, to be appropriated, after the completion of the buildings, to the maintenance of a chaplain, 12 poor gentlemen, and 18 poor gentlewomen, with preference to such as have been tenants on the Kingston estates. The chaplain, whose duty it is to read morning and evening prayers daily, to preach a sermon every Sunday morning, and to administer the sacrament at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, has a stipend of

£120, with a house and garden; and the inmates, who must be members of the Established Church, receive each £40 per annum, and have a house and garden between every two. The buildings consist of 16 dwelling-houses, with a chapel in the centre of the range, beneath which is the vault of the Kingston family. *The Fever Hospital*, to which a dispensary is added, was built, in an airy and healthful situation to the south-east of the town, at the expense of Lord Kingston, in 1823; it contains four wards, and 13 beds. A portion of the residue of a fund collected in London for the relief of the poor during the famine in Ireland, amounting to £569, was borrowed at 2½ per cent. from the loan committee of Cork, and is appropriated as a *Loan Fund* for the relief of the poor of the town and neighbourhood.

MITCHELSTOWN CASTLE, the splendid seat of the Earl of Kingston, is a noble and sumptuous structure of hewn stone, in the castellated style, erected after a design by Mr. Pain, of Cork, at an expense of more than £100,000. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being occupied by a terrace, under which are various offices. The principal entrance, on the eastern range, is flanked by two square towers rising to the height of 106 feet, one of which is called the White Knight's tower, from its being built on the site of the tower of that name which formed part of the old mansion; and at the northern extremity of the same range are two octagonal towers of lofty elevation. The entrance hall opens into a stately hall or gallery, 80 feet in length, with an elaborately groined roof: this gallery is richly ornamented with fine tracery, and furnished with elegant stoves of bronze, and figures of warriors armed cap-à-pie; at the further extremity is the grand staircase. Parallel with the gallery, and forming the south front and principal range, are the dining and drawing rooms, both noble apartments superbly fitted up, and opening into the library, which is between them. The whole pile has a character of stately baronial magnificence, and, from its great extent and elevation, forms a conspicuous feature in the surrounding scenery. Near the castle is a large fish-pond; and from a small tower on its margin, water is conveyed to the baths and to the upper apartments of the castle, and across the demesne to the gardens, by machinery of excellent construction. The gardens are spacious, and tastefully laid out; the conservatory is 100 feet in length, and ornamented with a range of beautiful Ionic pilasters. The demesne, which comprises 1300 statute acres, is embellished with luxuriant plantations; and includes a farming establishment on an extensive scale, with buildings and offices of a superior description, on the erection of which more than £40,000 were expended. It is estimated that the castle, with the conservatories, farm, and the general improvement of the demesne, has cost its noble proprietor little less, if not more, than £200,000. About half-way between this town and Cahir are the magnificent caverns which, from their being visited by persons generally making this place their headquarters, are sometimes called the *Mitchelstown Caverns*; they are situated in the parish of Templetenny, in the county of Tipperary, under which head they are described.

MITCHELSTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union of KELLS, barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Nobber, and on the road from Kells to Ardee, containing 248 inhabitants. This parish comprises 973½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Syddan: the tithe rent-charge is £34. 12. 4.; the glebe comprises about 9 acres, let for £12. 1. 8. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lobbinstown. There are remains of an old church, and of a castle contiguous.

MOATE, or MOATE-A-GRENOGE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of KILMANAGHAN, but chiefly in that of KILCLEAGH, union of ATHLONE, barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 7¾ miles (E. by S.) from Athlone, and 52 (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Athlone; containing 2095 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a rath or moat at the back of the town, in what was originally the territory of the M'Loughlins, and which was called, after Grace M'Loughlin, *Grana-oge*, or "Grace's Moat." During the war of the Revolution, a large body of the adherents of James II., which had been pursued from Ballymore by the forces under General de Ginkel, drew up here, in order to give battle to their pursuers; but they were driven into the town, whence, after they had vainly endeavoured to intrench themselves, they fled to Athlone, with the loss of about 300 men, several officers, their baggage, a great quantity of arms, and 500 horses. At Athlone, their defeat had caused such consternation in the garrison of that place, that the gates were closed against the fugitives from a fear of admitting their pursuers also; several fled for shelter to the bogs, and many perished in the river. The TOWN, which is neatly built and of pleasing appearance, contains 394 houses, of which number about two-thirds are slated, and the remainder thatched. The manufacture of cottons and linens, formerly carried on to a very great extent, is now much diminished, affording employment only to about 100 persons; and several large distilleries and breweries have been altogether discontinued. A branch of the National Bank has been opened. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on April 25th, June 22nd, Oct. 2nd, and Dec. 3rd. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here; a manorial court is held on the first Monday in every alternate month, petty-sessions on alternate Thursdays, and the general quarter-sessions for the district at the usual times. The court-house is a commodious building; attached to it is a small bridewell. The parish church of Kilcleagh is situated in the town: there are also a Roman Catholic chapel; a small convent to which a chapel is attached; places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists; and a dispensary. Moate Castle is the seat of the Clibborn family.

MOATHILL.—See MOTHELL.

MOBLUSK, county of ANTRIM.—See MOLUSK.

MOCKTOWN, or GRANGEMOCKSTOWN, also called RATHBIN, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER: the population is returned with the parish of Garranamauna, into which this is considered to have merged. In the incumbent's titles it is denominated a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, being one of the several parishes and denominations forming the union of Burnchurch.

MOCOLLOP, a parish, in the union of LISMORE, barony of COSHMORE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Lismore, on the road to Fermoy, and on the river Blackwater; the population and extent are returned with Lismore. James, the seventh earl of Desmond, died at his castle here in 1462. The castle continued in the possession of the Desmonds until forfeited by the treason of Gerald, the 16th earl, in 1583: it was defended against Cromwell's forces in 1650. The surface of the parish is chiefly rugged, and the land of inferior quality: on its verge, in the picturesque dell of Araglin, were formerly some iron-works. The seat of Mocollop is situated in a richly planted demesne, having an unusual extent of orchard, the cider produced from which is very celebrated. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is united to that of Lismore, and appropriate to the dean and chapter; the vicarage is also united to that of Lismore, and appropriate to the vicars-choral. The amount of tithe rent-charge is included in that of Lismore. The church is a neat building. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lismore: the chapel is at the village of Ballyduff. Ruins of an ancient castle exist.

MODELIGO, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Lismore; containing 2466 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Phinisk, and comprises 7518 statute acres, of which 1273 are mountain. Within its limits are the ruins of many ancient buildings, the principal of which formerly belonged to the M'Graths, who were extensive proprietors in this part of the country: the castle of Sledy was built by Philip M'Grath in 1628; and there are considerable remains of another, called Mountain Castle, where a fair is held on the 1st of May. At Kilkenny is a fine vein of lead-ore near the surface, from which the ore is taken up in a powdered state with the shovel, and used by the potters for glazing: the contiguity of a deep ravine affords great facilities for working it. The principal seat is Rockfield, a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore: the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Modeligo in the cathedral of Lismore; and the vicarage is united to that of Kilgobinet, together forming the union of Modeligo, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £202. 10., two-thirds payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar: there is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Affane, each containing a chapel. The ruins of the church still remain. There is a vitriolic spring in the parish, the water of which is clear and of a sharp and acid taste.

MODESHILL, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Callan; containing 1033 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and comprises 3101 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel: the tithe rent-charge is £195.

MODREENY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Burrisoʻ-Kane, and on one of the public roads from Nenagh to Parsonstown; containing, with the town and district parish of Cloghjordan, 5286 inhabitants. It comprises 12,165 statute acres, consisting chiefly of arable and pasture land; the remainder is waste and bog, except the woods of Knocknacrea and Ballycapple, the former of which is a noted fox-cover, and which occupy 120 acres: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At Coolnagrower is a quarry of good stone, and the bogs furnish an abundant supply of turf. The parish is embellished with numerous seats, some of which are surrounded by beautiful and well-planted demesnes: the principal are, Merton Hall, a spacious mansion; Modreeny, the seat of Sir Thomas Bernard Dancer, Bart.; Modreeny House; Park House; Wood House; Ballynavin Castle; Fort William; Northland; Hilton; Behamore Castle; View Mount; Cloghkeating; Willow Lodge; Elysium; and Ballycapple Cottage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £400. 6. 8. The glebe-house, which stands on a glebe of 10 acres, was built in 1813, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £250 and lent £550 towards its erection. The church was rebuilt in 1828, by a loan of £1000 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cloghjordan; the chapel of Modreeny, which stands on an eminence in the townland of Coolnamanna, is a handsome modern edifice. At Ballycapple, Cloghkeating, and Behamore, are the ruins of the castles respectively so called; and within the limits of the demesne of Modreeny House are some remains of another fortress, which appears to have been destroyed by gunpowder.

MOGEALY, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK. —See IMOGEELY.

MOGEALY, MOGEELA, or MOYGEELAGH, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of KINNATALOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2¼ miles (W.) from Tallow, on the road to Fermoy; containing 3255 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the river Bride, on the confines of the county of Waterford; and, including Templebelagh, comprises 9709 statute acres. The land is in general good, particularly in the vale of the Bride, where it rests on a substratum of limestone; but the higher grounds towards the south are entirely composed of clay-slate. In many places the soil is light, well cultivated, and productive; and some of the land towards the east is occupied as nurseries for raising fruit and forest trees. The surface is very uneven, in some parts mountainous; about 2000 acres consist of rough stony land chiefly in pasture and mostly reclaimable. Near Curriglass is found a white tenacious clay, which, when mixed with water, resembles lime in colour, and is in consequence occasionally used for whitening walls. The scenery in the vale of the Bride is interesting; and within the limits of the parish are several handsome seats, the principal of which are Lisnabrin House, Mount Prospect, Curriglass House, Lisnabrin Lodge, Frankfort, Rockfield, Woodview, and Curriglass Cottage: there are also several good houses occupied by wealthy farmers.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the particle of Templebelagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £543. 15. The glebes comprise 5 acres, of which 3*a.* 1*r.* 36*p.* are at Templevalley, and the remainder near the old church. The present church, in the village of Curriglass, is a small but neat edifice in the early English style, erected in 1778, by subscription; and for its repair the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £121. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Knockmourne: a large chapel has been built at Glengowra, and the old chapel, at Lisnabrin, is now shut up. On the south bank of the river Bride, at the old village of Moygeelagh, and commanding the pass of the valley and river, are the extensive and picturesque ruins of a castle, once the splendid residence of Thomas, Earl of Desmond: it was reduced by Queen Elizabeth's forces during the rebellion in the latter part of her reign. Near it are the ruins of the church of Moidgheallidh, or "Church of the vow;" and at Templevalley are those of a church erected by the Knights Templars, in 1302.

MOGEESHA, or IMOGEESHY, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, partly in the barony of IMOKILLY, but chiefly in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 11½ miles (S. by E.) from Rathcormac; on the road from Cork to Youghal, and on the navigable portion of Midleton river; containing, with part of the town of Midleton, 2704 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the north-eastern part of Cork harbour, and comprises 3489 statute acres, of which about 100 are woodland, 2500 arable, 700 pasture, and the remainder marshy and waste land: the substratum is limestone, which is here solely used for agricultural purposes; the system of husbandry is improving. At Ballyannan, in this parish, was the country residence of Lord Chancellor Midleton, several times one of the lords justices; but the mansion is in ruins. The principal seats now are Ballintobber, Rossmore, Ballyannan, and Ballyhoody. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £606. 17. 10. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe: divine service is performed in a private house, which is licensed by the bishop, until the re-erection of the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrigtohill.

MOGORBANE, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Cashel, and on the road from Clonmel to Thurles and Nenagh; containing 1468 inhabitants. It comprises 4149 statute acres, and contains an abundance of limestone. The principal seats are Mobarnan Manor, a handsome and well-planted demesne; Beechmount; and Silverfort. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the gift of the Bishop, to whose mensal the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £172. 10., is entirely payable to the bishop, who allows a stipend to the curate. The glebe-house was built in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 10 acres. The church is a neat Gothic structure, built in 1814, by a grant of £500 and a loan of £600 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killenaule, and has a chapel at Moyglass. The parochial school was built on an acre of ground given by S. Jacob, Esq., who also contributed £40 towards its erection. Some remains of Mobarnan and Ballyvaiden Castles still exist; and there are several ancient forts.

MOHER CLIFFS.—See KILMACREHY.

MOHILL, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony and county of LONGFORD, province of LEINSTER, and partly in the barony of LEITRIM, but chiefly in the barony of MOHILL, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8½ miles (S. E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, and 74¼ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Sligo; containing 17,918 inhabitants, of whom 1626 are in the town. This place was the site of an abbey founded for Canons Regular in 608, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by St. Manchan, the patron of the Seven Churches, who died in 652. The establishment, which was amply endowed with glebes, tithes, vassals' fees, and other lands, existed till the Dissolution; and in 1621, the rectory, as part of its possessions, was granted to Henry Crofton, Esq., under the commission for the plantation of Leitrim. The TOWN, which is neatly built, contains 295 houses; and derives its chief trade from its situation on a public thoroughfare. In the excise arrangements it is within the district of Athlone. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain and provisions of every kind; the fairs are on Feb. 14th, April 28th, July 21st, Oct. 9th (two days), and Dec. 4th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here, as are also a troop of horse and two companies of foot; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays: a sessions-house is in course of erection.

The parish comprises 30,542 statute acres, of which 3715½ are in the county of Longford: 19,450 are good arable and pasture land, 60 woodland, and upwards of 10,000 bog and waste; the soil is generally fertile, but the system of agriculture has hitherto been much neglected, though at present exertions are being made for its improvement. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural purposes; and there are some quarries of very good freestone, which is raised for building: iron-ore is found, but no mines have been yet opened. The principal seats are Clooncar, Drumard, Drumrahan, Drumregan, Bonnybeg, and Aughamore. The scenery is greatly varied, and in some parts enlivened by the river Shannon, which skirts a portion of the parish on the south-west. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Sir M. Crofton, Bart., who is also the proprietor of the town. The tithe rent-charge is £488. 12. 7., of which £163. 12. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1823, at an expense of £1569. 4., of which £969. 4. were a loan and £92. 6. a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 500 acres, valued at £380 per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £378, in 1815, is built partly on the site of the old abbey, and was lately repaired by a grant of £768 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: in 1845 it was considerably enlarged, at a cost of £210, given by the proprietor of the town. In the Roman Catholic divisions

the parish constitutes a benefice in two portions; there are chapels respectively at Mohill, Cavan, Clonturk, and Clonmorris; and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Nearly 700 children are taught in eight public schools, five of which are aided by an annual donation of £10 each from Lord Leitrim. There are also a dispensary, a fever hospital, and a loan fund with a capital of £800. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 6¼ acres held at a rent of £15. 10., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6700, and is constructed to admit 700 inmates. The only remains of the ancient abbey are a small circular tower; at Clonmorris are the ruins of a monastery said to have been founded by St. Morris, and at Tullyoran a Druidical altar. There is a strong sulphureous spring, more aperient than that of Swanlinbar; and at Athimanus, about half a mile distant, is another of similar quality.

MOIRA, Moyragh, or St. Inns of Moira, anciently called Moirath, a post-town and parish, in the union of Lurgan, barony of Lower Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 13 miles (S. W.) from Belfast, on the road to Armagh, and 71½ (N.) from Dublin; containing 4148 inhabitants, of whom 823 are in the town. In 637 a sanguinary battle between the exiled Congal Cloan, and Donald, King of Ireland, is said to have been fought here, which terminated in the defeat of Congal. The parish, which is on the river Lagan, the Ulster railway, and the Belfast and Lough Neagh canal, comprises 6096¼ statute acres, all rich arable land, under an excellent system of cultivation. It is at the western termination of a ridge of white limestone; many kilns are always at work, and vast quantities of the stone in its natural state are annually sent away by the canal, and by land carriage, to distant parts. Here are also quarries of excellent basalt, in great request for building; freestone is found of superior quality; and there are thin seams of coal in several parts, which are not worked. An excellent line of road has been opened hence to Lisburn, and other improvements are in progress. Moira was at one time celebrated for the manufacture of linen, large quantities being made, sold, and bleached, in the town and neighbourhood: its improvement was greatly attributable to the fostering care of Sir John Rawdon, and to the first Earl of Moira, who gave premiums, and otherwise encouraged the manufacture. But it has long been on the decline, and little is now done in the market, the brown webs being chiefly sent to the market of Lisburn: yet there are some extensive manufacturers in and near the parish who give out the yarn as piecework.

The town, though small, is well built, and remarkably clean; it is the property of Sir R. Bateson, Bart., and consists of one long spacious street, containing a court-house, a large handsome building erected by the proprietor, in which a manor-court is held, every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under £5, by civil-bill and attachment. Petty-sessions are held here on alternate Mondays; and the place is a constabulary police station. Fairs take place on the first Thursday in February, May, Aug., and Nov., for black-cattle, pigs, agricultural produce, pedlery, &c. The principal seat is Waringfield. The Moira demesne is very extensive and well wooded, possessing many large and rare trees planted by the first Earl of Moira, with a noble avenue leading to the site of the castle, long since demolished: the demesne is now the property of Sir R. Bateson, whose residence is at Belvoir Park, in the adjoining county of Antrim.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £263. 16. 8. The glebe comprises 17 acres, valued at £51 per annum; the glebe-house, a handsome building, was erected in 1799, at an expense of £710, British currency. This was formerly part of the parish of Magheralin, and was made a distinct parish about 1725, shortly after which the church was erected, at the joint expense of Sir John Rawdon and the Earl of Hillsborough: it is a large Gothic edifice with a square tower surmounted by a spire, in excellent repair, and, from its situation on an eminence above the town, forms a beautiful object in this rich and well planted district. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising Moira, Magheralin, and Aghalee; in the two former are chapels. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod; also one for those of the General Assembly, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. There are parochial schools at Moira and Lurganville, supported by Sir R. Bateson and the rector; likewise a school for females at Moira, established in 1820 by Lady Bateson, who built the school-house, a large and handsome edifice with a residence for the mistress attached, and by whom, also, the children are principally clothed. The interest of £200, equally bequeathed by Jasper and Samuel Waring, Esqrs., is distributed by the churchwardens to poor housekeepers. The first Earl of Moira bequeathed a sum of money, which, with some other legacies, amounts to nearly £400, the interest of which is annually dispensed. Moira gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Hastings; the castle was formerly the family residence, and was the birth-place of the first Marquess, whose father was buried here. He is said to have had the largest funeral procession ever seen in Ireland; it was attended by upwards of 800 carriages of various kinds, with a train of 4000 people, among whom 2000 hat-bands and scarfs were distributed.

MOLAHIFFE, a parish and village, in the union of Killarney, barony of Magonihy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Milltown, and on the road from Killarney to Tralee; containing 3635 inhabitants, of whom 48 are in the village. The parish extends to the summit of Slieve Meesh on the north, and comprises 9808 statute acres: it is partly bounded and partly intersected by the river Maine, which runs into Castlemaine bay and is capable of being made navigable for barges up to Marshall's bridge. Nearly one-half of the land consists of mountain pasture and bog, chiefly reclaimable; the portion in tillage is manured with lime, there being quarries of excellent limestone on the southern bank of the river, which are extensively worked for the supply of this and the neighbouring parishes: copper is supposed to exist at Bushmount. In the village of Molahiffe, comprising about a dozen houses, a fair is held on the 26th of May. At Fieries are a small flour-mill and a tuck-mill; and a court for the Earl of Kenmare's manor of Molahiffe is held there every six weeks by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.* late currency. At Clonmellane is a station of the constabulary police. The

seats are Molahiffe Castle, Clonmellane, Ballybrack, Boucheens, and Roxborough.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilcredane and Kilbonane, together constituting the union of Molahiffe, in the patronage of W. Talbot Crosbie, Esq.: the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £240, one-half payable to the impropriator, and the other to the vicar; and the entire vicarial tithe of the benefice amounts to £286. 3. The church is a neat edifice with a square pinnacled tower, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £900, in 1819. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is included in the district of Fieries, which also comprises the parishes of Aglish and Kilcredane and contains the chapels of Fieries and Ballyhar: that of Fieries is a large building; the other is in the parish of Kilcredane. Some remains exist of an ancient building called Old Court, of which no particulars are recorded; and there are vestiges of an ancient stone fort, the walls of which are said to have been of great strength, and the materials to have been used in the construction of Molahiffe Castle and the old church. The ruins of the old church still remain: those of the castles of Molahiffe, Clonmellane, and Castle Fieries, are situated near the banks of the Maine; they formerly belonged to the Mac Carthys, and are now the property of the Earl of Kenmare, whose ancestors resided at Molahiffe Castle. Near Old Court, and also near Castle Fieries, is a subterraneous cavern.

MOLOGGA.—See TEMPLEMOLOGGA.

MOLUSK, or MOBLUSK, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Belfast, on the road to Antrim; containing 596 inhabitants. This place is said to have formerly belonged to the preceptory of the Knights Templars in the adjoining parish of Templepatrick, who had an establishment here also, of which there are no vestiges. Moblusk comprises 928¾ statute acres, two-thirds of which are good land, the remainder being inferior; agriculture has of late much improved, a judicious mode of drainage having been adopted, and considerable portions of bog reclaimed and brought under cultivation: good crops of corn and potatoes are produced. Near the village is an extensive establishment, called Hyde Park Print-field, belonging to Messrs. Batt, where large quantities of muslin were till recently finished for the English and foreign markets, and in which more than 200 persons were employed. In another establishment, Cotton-Mount bleach-green, both linen and muslin are finished for the London and foreign markets. The parish is in the diocese of Connor, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Carrickfergus and of the corps of the deanery of Connor: the tithe rent-charge is £19. 3. 10. There does not appear to have been a church since the Reformation, but the burial-ground shews where the edifice stood. Nearly adjoining the village is a Wesleyan meeting-house. Remains of large encampments and fortifications are observable in the parish and on its borders: there are several large stones standing erect; and under some of a similar description which were removed for improvements in the land, were found urns, or the fragments of baked clay, containing ashes or black unctuous earth.

MONAGHAN (County of), an inland county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east by Louth and Armagh, on the north by Tyrone, on the west by Fermanagh and Cavan, and on the south by Meath. It extends from 53° 53′ to 54° 25′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 33′ to 7° 18′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 319,757 statute acres, of which 285,885 are arable land, 21,585 uncultivated, 5816 in plantations, 304 in towns and villages, and 6167 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 174,697; in 1831, to 195,536; and in 1841, to 200,442.

According to Whitaker, this county was inhabited in the time of Ptolemy by the *Scoti*, who then possessed all the inland parts of Ireland: it afterwards formed part of the district of Uriel, Oriel, or Orgial, which also comprehended Louth and part of Armagh; but it was more generally known by the name of Mac Mahon's Country, from the powerful sept of that name. Its present name is derived from its chief town, Monaghan or Muinechan, "the Town of the Monks," although no trace of an ecclesiastical establishment can now be discovered there. Immediately after the English invasion, when De Courcy entered Ulster, he was joined by a chieftain named Mac Mahon, who ingratiated himself so much with him that he was entrusted with the command of two forts, which, on the first change of fortune, Mac Mahon utterly destroyed; and when questioned on his breach of faith, answered, "that he had not engaged to keep stone walls; and that he scorned to confine himself within such cold and dreary inclosures, while his native woods were open for his reception and security." Hugh de Lacy, some time after, invaded Monaghan, and burned the town and abbey, but subsequently erected a castle there, and restored the monastic institution. In the reign of HENRY IV., Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the king's son, having gone to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, received the homage of several of the native chieftains, among whom was Mac Mahon, who then submitted so far to the rules of English law as to accept an estate for life in that part of the county called the Ferney, for which he paid ten pounds a year chief-rent. This state of acquiescence, however, was not permanent. In the very next reign, Lord Furnival, who was then lord-deputy, found it necessary to undertake a military expedition against the Mac Mahons and other insurrectionary septs in Ulster; he succeeded so far as to make them sue for the king's peace, but was unable to reduce them to the obedience of subjects.

The county remained in the same state until the time of ELIZABETH, in the 11th of whose reign, the parts of Ulster that had not previously acknowledged the queen's authority, were reduced into seven shires, of which Monaghan was one. Afterwards, later in the reign, the Lord-Deputy Fitz-William, during a progress through this part of Ulster, caused Mac Mahon to be attainted and executed for high treason, and the county to be divided according to the baronial arrangement which it still retains, the lands to be allotted among the Irish occupiers and English settlers, and to be held according to the tenures of the law of England. Under this adjustment, the particulars of which are still extant in the original document, the five baronies contained one hundred "ballibetaghs," a term applied by the Irish to a tract of land sufficient to maintain hospitality, each bal-

libetagh containing 16 tathes of 120 English acres each; thus making the area of the county 86,000 acres, exclusively of church lands. All the grants then made contained a clause of forfeiture, in case of the re-assumption of the name of Mac Mahon, of failure in payment of rent, or of attainder on rebellion. The subsequent insurrection of the Earl of Tyrone, however, prevented the plan from taking effect. The chief of the Mac Mahons still continued to arrogate the title of supreme lord, and the whole county was occupied by three or four families only; namely, those of the chieftain, and of Mac Kenna, Mac Cabe, and O'Conally. So little, indeed, had the progress of civilisation been forwarded by the measures of the English government, that in the succeeding reign of JAMES I., when the lord-deputy made a progress hither to inspect and settle the province, he was forced on entering the county to encamp in the open field. On investigating the titles by which the lands were held, it was found that the patents were all void in consequence of the non-observance or breach of some of the conditions; new grants were therefore made, and the country, being reduced to a state of perfect submission, partly by intimidation and partly by concession, continued tranquil till the war broke out in 1641, when it followed the example of the rest of the north of Ireland in joining with the Irish against the lately established government, and the Mac Mahons again endeavoured to recover their supremacy.

The shire is wholly within the diocese of Clogher and province of Armagh. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Cremorne, Dartree, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough. It contains the disfranchised borough, market, and assize town of Monaghan; the market and post towns of Carrickmacross, Castle-Blayney, Ballybay, Clones, and Newbliss; and the post-towns of Emyvale and Glaslough: the principal villages are Smithsborough (which has a sub-post), Ballytrain, Ballinode, Glennon, and Rock-Corry. Prior to the Union it sent four members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large and two for the borough of Monaghan: since that period the two returned for the county, to the Imperial parliament, have been its sole representatives; the election takes place at Monaghan. The county is included in the North-Eastern circuit: the county court-house and gaol are in the town of Monaghan, where the assizes are held; general quarter-sessions are held four times in the year at Monaghan and Castle-Blayney, which latter town has a sessions-house and bridewell, and twice a year at Clones and Carrickmacross, which have each a newly built sessions-house. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, and 43 other magistrates, besides the usual county officers, including a coroner. There are 23 constabulary police stations. The district lunatic asylum is at Armagh, the county hospital at Monaghan; and there are dispensaries at Ballytrain, Farney, Scotstown, Castle-Shane, Smithsborough, Ballybay, Kilmore, Clones, Newbliss, Drum, Rock-Corry, Monaghan, Carrickmacross, and Glaslough: half of the expense of the dispensaries is raised from the baronies in which they are situated, while in every other county it is assessed on the county at large. The amount of grand jury presentments for 1844 was £20,037. In military arrangements the county is in the Belfast district, and contains a barrack at Monaghan for cavalry; the barrack has accommodations for 3 officers, 54 privates, and 44 horses, and hospital accommodation for 4 patients, but is generally occupied by a detachment of infantry from Londonderry or Newry.

The SURFACE of Monaghan is described by old writers as being very mountainous, and covered with wood; it is, however, rather hilly than mountainous, and is now entirely stripped of its ancient forests. *The Slievebeagh* or Slabbay mountains form an uninterrupted ridge of high land along the north-western boundary, separating the county from Tyrone, and exhibiting an uninteresting waste, with none of the romantic features that often atone for the want of fertility. The next mountain in point of extent is *Cairnmore*, whose summit commands a very expanded prospect, comprising the whole of this county, and parts of those of Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, Down, Tyrone, Louth, and Meath; Lough Erne, studded with beautiful islands, is also in full view, as are the numerous lakes scattered throughout the county. *Crieve hill*, towards the south, though not of such extent as Cairnmore, is more elevated, also commanding views both extensive and varied; it is about six miles in circumference, and waters flow from it in opposite directions, on one side, in a stream towards Dundalk and on the other towards Ballyshannon. The LAKES are numerous and highly interesting. On *Cairnmore* is one of considerable size, and very deep; it has no apparent outlet for its waters, is always agitated, and is surrounded by a very wide strand. Another, called *Lough Eagish*, covers about 50 acres, and is also very deep: its waters are extremely useful for the supply of the neighbouring bleach-greens, fourteen of which are worked by the stream flowing from it, the tail-race of one mill forming the head of the next in succession; the lake is under the care of an engineer, whose duty it is to regulate the flow of the water, so as to allow every claimant his fair proportion. But the largest and most interesting of all the lakes is that of *Castle-Blayney*, also called Lough Muckno: it is about 3 miles in length, covers upwards of 600 acres, and is embellished with numerous beautifully wooded islands; the shores are exceedingly romantic, and the demesne and woods of Lord Blayney's mansion entirely surround its fertile banks. *Glaslough*, which gives name to a flourishing and beautiful town, and is situated near the northern boundary of the county, is somewhat less than that of Castle-Blayney; but the fertility and gentle undulations around its banks, the extensive demesne, the fine old timber, and the numerous plantations, combine to form a delightful landscape. Near *Mount Louise* is a beautiful lake; the land rises suddenly and boldly from its shores, presenting an unusual inland scene, but the absence of wood considerably diminishes the effect. The town of *Ballybay* is situated between two lakes of considerable beauty. At *Dawson-Grove* is a peculiarly interesting lake, around which is some sylvan scenery, rarely found in the north: there are other very pretty lakes, particularly those of *Emy*, *Leesborough*, *Crieve*, and *White Lough*, besides upwards of 180 upon a smaller scale, scattered over every part of the county.

The climate is damp but not unwholesome. The humidity is owing to the situation of the county, which is placed at the inner extremity of a very broad valley,

for the most part forming the county of Fermanagh, through which pass the waters of Lough Erne to their influx into the Atlantic Ocean at Ballyshannon; and as the wind from that quarter prevails for nine months in the year, the vapours are driven up the vale with great force, and, rushing against the Slievebeagh mountains, cause frequent showers or mists. This humidity is much increased by the numerous lakes, whose exhalations, even in summer, are sensibly felt, particularly by strangers. The inhabitants, however, are in general very healthy.

The undulating surface of the county produces a great variety of SOIL. The low lands of the north are generally wet and moory, particularly near the foot of the mountains; yet even in this district are some exceptions, for amid the very poorest tracts several gentle elevations of limestone are found, and in the valleys are extensive deposits of marl. The moory soil is every where reclaimable; though the subsoil is stiff and the shallow and mossy loam on its surface imbibes the moisture like a sponge, so that after a fall of rain it is nearly impassable for cattle, and a few dry days harden the surface so as to render it nearly impenetrable to a plough. This character pervades the greater portion of the barony of Trough. The central district, comprehending the depressed land between the Slievebeagh and Crieve mountains, is far superior to any other part of the county in point of fertility; it is interspersed with beautiful lakes, is well watered with streams, has a sufficiency of bog, and in richness and natural capability may vie with some of the best improved lands in the north of Ireland. A vein of peculiarly excellent land runs from Glaslough, by Tyhallon, Monaghan, Scotstown, and Clones, into Fermanagh at Corren. The southern extremity of the county consists for the most part of a rich and highly productive soil, based on a substratum of limestone; and, in some places, a deep loam highly improvable by calcareous manure. The soil in the intermediate district varies much in quality, and is disposed very irregularly; even in several parts of the same field it is seen sometimes to vary extremely, being deep and argillaceous at one spot, a gravelly grit at another, exhibiting at a third a stiff clay, and at a fourth a party-coloured mixture of red and greenish gravel: yet, in general character, it approximates nearly to that of the northern part. The western side of the county is a rich but shallow loam, in its natural state spongy, wet, and overspread with rushes, but capable of a high degree of improvement by manuring.

The large estates of the county vary from £20,000 to £1000 per annum, but a very considerable portion of the lands is held in grants producing from £20 to £500 per annum: most of the former are resided on by the proprietor in fee, and the latter almost uniformly. Many of them are held from the crown by the descendants of the Scotch colony introduced here after the settlement of the county by James I.; a considerable portion consisted of grants to Cromwell's soldiers, many of whose posterity now possess farms so small as not to yield an annual income exceeding £20. Few of the farms on the larger estates are tenanted in perpetuity; the usual term is 21 years and a life, or 60 years and three lives. The mountainous districts form an exception to this observation, as they are divided into extensive portions, and mostly depastured by young cattle. An extraordinary mode of tenure formerly existed on some estates, of letting several townlands in one lease to all the occupying tenants, who might be from 20 to 30 joint lessees: part of the legal expenses for drawing the lease was thus saved by the tenants, but it gave the landlord a powerful control over them, as any one of the tenants was liable to have his goods seized for the rent of the whole; the rent paid by each was acknowledged by a receipt on account, and he who paid last obtained a receipt for the total amount.

The larger farms throughout the county do not average 25 acres; the smaller, which are much more numerous, not six: so that ten acres may be adopted as the general average. Great improvements have been made within the last few years in almost every department of AGRICULTURE, both as to the treatment of the land and as to the implements. The principal manure is lime, and the produce of the farmyard, together with composts of various kinds. Limestone in a state of decomposition is found in several districts; when first raised, it has a compact slaty appearance, but on exposure to the atmosphere it forms a kind of paste: no benefit is derived from it as a manure for the first year, but for several years after the crops are most abundant. Marl, though obtainable in several parts, is little used except in the southern districts, where it has proved very beneficial to the corn crops. In general, land is seldom manured for any crop but the potato. In the northern districts, in consequence of the smallness of the farms and the wetness of the soil, the manure is mostly carried to the fields in baskets, here called "bardocks," slung across the back of an ass. There is no county in Ireland where manual labour is more employed in farming than in Monaghan. The spade which is generally used in tilling the land, working the manure, raising potatoes, &c., resembles the English spade in having a foot-step on each side, but differs from it in having the blade made hollow and filled with timber, to which the handle is made to fit in a sloping form. In some parts, where the soil is heavy and adhesive, the blade tapers nearly to a point, and is much curved in the middle, to prevent the mould clogging upon it. The principal CROPS are wheat, oats, and potatoes. Flax has been a favourite and beneficial crop for the last few years; the quantity sown is constantly increasing. Clover and green crops, also, are every year becoming more common. The pasturage in the mountainous districts is mostly formed of rushes and sprit-grass, neither of which afford much nutriment; in the other parts it is very rich and close, the grass heavy and exceedingly nutritious. In some places, white clover is produced spontaneously, though too often choked with rushes; in others it is sown with grass seeds and mowed twice or thrice a year: oats are also mixed with the clover seed, and cut green for fodder, by which management the farmers estimate that one acre is more productive than four of common pasture. The tops of furze, here called whins, are used for fodder; they are prepared by being pounded in a stone trough with a wooden mallet, which makes them very juicy; they are greedily eaten by horses, and answer the double purpose of food and medicine.

In some parts much attention is paid to the fences, which are generally quicksets of white thorn, often mixed with sallows that are afterwards applied to many

purposes of country work; sometimes the only fence is a small mound of earth, apparently raised more as a boundary mark than as a means of security against trespassing. The chief breed of horned-cattle is a cross of the Old Leicester with the Roscommon cow, which grows to a large size and fattens rapidly. Butter is made in great quantities in the north and west; for though there are no large dairies, every farmer makes some: the greater part is sent to Monaghan, Newry, and Dundalk, where it is bought up for the English market. Sheep are very numerous in the north and north-west, and of a great variety of sorts. The native horses are not of a good kind; those worthy of notice are brought in from other counties: a small strong breed called Ragheries, imported from Scotland by carriers who are inhabitants of the island of Rathlin (whence the name), were formerly in great request; they are cheap, durable, serviceable, well calculated for a hilly country, and live to a great age. Asses are numerous; they are found to be extremely useful, and very easily fed, being fond of the green tops of furze, on which the Raghery horses also feed. Pigs are more numerous here than in any other county; they are slaughtered in great numbers for the provision merchants of Belfast, Newry, and Drogheda, and are also exported alive to Liverpool. The lakes abound with fish, particularly trout and pike, which grow to a great size; the pearl-muscle is found in some of the larger streams.

Of the extensive forests mentioned by early writers, no vestiges can be traced, except in the stunted underwood so frequent at the foot of the hills, and the numerous trunks of forest-trees, found deeply imbedded in almost every bog. The mountains and hills present no remains of timber, and the only woods now found in the county are those belonging to the mansions and demesnes of the nobility and gentry. Those of Dawson Grove and Anketell Grove are more especially worthy of notice. At Glaslough are some of the finest ash-trees in Ireland; near Monaghan are several remarkably large beech-trees, and some few venerable oaks are to be seen in different parts: so that Monaghan may be said to produce timber nearly sufficient for its own consumption. Sycamore is in much repute for the shafts of bleach-mills, round which the webs of cloth are rolled and beetled; it never splinters during the operation of the machinery, whereas when other timber is used for the same purpose, it must be cased with horse skins, which do not last long. In the moory bottoms at the foot of hills, groves of sallow and osier are planted, which thrive vigorously; and the wicker-work made of the twigs, yields a return which forms no inconsiderable portion of the rent. Fuel is procured in the greatest abundance from the numerous bogs, which are so dispersed in every part that the carriage adds but little to the expense.

GEOLOGICALLY, the county forms part of the northern extremity of the great limestone field of Ireland; and, except in some districts, the rock is well distributed and lies very advantageously for working. The limestone is of great variety and of excellent quality; at Glenmore it is raised in large blocks, and, when polished, exhibits all the varieties of fine marble. Freestone of beautiful and valuable quality is found in various parts. Part of Slievebeagh is formed of a white sandstone extensively used for architectural purposes. The south side of this mountain is altogether of jasper, in some places very pure, but mostly in a state of decomposition, much resembling clay-slate, and of a bright vermilion hue: the hills of Crieve are wholly greenstone and basalt. Escars can be traced in several parts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Tyhallon, and, in one respect, are unlike all others in Ireland, being entirely formed of jasper, quartz, agates, and argillaceous sand. Coal has been found in thin seams at the foot of the Slievebeagh mountain near Emyvale, and at Glennon in large blocks; but the most extensive beds are near Carrickmacross: pits were opened there a few years since, but after a few tons had been raised, the workings were discontinued. Ironstone of inferior quality is frequently found; slate-quarries are worked at the Crieve hills, and flags in three quarries in Dartree. Large lead-works were erected in the Crieve hills for the smelting of lead-ore, but they have been long since abandoned: the ore has been found near Castle-Blayney both in large blocks and in thin veins; some promising veins, also, can be traced in the limestone near Carrickmacross. Indications of copper have been discovered near Castle-Blayney; and ochres, potters'-clay, and soft unctuous earth, in the same neighbourhood. Potters'-clay found near Glaslough is wrought into glazed earthenware; brick clay, and oxyde of manganese, are distributed over all the country. The bones and antlers of the moose-deer, and the bones of several other kinds of animals, long since extinct in the island, have been dug up. Four teeth of extraordinary size were discovered on the Slievebeagh mountains, which on an examination by the Royal Society of London, were pronounced to be those of an elephant: two of them weighed $2\frac{3}{4}$lb. each; the other two, 6oz. each.

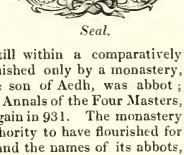
The linen manufacture was established here at a very early period, and several towns and villages owe their origin to this branch of national industry. Both spinning and weaving declined considerably until the last few years, within which period the trade has revived. A large linen factory was lately built at Glaslough, and great quantities are made and bleached in various parts: the yarn is spun by the women. A very good description of woollen cloth is manufactured in considerable quantities at Carrickmacross; and at Stonebridge and Emyvale are iron-mills, which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Tanning is extensively carried on at Glaslough and Castle-Blayney.

The county has within it no stream deserving the name of river. *The Blackwater*, which bounds it on the side of Tyrone, receives several small tributaries; and a very rapid stream separates the county from Armagh. *The Finn*, which falls into Lough Erne, rises in the centre of Monaghan, but is not navigable for boats until it has quitted the county. *The Lagan* forms the southern boundary, and afterwards joins the Glyde in the county of Louth. The canal from Lough Neagh to Lough Erne enters the county near Middleton, and proceeds thence by Tyhallon, Bessmount, and Monaghan, past Clones.

Among the ANTIQUITIES are two round towers, one at Clones, the other at Inniskeen: contiguous to the former is a rath of large dimensions, and near the latter a circular mount inclosed with a wall of stone and mortar. At Freamount is another large rath; and a

third of very considerable dimensions, but now almost concealed by plantations, may be seen at Fort Singleton, near Emyvale. Near Carrickmacross are the ruins of a Druidical temple, consisting of an oblong mound of earth inclosed by a circuit of large upright stones. Wicker hurdles of very curious workmanship have been found in the bogs, in a high state of preservation; they appear to have been carried thither by parties on a marauding expedition, for the purpose of crossing the bog, and, having been left behind in the hurry of advance or retreat, were gradually imbedded. A curious relic is preserved at Knockbuy, near the town of Monaghan; it is called the "Balaghdthownagh," and consists of a box, about the size of a thick folio volume, containing a crucifix and some relics. It is kept with the greatest veneration as a kind of heir-loom in the Bradley family, and is used as an attestation of innocence for imputed crimes which do not admit of the usual kind of evidence; when let out on an occasion of this kind, valuable security is always required for its restoration. No county in Ireland has so few vestiges of monastic buildings. The abbey of Clones is the only one of which any remains exist: that of Monaghan is utterly destroyed, a castle having been erected on its site; the wealthy abbey of Tyhallon is known only by name. The castle of Monaghan is noticed by Sir John Davies, in his account of the lord-deputy's tour through the county, as being then in a state of ruinous neglect. The ruins of the old mansion-house of Castle-Blayney are still standing, but are so close to the modern building as to injure the appearance of both: there are also the ruins of an old building in the same demesne, bearing, however, no resemblance to a religious structure; the walls are very massive, but the ruins are so overgrown with trees as to render inspection very difficult. At Vicar's Dale, in Donaghmoyne, are the ruins of a castle; and near Dawson Lodge, those of another, called Maghernacligh.

The residences of the great landed proprietors are not remarkable for architectural splendour; they are, rather, good family houses, and are noticed in the articles on their respective parishes. The houses of the farmers are little better than those of the same class in Leinster; those of the class that combines manufacture with farming are comfortable in appearance, but the habitations of the COTTIERS and journeymen weavers are miserably poor. Such tenants hold their hovel, with a small plot of ground for a garden, either by a "dry-cot take" or a "wet-cot take;" the former implying an agreement by which the tenant pays a rent for his tenement, and works at taskwork, or for daily pay, at the loom for his landlord; the latter signifying that he has also the grass for a cow in winter, for which he pays an additional amount of rent, but finds his own hay and grass in summer: these tenures are merely from year to year. The clothing of the peasantry is frieze, or a coarse light-blue cloth manufactured at home and dyed with indigo; the women wear cottons more generally than stuffs: all are tolerably well supplied with linen, and with shoes and stockings. The food is potatoes, meal, milk, and butter; though in the poorer parts, where the population depends wholly on the produce of the soil, the cottiers are seldom able to procure any thing better than salt to their potatoes: in the neighbourhood of the county town, the luxury of animal food is occasionally enjoyed. Irish and English are indiscriminately spoken in the intercourse of the peasantry with one another. An unusual custom of annually electing a mayor, with power to decide all disputes, long prevailed in the village of Blackstaff, near Carrickmacross, which was composed of about 200 wretched hovels in the centre of 500 acres of bog, heath, and rock, so barren as never to have been thoroughly cultivated, and on which the inhabitants supported themselves by holding each a very small portion of good land at a considerable distance from the village. The inconvenient distance of their habitations from their farms, and the dangers apprehended from this irregular union of a number of families during the disturbed period of 1798, caused the community to be broken up, and its members to be established on their separate plots of land; yet for years after, they met annually at Blackstaff to commemorate the by-gone pleasures of their former state of social intercourse. A chalybeate spring rises at a place called *Drumtubberbuy*, or "the ridge with the yellow spring," from which flows a stream of pellucid water covered with a strong scum of ochre; it is not noted for any medicinal qualities. At *Tullaghan* is a spring, the water of which, though tasteless and perfectly pellucid, forms an incrustation on all the substances it passes over near its source. This county gave the title of Baron to Sir Edward Blayney, who was ennobled by James I., in 1621, for his services against the Irish.



Seal.

MONAGHAN, a market-town and parish, the chief town of the county, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 12¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Armagh, and 60 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Londonderry; containing 12,160 inhabitants, of whom 4130 are in the town. This place, till within a comparatively modern period, was distinguished only by a monastery, of which St. Moclodius, the son of Aedh, was abbot; and which, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was plundered in 830, and again in 931. The monastery appears from the same authority to have flourished for more than two centuries; and the names of its abbots, deans, and archdeacons (among the first-named of whom was Abbot Elias, the principal of all the monks of Ireland, who died in Cologne in 1042) are regularly preserved till the year 1161, after which date no further mention of it occurs. Phelim Mac Mahon, in 1462, founded on the site of the ancient abbey a monastery for Conventual Franciscans, which at the Dissolution was granted to Edward Withe; even at that time, no place deserving the name of a village had arisen near the monastery, and the whole of this part of the country, under its native chiefs, the Mac Mahons, still retained the ancient customs.

About the commencement of the 17th century, Sir Edward Blayney, who had been appointed seneschal of the county, erected a small fort here, which he garrisoned with one company of foot; but on the approach-

ing settlement of Ulster, when the Lord-Deputy came to this place to make some arrangements respecting the forfeited lands, it was so destitute of requisite habitations, that he was under the necessity of pitching tents for his accommodation. On this occasion, the Lord-Deputy was attended by the Lord-Chancellor and judges of assize, and by the attorney-general, the celebrated Sir John Davies, who describes the place as consisting mainly of a few scattered cabins occupied by the retired soldiers of Blayney's garrison. Besides the fort already mentioned, which was on the north side of the village, he notices another in the centre of it, which had been raised only 10 or 12 feet above the ground, and was then lying in a neglected state, although £1200 had been expended on it by the king, as a means of retaining the native inhabitants of the district in subjection. The Lord-Deputy divided several neighbouring "ballibetaghs" among the soldiers residing in the town; and as the fort at this time depended on Newry for its supplies, which, from the hostility of the intervening country, were frequently precarious, he granted to Sir Edward Blayney a portion of land on which was afterwards erected the fortress of Castle Blayney. In 1611, Sir Edward obtained the grant of a market and fair. The town, which now began to increase in population and extent, was, in 1613, made a parliamentary borough; and the inhabitants were incorporated by a charter of James I., under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Monaghan."

The TOWN consists of one principal square in the centre, called the Diamond, of another spacious opening in which is the market-house, and of three streets diverging from the principal square in a triangular direction: the total number of houses is about 640; those in the environs are neat and handsome. A gas company was formed in 1846. There are barracks for cavalry, adapted for 3 officers and 54 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 44 horses, and a small hospital. A news-room is supported by subscription; and a savings' bank has been established, in which, in 1846, the deposits amounted to £23,536, belonging to 864 depositors: a literary society was founded in 1845. There is a large brewery in the town, but no particular manufactures are carried on: the chief trade is in agricultural produce, and the sale of linen, for which this place is one of the principal marts in the county; the quantity of linen sold, in 1835, was 6641 pieces, of 25 yards each, and the average price per piece, 18*s.* 9*d.* Branches of the Belfast and Provincial Banks have been established; also a branch of the Ulster Banking Company. The market days are, Monday for linen and for pigs, of which great numbers are slaughtered, and sold to dealers, who send the carcasses to Belfast, where they are cured for exportation; Tuesday for wheat, bere, barley, and rye; Wednesday for oats; and Saturday for oats and potatoes: flax, yarn, butter, and provisions of other kinds, are also sold here in large quantities. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month, and are amply supplied and numerously attended. The market-house, a very commodious building, was erected by Gen. Conyngham, afterwards Lord Rossmore, whose arms are emblazoned over the entrance. The Ulster canal passes through the northern part of the parish, and the company have built large stores here; a branch of the river Blackwater bounds the parish on the north, running nearly parallel with the canal. These facilities of water conveyance contribute to the benefit of the town, which is at present in a thriving state, and is progressively increasing in importance.

The CORPORATION, by the charter of James I., consisted, till its dissolution by the act 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 108, of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The provost was annually chosen from the free burgesses on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on that of St. Michael; the burgesses were elected, as vacancies occurred, from the freemen by a majority of their own body, by whom also freemen were admitted by favour only; the recorder and serjeants-at-mace were chosen by the corporation at large, but no recorder had been chosen since 1815, when the last, who was also the first serjeant-at-mace, died. The town is now exclusively managed by commissioners elected under the act 9 George IV. cap. 82, which was introduced into Monaghan in 1837. The corporation continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The court of record, ordained by the charter to be held every Monday, with jurisdiction extending to five marks, has not been held for the last 60 years. The assizes for the county are held here; also the quarter-sessions four times in the year, and petty-sessions every Tuesday. There is a chief constabulary police force. The county court-house, situated in the centre of the town, is a handsome modern building of hewn stone, containing spacious court-rooms and all requisite offices, and in every respect well adapted to its purpose. The county gaol, completed in 1824, and situated on an eminence near the entrance to the town, is a semicircular range of building, containing 75 single cells, and 11 rooms with more than one bed each, with appropriate day-rooms and airing-yards, in one of which is a treadwheel applied to the raising of water for the supply of the prison. There are a male and female hospital, a chapel, and a school; the prison is well adapted for classification, and under very good regulations.

The PARISH, called also "Rackwallis," comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,547½ statute acres, of which 26½ acres are water, and the remainder principally under tillage. The general surface is irregular and hilly, rugged towards the south, but smoother and more gently undulating towards the north. The soil is rich in the vicinity of the town, but inferior towards the south and south-west; there is but little bog in the parish, though large tracts in those adjoining, from which abundance of fuel is obtained. The system of agriculture is improved: limestone abounds, and there is a very fine quarry at Milltown Bridge; marl is found, but is seldom used for manure. Whinstone also forms part of the substratum. The principal seats are, *Rossmore Park*, the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in an extensive and beautifully diversified demesne, abounding with wild and romantic scenery, and commanding some fine distant views; *Castle Shane*, an ancient mansion in a highly enriched and tastefully embellished demesne (within which is the site of the ancient village of Castle-Shane) with an entrance lodge

in the later English style of architecture, and forming an interesting object as seen from the new line of road winding through the valley; *Cornacassa*, pleasantly situated in a highly cultivated and well-planted demesne; and *Camla Vale*, a spacious residence, situated in grounds tastefully laid out and adjoining the demesne of Rossmore Park. There are also many good residences in the immediate environs.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £415. 7. 9. The glebe-house is a neat thatched residence, and the glebe comprises 38 statute acres, valued at £114 per annum. The church, a very handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, with a tower and spire, was erected on the site of the former edifice in 1836, at an expense of £5330, of which £1100 were a legacy, with interest, bequeathed by the late Dowager Lady Rossmore; £1000, a bequest of Mrs. Jackson; and £2000, a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the remainder being raised by subscription. The interior contains some handsome monuments and tablets of white marble, to the late rectors, the Rev. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Evatt, to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the families of Lucas and Cole, and the lady of Colonel Westenra: an organ valued at £600 has been presented by Lord Rossmore, who is now erecting an east window of stained glass. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Latlurken, Ardahy, and in the town. Contiguous to the chapel at Latlurken are a national school, and a house given by the Rossmore family for the residence of the Roman Catholic clergyman. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. The consistorial court of the diocese of Clogher is held in the town; and the presbytery of Monaghan, in connexion with the General Assembly, holds its meetings here in February and October. The diocesan school for the sees of Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher, was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and is supported chiefly by the bishops and clergy of those dioceses: the school-house is a spacious and handsome edifice, towards the erection of which Lord Rossmore contributed largely, also endowing the establishment with an annuity and five acres of land. A free school for boys was founded by R. Jackson, Esq., who endowed it with £22. 10. per annum, and a house rent-free; a female sewing-school is supported by the liberality of the same gentleman, who endowed it with a house rent-free and a salary of £16 for the mistress. The county infirmary, a good building occupying an open and elevated site, is supported by the interest of £4000 bequeathed by the late Francis Ellis, Esq., a rent-charge of £20 by the late J. Wright, Esq., and £100 per annum from Bishop Sterne's charity; also by grand jury presentments, and subscriptions. There were till lately a mendicity society; and a penny-a-week society for the assistance of the poor, supported by subscription and weekly contributions from the members. A fever hospital, containing beds for 40 patients, was built in 1843, on the road leading to Armagh, at a cost of £900; there is a dispensary in the town, and a loan fund with a capital of £2000 has been in operation for some years. An almshouse for six poor widows was founded by the late Richard Jackson, Esq., who endowed it with £25. 19. per annum, charged on lands in the parish. The union workhouse, occupying a site of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £892. 10., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6350, and will contain 900 paupers.

A large house in the Diamond is said to occupy the site of an ancient castle; and in the rear of it are some old walls, said to be the remains of the abbey: the cemetery attached appears to have been very extensive. In levelling the ground in front of the old gaol, human bones and a skull of unusually large size were discovered. On the summit of the hill to the north of the town, and near the site of the new gaol, was a small mound of earth, marking the site of the fortress built by Sir Edward Blayney for the protection of the town, and noticed by Sir John Davies as serving both for a garrison and a gaol. Several silver coins have been found, among which were a curious coin of one of the Henrys, and a larger coin of James I., which is in good preservation; and in a meadow near the river was dug up, some years since, an ancient brass spur, similar to those in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. On the townland of Lisard, about two miles to the south-west of the town, is a perfect fort, with a rampart and fosse; it is situated on an eminence commanding the surrounding country.

MONAMINTRA, an ancient parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing 100 inhabitants, and comprising 357 statute acres.—See the article on MONEMOINTER, or BALLYCLOGHY.

MONANIMY, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Mallow; on the river Blackwater, and on the high road from Mallow to Fermoy; containing 3135 inhabitants. The estates of Monanimy, Ballygriffin, and Carrigacunna once belonged to the ancient family of the Nagles, the head of which has for several centuries been settled in the vicinity. The two former have passed by female connexion into other families: the last was the residence of Sir Richard Nagle, successively attorney-general, lord chief justice, speaker of the Irish house of commons, and private secretary to James II., whom he accompanied into exile; he died abroad, and the estate was forfeited. The parish, which comprises 8831 statute acres, is situated on both sides of the Blackwater, and contains part of the range called the Nagle mountains on the south side of that river, affording good pasturage; the land on the north side, which comprises about one-third of the parish, is good and chiefly in tillage. The state of agriculture is improving. There is a large tract of bog, supplying not only the neighbourhood, but the market of Mallow, with fuel. Considerable improvements have been made by H. B. Foott, Esq., and by the inhabitants of Kealavollen: those of the former consist of flourishing plantations extending up a romantic mountain glen on the old road to Fermoy; and those of the latter are substantial slated houses built by the occupiers. Carrigacunna Castle, the seat of Mr. Foott, is a handsome modern mansion, adjoining the ruins of the old castle, the approach to which from Kealavollen is through some young plantations leading to a grove of venerable oak-trees, forming, with the castle, an interesting feature in the beautiful and diversified scenery.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £300. The church, a small neat building with a tower and spire, is situated on the northern bank of the Blackwater: it was erected in 1811, on the site of an ancient commandery of Knights Hospitallers that formerly existed here, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits; it was new roofed and repaired in 1827, by the parishioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kealavollen, comprising also Clenore and Wallstown, and containing the chapels of Kealavollen and Anakissy: the latter is in the parish of Clenore; the former, a small plain building, has been rebuilt on a site given by Jas. Hennessy, Esq. There is a small cottage residence for the parish priest. A school of about 80 children was till lately maintained by a bequest of £18 per annum from the late Jos. Nagle, Esq., of Ballygriffin, for 30 years from 1814. The castle of Monanimy is by some supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars; while by others, it and the castle of Carrigacunna are said to have been erected by the Nagles, after whom the "Nagle mountains" are named. The former has been fitted up, and is now occupied by a respectable farmer. Of the ancient commandery, nothing now remains but a few fragments of a wall near the church. The celebrated Edmund Burke passed his early childhood at Ballyduff, in this parish, the seat of his maternal grandfather, where he remained about five years; and received the first rudiments of his education at the ruined castle of Monanimy, in which a sort of hedge school was then held. He always retained a great partiality for these places, which he often revisited in subsequent years.—See KEALAVOLLEN.

MONART, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 3712 inhabitants. It is situated on a stream called the Urrin, which falls into the Slaney below Enniscorthy; and comprises 13,029½ statute acres. The soil is chiefly of a light shingly nature; limestone-gravel is found on the banks of the Slaney, and a kind of slaty stone abounds, which is used for building: the state of agriculture is improving. The village of Forge, on the Urrin, derives its name from an extensive forge formerly established there, which appears by an ancient document to have belonged in 1560 to Colonel Robert Phayre, and was then employed in the manufacture of sword-blades. In 1818 the works were converted into a distillery by Andrew Jameson, Esq., who, in the course of 12 years, expended upwards of £25,000 on the establishment, and in 1830 it produced 55,594 gallons of spirits; it has been since discontinued, and part of it converted into a flour-mill, capable of producing nearly 40,000 barrels annually, and for working which there is a copious supply of water. A fair is held on Aug. 16th at Scarawalsh Bridge, on the Slaney, chiefly for lambs. The seats are, Monart House, the residence of the Cookman family, a handsome mansion pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence above the Urrin, in a highly improved and richly wooded demesne; Killoughram, surrounded by an oak coppice, called Killoughram Wood; Munfin, beautifully situated on the margin of the Slaney, sheltered by a wooded eminence, and commanding an extensive view of the luxuriant scenery on the banks of the river; Kiltra; Farmly; Urrinsfort; Oak Hall; and Daphne.

The district was formed in 1805, by separating 39 townlands from the parish of Templeshanbo, which have been recently reduced to 33 by the detachment of six to form part of the new district parish of Ballycarney. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the rector of Templeshanbo; for the support of which the tithe rent-charge of three of the above-mentioned townlands, amounting to £76. 3., is appropriated. The glebe-house is a neat building, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £382, in 1809; and there is a glebe of 16 acres. The church, or chapel of ease, is a cruciform structure, erected in 1805 by aid of a gift of £500, and enlarged in 1831 by aid of a loan of £500, from the same Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted a sum for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions Monart is partly included in each of the districts of Marshalstown and Ballindaggan, and contains the chapels of Marshalstown, Castledockrill, Caim, and Newtown. Near the church is the parochial school, built by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and partly supported by it and partly by subscription. A school has been established near the chapel at Marshalstown, and temporary schools are held during the summer in the other chapels. At Farmly are two of the ancient raths or mounds usually attributed to the Danes.

MONASTERBOICE, a parish, in the poor-law union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Collon, and near the road from Drogheda to Dunleer; containing 801 inhabitants. This place is chiefly distinguished for the remains of the monastery from which it derived its name, founded by St. Bute or Boetius, the son of Bronagh, who died in 521; it was plundered in 968, and in 1097 was destroyed by fire. From this time it appears to have subsisted only for a few years; the last abbot of whom any notice occurs died in 1117. The parish comprises 2316½ statute acres, most of which is good land, and in a profitable state of cultivation. Monasterboice, the seat of W. Drummond Delap, Esq., who has a large estate here and is planting on an extensive scale, is undergoing great improvement, and a spacious new mansion has been just erected by the proprietor. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Dunleer; the tithe rent-charge is £87. 9. The ruins of the monastery are of very interesting character: at a short distance from each other are the walls and gables of two churches or chapels, the architecture of which denotes great antiquity; the windows are of freestone, but the rest of the building is of a slaty stone found in the surrounding hills. On the south side of the western church are two elaborately sculptured stone crosses, one 18 and the other 16 feet high. The larger, apparently formed of an entire stone, and called St. Boyne's Cross, has near its base some obliterated characters, supposed to be traces of the name Muredach, King of Ireland, who died in 534: the arms are inclosed within a circle, and the shaft and other parts are ornamented with figures sculptured in relief, which, though much defaced, appear to have represented scriptural subjects; on one

side is the Crucifixion, and on the other a figure of St. Patrick. Near the western extremity of this church are the remains of an ancient round tower, diminishing gradually in circumference from its base, which is 18 feet in diameter, to the summit which has an elevation of 110 feet; it is divided by circular projecting abutments, for the support of floors, into five stories: the internal diameter is nine feet, and the doorway is about six feet from the ground. The surrounding cemetery is still used; in digging a grave, were found three Anglo-Saxon coins, two of the reign of Edmund, and one of that of Athelstan.

MONASTEREVEN, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of WEST OPHALEY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 14½ miles (W. S. W.) from Naas, and 30 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Limerick; containing 3693 inhabitants, of whom 1097 are in the town. This town derives its name from a monastery founded here, and made a place of sanctuary, by St. Abban; in which were afterwards placed monks from South Munster, by St. Emin, or Evin, in the seventh century. According to the Book of Lecan, the forcible seizure of this religious house by Cearbhuil was the cause of the war in 908, between that monarch and Cormac Mac Culinan, King of Munster, the latter of whom was defeated. The monastery, having become extinct, was refounded towards the close of the twelfth century, by Dermod O'Dempsey, King of Ophaley, with the consent of Muredach O'Conor; and, though considered as just beyond the border of the English pale, was made a mitred abbey: its abbot sat as a baron in the Irish parliament. At the Dissolution, the abbey and the manor were granted to George, Lord Audley, who assigned them to Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely; and they are at present the property of the Marquess of Drogheda. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle took place here between the insurgents and a party of the yeomanry, which terminated in the total defeat of the former, and the consequent interruption of their progress into Queen's county.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Barrow, amidst the improvements of Moore Abbey, from which it extends for about a quarter of a mile towards the Grand Canal, which passes its extremity. It consists of 167 well-built houses on one side only of the principal street, which is parallel with the river; the other side being left open, and laid out in gardens and lawns sloping down to the water's edge. The street is intersected by the Dublin road; and a bridge of six arches over the Barrow was erected in 1832, in a direct line with the road, by which the former sharp and dangerous turn is avoided. A new street has been laid out in a direction parallel with the back of the principal street, at the private expense of the Rev. Henry Moore; and great improvements have been made on the line of the Grand Canal by the company, among which may be noticed the construction of an elegant cast-iron drawbridge over the canal in 1829, and the carrying of the canal over the Barrow by an aqueduct of three arches of 40 feet span, handsomely built of hewn limestone, and surmounted by an iron balustrade. A branch canal from this place has been extended to the thriving town of Portarlington; and the Great Southern and Western railway has a branch from Monastereven to Carlow, between which places the line is 24 British miles. The extensive brewery, distillery, and malting concern of Mr. Cassidy, whose dwelling-house is highly ornamental, afford employment to many of the working class. The traffic arising from its situation as a thoroughfare on one of the branches of the southern road from the metropolis, adds to the support of the town. Its position in the midst of a vast extent of turbary presents eminent advantages for the establishment of manufactures; and its facilities of communication with Dublin, Shannon harbour, and Waterford, by means of the Grand Canal and the Barrow navigation, render it peculiarly favourable to the carrying on of a very extensive inland trade. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind at a moderate price; fairs are held annually on March 28th, May 29th, July 31st, and Dec. 6th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Naas. The market-house is a commodious building, but not remarkable for any architectural ornament. A constabulary police station has been established here; and petty-sessions are held every second Saturday.

The PARISH comprises 7142 statute acres, comprehending an extremely large tract of bog, which affords employment to many persons, who procure fuel not only for the supply of the brewery and distillery and of the town and neighbourhood, but also for the supply of the Dublin markets, whither it is conveyed by the canal. There are some quarries of good limestone, used for buildings in which hewn stone is not required, and also burnt into lime for manure. Moore Abbey, the property of the Marquess of Drogheda, is a spacious mansion, erected on the site of the ancient conventual buildings, of which the only remains are some sculptured ornaments inserted into the gable end of the domestic chapel: in the entrance-hall, which is wainscoted with oak, Loftus, Viscount Ely, is said to have held the court of chancery in 1641. It is situated in an extensive and greatly improved demesne, near the banks of the river Barrow. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Marquess, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £96. 19. The church has a square tower overspread with ivy, planted in 1815 by the incumbent, the Rev. Charles Moore, and was recently repaired by a grant of £880 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it was built at the sole expense of Charles, Earl (afterwards Marquess) of Drogheda, and consecrated on the 8th of May, 1772, in lieu of one which was situated within their demesne. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Kildangan, Nurney, Donany, and parts of those of Lea, Ballybracken, Harristown, and Walterstown: the chapel is a plain cruciform structure; a handsome new chapel is now in course of erection. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, for which a good school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected on a plot of ground given by the Rev. H. Moore, partly with £400 presented by the trustees of the Marquess of Drogheda's estates, is supported by the incumbent, by a grant of £20 per annum from the Marquess of Drogheda, and by subscription. An infants' school has been built, and is supported, at the

sole expense of Lady Henry Moore. A bequest of £3 per annum late currency for teaching 12 poor children, and of £4 for apprenticing a Protestant child, was made, about 150 years since, by a member of the Loftus family.

MONASTERNENAGH.—See MANISTER.

MONASTERORIS.—See CASTROPETRE.

MONEENROE, KILKENNY.—See CASTLECOMER.

MONEGAY, MOLCHONRIAH, or TEMPLE-NA-MONA, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of GLENQUIN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Limerick to Tralee; containing, with part of the post town of Newcastle, 6366 inhabitants. The parish comprises 22,791 statute acres, one-third of which is arable, producing good crops; about one-third is meadow and pasture, including several extensive dairy-farms; and the remainder is uncultivated mountain, affording excellent pasturage to herds of young cattle and sheep, and containing also some bog. The lower parts of the parish are based on limestone, dipping westward beneath the mountains, which are of the coal formation, namely, silicious grit and very compact indurated clay, or clunch, in which five beds of coal are found, though only the two upper seams, which are very thin, are worked. The upper stratum, called culm, is chiefly used for burning lime: ironstone and fire-clay are abundant, and very good, but neither is worked; and the silicious grit is only used for making roads. The principal seats are Glanduff Castle, Woodlawn, Tullilline, and Mount Plummer. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Newcastle; the tithe rent-charge is £375, and the glebe comprises 53½ acres of rich land. The church stands in the town of Newcastle. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Rathcahill and Templeglauntane; it contains two chapels. Ruins exist of a church of the Knights Templars, called *Teampul-na-glauntane*, in which is a tomb of the ancient family of Lacy; of another, called *Teampul-na-Hinghine-bugdhe*, or "the Church of the Devout Daughter;" and of the fine old parish church. There are also within the limits of the parish the ruins of several heathen temples, or Druidical altars.

MONEMOINTER, or BALLYCLOGHY, a parish, in the union and barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing 100 inhabitants. This small parish, also called Monamentra, comprises 357 statute acres, and is situated upon the western side of the harbour of Waterford. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, constituting, with the rectories of Kilmacomb and Kilmacleague, and parts of those of Riesk and Kilmeaden, the corps of the chancellorship of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £22. 10.; and the gross annual value of the dignity, tithe and glebes inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £476. 8. There are three glebes in the union, comprising 35 statute acres, with a house or store in Waterford let at a rent of £31.

MONEYBEG, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Newport bay, and comprises 9½ statute acres.

MONEYGALL, a village or post-town, in the parish of CULLENWAYNE, barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6¾ miles (S. W.) from Roscrea, and 65¾ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Limerick; containing 764 inhabitants. It consists of 137 houses, and is situated near the confines of the county of Tipperary; it has a patent for three fairs during the year, and is a constabulary police station. Adjoining is Greenhills, the residence of the proprietor, a modern and elegant mansion in a highly ornamented demesne: Busherstown, originally called Bouchardstown, is also a handsome residence. The church service is performed twice every Sunday in the school-house, there being no church in the parish; there are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary established in 1826.

MONEYMORE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of DESERTLYN, but chiefly in that of ARDTREA, union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 24 miles (S.) from Coleraine, and 92 (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Coleraine; containing 942 inhabitants. This place, which is one of the oldest post-towns in the country, is noticed by Pynnar, in his Survey of Ireland, as consisting of an ancient castle, which he describes as a fine building, and of six good houses of stone and lime; the whole supplied with water conveyed by pipes to the castle, and to each of the houses, from a well near the limestone-quarry at Spring Hill. Cormick O'Hagan, a follower of Sir Phelim O'Nial, took the castle by stratagem in 1641; and it remained for a long time in the possession of the insurgents, by whom it was subsequently dismantled. Sir Phelim, some time after, rendezvoused his troops at this place, whence he marched to plunder the house of Lissan, then the property and residence of Sir Thomas Staples. The castle, which was one of the most perfect in Ireland, was taken down about the year 1760, to afford room for a small public-house; and only some portions of the walls are at present remaining. In lowering the high street and the hills some years since, several of the old water-pipes were discovered; the wood crumbled into dust, but the iron hoops were in a tolerably perfect state: some more of the pipes were found in trenching a field adjoining the spring, proving the accuracy of Pynnar's statement.

The TOWN consists of two principal and five smaller streets, and contains 159 houses, very neatly built, and several others now in progress of erection. About a quarter of a mile above it is Spring Hill, a mansion more than 200 years old, situated in grounds tastefully arranged and commanding some varied scenery; the demesne is enriched with remarkably fine beech, oak, ash, and fir trees, and close to the house is a fine cedar. A very elegant house has been lately built by Rowley Miller, Esq., agent of the Drapers' Company; and the glebe-house, built in 1831 by the Hon. and Rev. J. P. Hewitt, is a handsome residence: Desertlyn Cottage is pleasantly situated, and the grounds tastefully laid out.

The surrounding district has been greatly improved by the DRAPERS' COMPANY, the proprietors, since 1817, when, on the expiration of a lease granted to Sir W. Rowley, the estates returned into their possession, and from which year they have been managed under their

superintendence. The annual rent roll is £10,300, the whole of which is expended by the company in the improvement of the country generally, and more especially of their own property. They have planted more than 800 statute acres; and have completed more than 50 Irish miles of good road at their own expense, for the convenience of their tenantry: they have expended more than £1000 in the erection of bridges, and are about to plant 800 acres of mountainous land, in addition to the former plantations. The company have thus not only added to the improvement and embellishment of the district, but have contributed greatly to the benefit of the poor by affording employment to the industrious; and they still give directions to their agents to afford employment to all that may stand in need of it. The system of agriculture has been much improved under the auspices of the North-West Farming Society; there is little or no waste land, and scarcely sufficient bog to supply the inhabitants with fuel. Here are many limestone-quarries, from which lime is procured, chiefly for manure; sandstone and freestone of good quality abound, and from the quarries of the latter was raised the stone for the erection of the new church: coal has also been found near the surface, and about twelve years since an attempt was made to explore the vein, but without success. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively throughout the district; and there is a considerable traffic by means of Lough Neagh, which is within four miles of the town, and across which merchandise brought by the canal from Belfast and Newry is conveyed to Port Ballyronan, where corn, butter, and other agricultural produce of this neighbourhood, are shipped for exportation to Liverpool and other English ports.

The Provincial Bank has a branch here. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the 21st of each month, at which, in addition to horses, cows, swine, sheep, and agricultural produce, large quantities of linen are sold. These are the largest linen-fairs in the north of Ireland; the sales, on an average, amount to £40,000 per annum. An additional linen-market, established in 1835, is held on the first Monday in every month; it is well attended, and promises to equal the other linen-fairs in the extent of its sales. The market and court house, and the linen-hall, erected in 1818, are neat and well-arranged buildings; and near them is a handsome hotel, erected about the same time. A new market-place and a spacious corn-store were lately erected, a little off the main street, which diminish the pressure of the people on market and fair days; and here corn, potatoes, butchers'-meat, and other articles, are exposed for sale. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and a court for the manor once every month, in which debts to the amount of 40*s.* late currency are recoverable. The manor is co-extensive with the whole estates belonging to the Drapers' Company, which include portions of the several parishes of Arboe, Ardtrea, Ballynascreen, Derryloran, Desertlyn, Desertmartin, Kilcronaghan, Lissan, Maghera, and Tamlaght. This estate comprises 64 townlands; nine of them are native freeholds, each paying a chief-rent to the company, and seven out of the nine are in the parish of Kilcronaghan.

The parish church of Desertlyn, situated in the town, is a very handsome structure in the Norman style, erected in 1832, at an expense of £6000, wholly defrayed by the Drapers' Company. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, towards the rebuilding of which the same company contributed £230; a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, built by the company at an expense of £4000; and one for those till lately in connexion with the Seceding Synod, built on ground presented by the company, who also contributed £250 towards its erection. Two large school-houses, with residences for a master and mistress, were built in the town in 1820, and are supported by the Drapers' Company, who also have built and support four in the rural parts of their estate; the masters have each a salary of £50 and the mistresses of £35 per annum, with a house rent-free and a supply of fuel. Two dispensaries, with houses for resident surgeons, were built and are supported by the company, one here and one at Draperstown, for the benefit of their tenantry; and two county dispensaries at the same places were also erected, and are solely supported, by the company, for the benefit of such inhabitants of the surrounding district as do not reside on their estates. The company allow £1000 per annum for the maintenance of the schools and dispensaries, which are regulated by a Board of Governors, consisting of the clergy of all denominations, the resident gentry of the neighbourhood, and the respectable farmers on the estate. There are several Danish forts in the parish, two of which, on the townland of Tulnagee, are in a perfect state; and adjoining the linen-hall are some slight vestiges of the ancient castle.

MONEYPOINT, Clare.—See Killeymur.

MONIMOLIN.—See Monomolin.

MONIVAE, or Abbert, a market-town and parish, in the union of Tuam, partly in the barony of Clare, partly in that of Kilconnell, but chiefly in the barony of Tyaquin, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 7½ miles (N.) from Craughwell, and 90 (W.) from Dublin, on the road from Galway to Castle-Blakeney, and on the river Tyaquin; containing 4810 inhabitants, of whom 305 are in the town. The parish comprises 21,932½ statute acres, one-third of which is good land, and the remainder of indifferent quality; there are very large tracts of waste and bog, of which the greater portion could be readily reclaimed. The town, which is 14 miles distant from Galway, consists of 48 houses; has a sub-post-office; and is a constabulary police station. The market is held on Thursday, and is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; fairs are held on May 12th and October 12th. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, Monivae Castle, Tyaquin, Abbert, Rye Hill, Belleville, Hyde Park, Bengarra, and Curandow. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Rector of Athenry: the income of the perpetual curate is £92. 6., derived from £60 charged on the living of Athenry, and £32. 6. paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1761, and is in tolerably good repair: the congregation numbers about 200 persons. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Athenry, and partly in that of Abbeyknockmoy; in each portion is a well-built chapel. A school at Monivae, under the National Board, has 130 Roman Catholic and 75 Protestant children; it is aided

by Robert French, Esq., proprietor of the village, and by the incumbents of Athenry and Monivae. There is a dispensary. In the demesne of Tyaquin are the ruins of an old castle; and an inscription on a stone in the old chapel, purports that it covers the remains of Hobbert Burke, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught, Viscount Galway, and Baron Tyaquin. Here is a chalybeate spa, on the properties of which Dr. Macartney wrote a treatise.

MONKNEWTOWN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (E. by N.) from Slane, on the road to Drogheda; containing 824 inhabitants. It comprises 367¾ statute acres; is bounded on the south by the river Boyne; and on the north-east is separated by the Mattock from the parish of Tullogh allen (in the county of Louth), of which, in the ecclesiastical divisions, it is considered to form a part. The land is in general of excellent quality, and is nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; the pasture in the vicinity of New Grange is of the very best description. On the river Mattock is an extensive flour-mill, partly propelled by steam; and the canal from Drogheda to Navan passes through the southern part of the parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Grangegeeth: the chapel, a neat structure, is near the ruins of the church. At New Grange is a remarkable vestige of antiquity, consisting of a mound surrounded by a circle of upright stones, and in which is a vaulted cave in the form of a cross: it is described in the article on Slane.

MONKSGRANGE.—See GRANGE.

MONKSLAND, or MONKSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Kilmacthomas, and on the river Mahon; containing 1672 inhabitants. It comprises 2118 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Innislonnagh: the tithe rent-charge is £84. The church was lately built, at a cost of £900; it serves as a chapel of ease to Innislonnagh.

MONKSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of KERRY-CURRIHY, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, on the new line of road from Passage to Cork, and on the shore of the river Lee, at its confluence with the sea in Cork harbour; containing, with part of the post-town of Passage-West, 2138 inhabitants, of whom 538 are in the village of Monkstown. It derives its name from a small establishment of Benedictine monks, called Legan Abbey, belonging to the priory of St. John's, Waterford, and which was formed here in the fourteenth century, on a grant of land made to the original establishment by the family of M'Carthy, being part of their manor of Marmullane; of the buildings there are no traces. A house in the Elizabethan style was built on the side of a glen, in 1636, by Eustace Gould, and is called Monkstown Castle. It is a gloomy structure, and was once rented by the government for barracks, but is now used as a store-house by the proprietor, or lessee, under Lords Longford and De Vesci, who, by the marriages of two heiresses, became possessed of this property, which had been forfeited by the Archdeacons, or Goulds, from their attachment to the cause of James II. in the Revolution of 1688. The PARISH is bounded on the east and south-east by the Lee and the harbour of Cove; it comprises 1541 statute acres, of which about 100 are scattered woodland and ornamental grounds, 60 rock, and the remainder arable and pasture. The land is moderately well cultivated, though at a great expense, and, being fertile, is productive of good crops of corn and grass. The rocks are of clay-slate, and, near Carrigmahon, are precipitous and interesting; the steepest is called the Giant's Stairs, being a rocky promontory with receding ledges of rock, having the appearance of a rude staircase when viewed from the opposite bank of the Lee. There are several quarries of a red and brown stone, useful for many purposes; the former kind is chiefly used for lining limekilns. The river affords every facility for water carriage, and here is excellent anchorage for vessels of all sizes.

The village, which has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Cork, comprises a great number of detached villas and cottages, many of them new and very handsome, particularly some beautiful marine villas recently built close to the shore; these are constructed in the pure Elizabethan style, and are chiefly occupied by respectable families as bathing-lodges, for which the village is most favourably situated. A number of houses have been lately added, and several others are in course of erection. The village is built on the sides of a deep glen thickly clothed with thriving plantations, much increasing the natural beauty of the scene: the prospect is very extensive, taking in the woods of Ballybricken, Rostellan, and Prospect; the islands of Hawlbowline, the Rock, and Spike, with their numerous forts, depôts, arsenals, and magazines; Ringskiddy, crowned by its martello tower; and the vessels in the harbour. Among the elegant residences scattered over the parish are Monkstown Castle, Rock Lodge, Carrigmahon, Rockville, Bellevue, and the glebe-house; besides several very beautiful houses in the portion of the town of Passage that is in the parish, which, by means of the new road, has become one place with Passage. This road was designed by Robert Shaw, Esq.; it winds round the base of all the bold and wooded hills, only a few feet above the level of the highest tides, uniting Cork, Douglas, Passage, Monkstown, Carrigaline, and Kinsale: the estimated cost was £2700, one-third of which was to be paid by the barony, the remainder by the county.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of Lord De Vesci: the income of the vicar is £50 per annum, payable out of the estate of Monkstown. The glebe-house, with three acres of land, is held by lease for ever from Robt. B. Shaw, Esq., at £25 per annum; and the incumbent is therefore allowed £12. 10. half-yearly from Primate Boulter's fund, as an augmentation of salary. The church, which stands on a picturesque elevation, is a cruciform edifice in the early English style, with a tower and spire, 70 feet high, at the east end: it was built of hewn limestone, in 1832, at an expense of £1500, raised by subscriptions from the patrons and others; S. Hollingsworth, Esq., contributed £350, and the noble proprietors of the estate £100. It contains a fine organ and gallery; the west window is of stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of the principal subscribers. The bell has on it this inscription: "Monkstown Protestant church, erected by voluntary contribu-

tions, collected in Ireland and England by Gerrard Callaghan, Esq., M. P. for Cork, and the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth: the first Protestant church erected since the Reformation. Lord Longford and Lord De Vesci gave the endowment; Gerrard Callaghan, Esq., M. P. for Cork, first commenced the subscription, and gave the ground for the church; Robert Shaw, Esq., of Monkstown, gave the glebe in perpetuity. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, the first Protestant incumbent; William Hill of Cork, architect. The church completed March, 1832. Robert Shaw and Wm. Andrews, churchwardens." In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is annexed to West Passage and part of Carrigaline, the parishioners attending the chapel at Shanbally. The parochial and infants' schools are in Passage; they were founded by subscription in 1836, on land presented by W. Parker, Esq., to be held so long as they shall continue scriptural schools: the parochial school-house is very handsome. A parochial library has been established for the use of the poor, and an Indigent Room-Keepers' Society has been formed; both are supported by subscriptions. There is a bequest of £10 per annum, made by Mrs. Andrews, to the church, to commence after the decease of her husband. Within the demesne of Monkstown Castle, on the side of the glen, are the ruins of a small chapel, which was the last retreat of a few monks from the abbey of St. Mary, Bath: it was subsequently repaired and appropriated by the Archdeacon family, as a domestic chapel. Numerous Danish forts, or raths, are scattered over the parish; and on an elevated situation is a circle of large stones, partly sunk in the earth, and placed upright, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical altar. Crystals of Irish diamond, very clear and transparent, are occasionally found here; and there is a chalybeate spring.

MONKSTOWN, a parish, in the union of RATHDOWN, partly in the barony of DUBLIN, but chiefly in the barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray by Kingstown; containing, with the town of Kingstown and the village of Blackrock (both of which are separately described), 13,143 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the bay of Dublin, and comprises 2051½ statute acres, of which a large portion is in demesnes and pleasure-grounds. The scenery is beautifully diversified, and the neighbourhood thickly studded with handsome seats and pleasing villas, most of which command fine views of the bay and the adjacent country. Of these, the principal are, Monkstown Castle, a modern house, in the grounds of which are the ruins of two ancient castles of unknown origin; Rockville, Bloomsbury, Windsor, Ashton Park, Monkstown House, Somerset, Rochford, Ranelagh House, Easton Lodge, Richview Priory, Thornhill, Cromwell Lodge, &c. The Dublin and Kingstown railway passes from Blackrock to Kingstown along the coast of this parish. The LIVING is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory till lately united to those of Kill, Dalkey, Killiney, and Tullow, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin, in the patronage of the Crown; and the curacy united to the curacies of the same parishes, forming the union of Monkstown, till lately in the patronage of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £153. 7., the whole payable to the curate; the dean received two-thirds of the tithe of the other parishes in the union, the remaining third only being paid to the curate. The glebe-house is a neat building, and there are two glebes, comprising together 16 acres. The church was rebuilt in the later English style, in 1832, at a cost of nearly £10,000, of which £5000 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder donations and subscriptions: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £216 towards its repair. There are five chapels of ease, one at Blackrock, two at Kingstown, one at Bullock, and one at Killiney. In the Roman Catholic divisions the greater part of the parish is within the district of Kingstown. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. The Rathdown dispensary, in this parish, was established in 1812, and from that time till June, 1835, afforded relief to 28,424 patients; in connexion with it an hospital was erected in 1834, containing four wards with eight beds in each, and apartments for the requisite attendants: it is situated in a healthy spot, nearly in the centre of the barony, and is supported by subscription. There are some remains of the ancient church; and near the village of Glasthule, is a curious rocking-stone of very large dimensions.

MONKSTOWN, or MOUNTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Navan, on the road to Duleek by Black-Lion; containing 460 inhabitants. It comprises 870 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate in Mrs. C. Reynell: the tithe rent-charge is £113. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Johnstown.

MONMOHENNOCK, or DUNMANOGUE, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Castledermot; containing 625 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2961 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming the corps of the prebend of Monmohennock in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, and part of the union of Castledermot: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150, and the gross annual value of the prebend is £172. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Castledermot: a neat chapel has been erected here. There are some very small remains of the abbey of Dunmanogue.

MONOMOLIN, or MONOMOLING, a parish, partly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, but chiefly in that of GOREY, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Gorey, on the old road from that place to Wexford; containing 2156 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Awen-o-varra, by which it is partly bounded on the east; and comprises 8508¼ statute acres, chiefly under tillage: within its limits is a quarry of good building-stone. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns: the rectory is part of the union of Leskinfere and the corps of the treasurership of Ferns; the curacy, formed in 1822, is in the patronage of the Treasurer. The tithe rent-charge is £345. 15., of which £300. 15. are payable to the rector, and £45 to the curate; the latter sum being the amount of the tithe of the townlands of Clone and Curratabbin, with which the curacy was endowed by the incumbent. The glebe-house was

built in 1825, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits, and, together with a glebe of 26 acres, is attached to the curacy. The church is a neat structure, towards the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £1000 in 1827; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately gave £154 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Monageer, but chiefly in that of Litter: the chapel is at Monomolin.

MONSEA, or MOUNTSEA, a parish, in the barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from Nenagh; on the road to Dromineer, and near the river Shannon; containing 1744 inhabitants. It comprises about 6483 statute acres, chiefly in tillage; the land is in general good, limestone abounds, and the state of agriculture is much improved. There is a small portion of wet or bottom land. Great facility for the transport of agriculture and other produce is afforded by the steam-boats of the Inland Navigation Company, one of whose stations is in the adjoining parish of Dromineer. The seats are, Richmond, situated in a handsome and well-planted demesne; Tullaghmore; and Rockfort. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, each forming a distinct benefice, and both in the gift of the Bishop: of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £311. 11., two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe comprising 8a. 1r.; also a glebe-house, erected in 1813, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £308, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain structure with a tower, built in 1799 by aid of a gift of £500, and repaired in 1818 by a loan of £50 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Killodiernan, Dromineer, Knigh, and Cloghprior, and containing two chapels: that of Monsea is a handsome modern building, situated at Carrick; the other is in Killodiernan. At Ballyartella are some vestiges of the ancient castle of that name.

MONTIAGHS.—See MOYNTAGHS.

MONTPELIER, a village, in the parish of STRADBALLY, union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 87 houses, and 505 inhabitants.

MOONE, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of EAST OPHALY, and partly in that of NARRAGH and RHEBAN EAST, but chiefly in the barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Ballytore, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Carlow; containing 1591 inhabitants, of whom 234 are in the village. This parish comprises 7281¾ statute acres: the soil is tolerably good, and agriculture improving; the land is chiefly under tillage, with some excellent pasture. There are quarries of good grey-stone, used for building. The village consists of 47 houses: here are extensive mills, capable of grinding 15,000 bags of flour annually, and adjoining which is an elegant residence in the Elizabethan style. Moone Abbey, a handsome seat, takes its name from a monastery of the order of St. Francis, near which it is situated; and on the summit of a neighbouring hill are the remains of a long narrow church, supposed to have belonged to that establishment. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Timolin; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £283. 10., of which £189 are payable to the economy fund, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Moone is part of the district of Castledermot; the chapel is a large cruciform structure, in the village. There are remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by one of the first English adventurers, on the bank of the river, above which, one tower yet standing forms a conspicuous object. Little of the history of this castle is known. It received considerable injury during the disturbances of 1798; but part of the building is preserved in a habitable condition. Near the ruins of the Franciscan monastery is a very curious stone cross; and at a short distance is an artificial mount, in which Counsellor Ash was interred by his own desire, and which has since been planted, and inclosed with a wall.

MOORE, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, half-barony of MOYCARNON, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (E.) from Ballinasloe; on the road to Athlone, and on the rivers Shannon and Suck; containing 4608 inhabitants. Disturbances have occasionally occurred of late years at this place, which has been the scene of many outrages. The parish comprises 21,013¾ statute acres, chiefly arable, but poor land; there are about 100 acres of bog, easily reclaimable, as there is a fall into the Shannon and Suck, which latter river merges into the Shannon at right angles at Shannon-Bridge. Good limestone is abundant. Petty-sessions are held at Ballydangan every Thursday, and there is a constabulary police station; about a mile from which, at Tully House, is a chief station. The principal seats are Clonburn, Falta, Thomastown Park, Castle Park, Birch Grove, Killawn, Woodpark, Kilbegley, Correen, two residences at Shannon-Bridge, and Dromalga Cottage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the vicarage of Drum, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £168. 7. 6., of which £9 are payable to the dean of Clonfert; and the gross tithe of the benefice is £226. 17. 6. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a neat building, erected in 1825, by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits: the basement is appropriated as a residence for the sexton's family. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel at Cloufad and another at Moore. At Clonburn, Moore, and Kilbegley, are ruins of churches with burial-grounds attached.

MOORECHURCH, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Balbriggan, on the coach-road from Dublin to Drogheda; containing 1007 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5290¾ statute acres, of which two-thirds are arable, nearly one-third pasture, and about 56 acres woods and plantations. Agriculture has greatly improved; the land in the eastern part of the parish is of very superior quality, and noted for the neatness of the hedgerows. Near Dardistown is a good flour and corn mill; and in the vicinity is a small tuck-mill. The principal seats are Dardistown Castle, Mosney House, Claremount,

Moorechurch, and Claristown. The coast is here a broad shallow strand: in view are the Cargee rocks, dry at half-tide, and on which a beacon is fixed. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Julianstown; the rectory is impropriate in George Pepper, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £412. 10., of which £337. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and £75 to the vicar; the glebe comprises 9½ acres, valued at £28. 18. 6. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Moorechurch is part of the district of Stamullen; there is a neat chapel at Sarsfieldstown, where also are remains of an ancient stone cross. Ruins of the church exist; and in the burial-ground is a tombstone to the memory of Jane Sarsfield, Dowager Baroness of Dunsaney, who died in 1597.

MOORGAGA, a parish, in the union of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmain, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 5½ miles (N.) from Headford, on the road to Ballinrobe; containing 627 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1789½ statute acres, of arable and pasture land. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilmainmore: the tithe rent-charge is £41. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions Moorgaga is part of the district of Kilmain. From the fine ruins of the abbey of Kill (part of the possessions of the Benedictines in the 12th century), situated near the border of a small lake, an extensive and interesting view is obtained.

MORA, or Moorestown, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Fethard; containing 898 inhabitants, and comprising 3623 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, being the corps of the prebend of Mora in the cathedral of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £194. 11. A school is aided by the rector: the school-house was built by subscription.

MORANSTOWN.—See Almoritia.

MORGANS, a parish, in the union of Rathkeale, barony of Lower Connello, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 4 miles (W.) from Askeaton, and on the road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing 564 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern bank of the Shannon, comprises 1228 statute acres: the land is generally fertile, but, being much subdivided into small holdings, is badly cultivated; it produces, however, good corn and potato crops, and some of the low lands afford excellent pasture. In the Shannon are several islands; and near the banks of the river is the seat of Mount Pleasant. Morgans is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Nantinan, and of the corps of the precentorship of Limerick; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Limerick. The tithe rent-charge is £40. 10., two-thirds payable to the lessees of the appropriators, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Shanagolden. There are extensive ruins of the parish church, called Templemuireguiedan, originally erected by the Knights Templars, and rebuilt by the Franciscan monks of Askeaton in 1496.

MORNINGTON, formerly a parish, now merged into Colpe, in the union of Drogheda barony of Lower Duleek, county of Meath, and province of Leinster; on the southern bank of the river Boyne, and near the entrance of the harbour of Drogheda, 2 miles (E.) from Drogheda; containing 188 inhabitants. This place is enumerated among the possessions of the abbey of Colpe, at the Dissolution, as "the farm of Weisley." It is now merely a fishing-village, consisting of 46 houses; a bridge over a stream which empties itself into the Boyne; and a small Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to the union of St. Mary's, Drogheda. Here are the ruins of a church, with a turret at the west end pierced for two bells. On the coast are two very remarkable towers, called "the Lady's Finger" and "the Maiden Tower;" the former bears rather the appearance of a monumental column, having a square base from which rises a round tapering shaft terminating in a cone above a band of masonry. The latter is much higher, and no less remarkable for its slender proportions; it is surmounted by battlements, and is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, as a beacon to the port of Drogheda. Mornington gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Wellesleys.

MORE, a village, in the parish of Abington, union of Limerick, barony of Owneybeg, county of Limerick, and province of Munster; containing 57 houses, and 311 inhabitants.

MORRISTOWN-BILLER, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of Connell, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (W.) from Newbridge; on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick, and on the river Liffey; containing 1394 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3672¼ statute acres, chiefly under tillage, with 40 acres of common, and a large tract of the Bog of Allen. The improved system of agriculture having been generally adopted, the land is in good condition; fuel is plentifully obtained from the neighbouring bogs; and brick clay is found here. Moorefield House is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown; it is episcopally united to the rectory of Old Connell, which union is called Morristown-Biller and Old Connell. A great portion of the parish is tithe-free; of the remainder, the tithe rent-charge is £63. 15.; and the entire value of the benefice is £168. 15. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450, and a loan of £170, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1831. The church is a small edifice in the early English style, built in 1828, by a gift of £900, and a loan of £300, from the same Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £287 for repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newbridge.

MORTLESTOWN, a parish, in the union of Cloghean, barony of Iffa and Offa, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Cahir, on the road to Cashel; containing 573 inhabitants, and comprising 1839 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Outragh; the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. An improper presentation to this benefice was one of the charges brought against the Earl of Strafford, when impeached by the English parliament. Here are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been of considerable extent.

MOSSIDE, a village, in the grange of DRUMTALLAGH, union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 173 inhabitants. It consists of 40 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ballycastle and Ballymoney.

MOSSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Dunleer, on the road to Collon; containing 1437 inhabitants. It comprises 3817¾ statute acres, chiefly in tillage, and under an improved system of agriculture. Rathescar, the seat of the late Hon. Baron Foster (formerly belonging to a branch of the Barnewall family), is a spacious mansion, erected on the site of an ancient castle. The baron erected an excellent observatory, which, being raised to a considerable height above the house, forms a conspicuous object at a distance, and commands extensive views: the gardens and hot-houses are of the first character; and the demesne, which comprises about 480 statute acres, is well planted, tastefully disposed, and embellished with a fine sheet of water. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Collon: the tithe rent-charge is £186. 11. 3., and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £5. 9. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dunleer, and has a chapel at Philipstown.

MOSTRIM.—See EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

MOTHELL, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, partly in the barony of GOWRAN, but chiefly in the barony of FASSADINING, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Castlecomer; on the road to Kilkenny, and on the river Dinin; containing 2586 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7092 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united, from time immemorial, to the rectory of Kilmodumoge, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge of Mothell is £278. 3. 5., and that of the whole union £396. 12. 5. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £550, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1807; the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church was built by aid of a gift of £500, in 1794, from the same Board, which also granted a loan of £200 for enlarging it, in 1814; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £345 for repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Muckalee, and has a chapel at Lisnafunchin. The celebrated cave of Dunmore is in this parish: the entrance to it is on the slope of a gentle hill to the south of the church. It consists of several subterranean apartments, the first being of large dimensions and irregular shape, and fifty feet high; a narrow passage thence diverges into another large room, from which winding passages lead into others. The whole is in the limestone rock, the bold and mysterious masses of which, darkly shewn by the torches of the visiter, are adorned by a countless variety of stalactites formed by the water that constantly percolates through the roof. A stream of water runs through the cavern; near which many skulls and bones enveloped in calcareous spar have been found. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle and a church; also of a very large rath, encompassed by three ramparts.

MOTHELL, or MOTHEL, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Carrick; containing 3723 inhabitants. St. Brogan founded here an abbey, of which he was the first abbot; and was succeeded by St. Coan: it is thought to have been a house of Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, though some say of Cistercian monks. The abbey and its possessions were surrendered in the 31st of Henry VIII., and two years afterwards were granted to a family named Butler and Peter Power, at the annual rent of £6. 4. The PARISH comprises 17,641 statute acres of arable land, and 3000 of mountain: all the western part is occupied by the mountains of Cummeragh, extending from the river Suir southward to the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, and forming an irregular chain of heights, the sides of which are extremely wild and precipitous, and present, even from a distance, striking masses of light and shade. These lonely mountains, rarely visited but by the sportsman and the summer tourist, every where afford romantic and even sublime scenery. They are composed almost entirely of argillaceous schistus of different qualities, in vertical beds, together with a slaty conglomerate: close-grained white, grey, and red sandstone, and veins of quartz, occur, with porphyritic rocks, and indications of iron, particularly iron glance. There are several lakes on the summits of the mountains, the scenery around which is highly picturesque, and in some parts magnificent; they are called the Cummerloughs and the Stillogues, and in the former a remarkably fine species of trout is found. In descending from this elevated situation to the Suir, the change is remarkably striking, as the country, in parts, assumes a great degree of softness and richness. Near one of the Cummeragh mountains are the village and castle of Clonea, which latter is a perfect specimen of an ancient fortified residence, consisting of a quadrangular building of great height, divided into several stories approached by a flight of stairs within the walls: the watch-tower commands a magnificent prospect. The keep was formerly surrounded by a strong wall inclosing a square area, with circular towers at each angle and a moat outside; two of the towers can be distinctly traced. The plantations on the banks of the river Clodagh, which flows close to the castle, give additional interest to the scene.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united in 1800 to the vicarages of Rathgormuck and Fews, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £642, of which £237 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross vicarial rent-charge of the benefice is £634. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £900, in 1818, from the late Board of First Fruits: the parochial glebe comprises 2¼ acres. The church is a neat edifice with a tower, built by aid of a loan of £600 from the same Board, in 1817; for its repair the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £115. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish and Rathgormuck are called the district of Rathgormuck and Mothell; in each is a chapel. The ruins of the ancient abbey cover a large extent of ground: what appear to have been the south and west

walls of the conventual church are standing; in the latter a beautiful Norman arch, about 12 feet high, now partly built up, opens into a small square chamber. Six remarkably sculptured stones, inserted in different parts of the wall, present rude historical reliefs, and the rest are figures of the Apostles. These stones were part of the tomb of an ecclesiastic, whose name, Maurice Omenane, appears on the top stone in the churchyard, though the date is nearly obliterated; the sculptured parts were put up in the place they now occupy about the year 1826. In the small building above mentioned, which is set apart for the interment of particular families, are some curious ancient memorials, and several modern tombs of neighbouring families. Here is an ancient moat from which the parish is said to derive its name. In the river Clodagh a species of muscle is found, frequently containing pearls of a pale-blue colour.

MOUNT-BELLEW-BRIDGE, a market-town, in the parish of MOYLOUGH, union of BALLINASLOE, barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Blakeney, and on the road from Tuam to Ballinasloe; containing 335 inhabitants. This place is remarkably clean and neat, and most of the houses have shops. An excellent market is held on Tuesday for all sorts of agricultural produce, live stock, and some manufactured goods; and there are large stores here: fairs are held on May 7th, June 9th, July 25th, and Sept. 29th. A seneschal's court monthly, and petty-sessions fortnightly, are held; and the place is a constabulary police station. There is also a dispensary. Mount Bellew, the seat of the Bellew family, is considered to present some of the greatest improvements, and is the most prettily laid out, of any in the county. The late Mr. Bellew gave 10 acres of land towards the support of a monastery of the order of St. Francis, the inmates of which superintend a national school, the Board of Education granting £10 per annum; it is a neat edifice, built by subscription, towards which Mr. Bellew was the chief contributor: the chapel, built at his sole cost, is a very pretty structure, with a tower 72 feet high. Should the plan of making the river Suck navigable to its junction with the Shiven take place, it is proposed to make the latter navigable for boats to this town, which would confer on it great advantages, as agricultural produce could then be conveyed to the Shannon from this part of the country.

MOUNT-BOLUS, a village, in the parish of KILLAUGHEY, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of BALLYBOY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Frankford, on the southern road to Tullamore; containing 48 dwellings, and 186 inhabitants. Here is a station of the constabulary police; also the Roman Catholic chapel for this part of the district of Frankford.

MOUNT-CHARLES, a town or village, in the parish of INVER, barony of BANNAGH, union and county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Donegal, on the road to Killybegs; containing 539 inhabitants. It consists of one street, in which are 98 houses, a small market-house (where divine service is performed every Sunday), a school-house under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and a dispensary; it is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ardara, Donegal, and Killybegs. Fairs are held on Jan. 18th, March 28th, May 10th, June 9th, Aug. 20th, Sept. 22nd, Oct. 22nd, and Nov. 18th. Near the town is the Hall, the property of the Marquess Conyngham, to whom Mount-Charles gives the two inferior titles of Earl and Visconnt.

MOUNT-COIN, or MOONCOIN, a village, in the parish of POLEROAN, union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 123 houses, and 629 inhabitants. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Rathkyran, Aglishmartin, Portnescully, Polcroan, Clonmore, Ballytarsna, Tubrid, and part of Burnchurch, in which union are three chapels; that of Mount-Coin is a neat edifice.

MOUNT-FIELD, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of OMAGH, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Omagh, and on the river Shrule; containing about 2700 inhabitants. It comprises 10,366¾ statute acres, chiefly in tillage. The late Sir William M'Mahon, Bart., made some progress in the erection of a town here, where fairs were to be established; and a new road has been opened through the district direct from Omagh to Belfast. There is a receiving-house for letters. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Rector of Cappagh, of which parish Mount-Field forms part: the curate receives a stipend of £75, paid by the rector; and £25 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund, to which he is entitled, is annually handed over to his predecessor. The church is a small but neat edifice with a lofty spire, erected in 1826 on the side of a mountain, at an expense of £830. 15., defrayed by the Board of First Fruits.

MOUNT-MELLICK, a market and post town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of COOLBANAGHER, barony of PORTNEHINCH, but chiefly in that of ROSENALLIS, barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Maryborough, and 40 (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Portarlington to Clonaslee; containing 4755 inhabitants. This town, which is nearly encircled by the small river Owenas or Onas, was anciently called *Mouncha-Meelick*, signifying "the green island." It consists of one principal with some smaller streets, and in 1841 contained 787 houses, many of which are very neat and some elegant buildings: from the extent of its trade and manufactures, it ranks as the chief town in the county. The weaving of cotton is carried on extensively, and affords employment to about 2000 persons in the town and neighbourhood; the manufacture of woollen stuffs and coarse woollen cloths, also, is conducted by Messrs. Beale and Messrs. Milner and Sons, who lately erected spacious buildings adjoining the town for spinning and weaving, in which nearly the same number of persons are employed. In 1834, Messrs. J. and D. Roberts, from Anglesea, established an iron and brass foundry here, for the manufacture of steam and locomotive engines and machinery in general; in which about 40 persons are employed. There are also an extensive manufactory of bits and stirrups,

a tanyard, and three breweries, a flour-mill, two soap manufactories, a distillery making about 120,000 gallons of whisky annually, and some long established potteries for tiles and the coarser kinds of earthenware. A branch of the Grand Canal, brought to the town from Monastereven, has greatly promoted its trade in corn, butter, and general merchandise, which is rapidly increasing. In the excise arrangements Mount-Mellick is within the district of Kilkenny. A branch of the Bank of Ireland was established in 1836. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs are held on Feb. 1st, March 17th, May 1st, June 2nd, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, July 20th, Aug. 26th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 11th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there are subordinate stations at Clonaslee, Kilcabin, and Rosenallis. By a recent act of parliament, general-sessions are appointed to be held here in April and October; and petty-sessions for the district are held every Monday by the county magistrates: a new court-house has been erected near a new street leading from the church square to Irishtown. Here is a chapel of ease to the parish of Rosenallis, a handsome edifice, lately repaired by a grant of £110 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is the head of the district of Mount-Mellick and Castlebrack, comprising parts of the parishes of Rosenallis, Castlebrack, and Coolbanagher, and containing the chapels of Mount-Mellick and Castlebrack: the former is a spacious structure. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary; and a Temperance Society has been formed. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres held at a rent of £37. 1., was completed in 1842 at a cost of £6915, and is constructed to receive 800 inmates. At Derryguile is a chalybeate spring.

MOUNT-NORRIS, or PORT-NORRIS, a village, in the parish of LOUGHGILLY, union of NEWRY, barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Markethill; containing about 300 inhabitants. The village is situated at the southern extremity of a morass, now drained, extending from Poyntz-Pass, a distance of five miles: it derives its name from an important fortress erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir John Norris, to protect the pass between Armagh and Newry; and, on the plantation of Ulster by James I., received a charter of incorporation, and a grant of 300 acres of land. In the reign of Charles I. the castle was one of the strongest fortresses in this part of the kingdom. That monarch conveyed to Primate Ussher six townlands, comprising 1514 acres, for the purpose of founding a college here for the classical education of Protestants; this college was afterwards founded in Armagh, which was considered a more eligible situation: the income arising from the lands is £1337 per annum. The village contains about 40 houses, mostly well built; and has a sub-post office, and a place of worship for dissenters. Fairs are held on the second Monday in every month, for the sale of live stock, and are well attended.

MOUNT-NUGENT, or DALYSBRIDGE, a village or post-town, in the parish of KILBRIDE, union of OLDCASTLE, barony of CLONMAHON, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (S. S. E.) from Cavan, and $50\frac{3}{4}$ (N. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Oldcastle to Granard; containing 162 inhabitants. It consists of 26 houses, the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the parochial school. Petty-sessions are held here every third Saturday; and there is a constabulary police-station: fairs are held on June 1st and Oct. 21st. The village is near Lough Sheelin, which is very large, extending to Finae, in Westmeath, where it communicates with Lough Inny, through which its waters find their way to the Shannon: in this lake are several small islands, on one of which are the ruins of a church and castle. Contiguous to it, at Kilcogy, near Glan, is the seat of Mrs. Dallas; and on its northern side are several gentlemen's residences, among which are Arley, the beautiful cottage of the Hon. S. R. Maxwell, and Fortland: on the opposite shore the ground is elevated and well planted; and the view of the whole, comprehending Ross House and the ruins of Ross Castle, is bounded by hills of considerable magnitude. The lake covers 2000 Irish acres, being 8 Irish miles in length, and, in parts, 2 or 3 wide.

MOUNTRATH, a market and post town, in the union of MOUNT-MELLICK, parish of CLONENAGH, barony of MARYBOROUGH WEST, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Maryborough, on the road to Roscrea, and $47\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3000 inhabitants. This place, called also Moynrath, or the "Fort in the bog," became, in the beginning of the 17th century, the property of Sir Charles Coote, who, although the surrounding country was then in a wild state and overspread with woods, laid the foundation of the present town. In 1628, he obtained for the inhabitants a grant of two weekly markets and two fairs, and established a very extensive linen and fustian manufactory, which in the war of 1641, together with much of his other property here, was destroyed. His son Charles regained the castle and estate of Mountrath, with other large possessions; and at the Restoration was created Earl of Mountrath, which title, on the decease of Charles Henry, the seventh earl, in 1802, became extinct. The present possessor is Sir Charles Henry Coote, premier baronet of Ireland.

The TOWN which in 1841 contained 557 houses, is neatly built, and has been the seat of successive manufactures. Iron was made and wrought here till the neighbouring woods were consumed for fuel, and subsequently the cotton manufacture was established; an extensive factory for spinning and weaving cotton is carried on by Mr. Greenham, who employs 150 persons in the spinning-mills, and about 500 in weaving calicoes at their own houses: the average quantity manufactured is from 200 to 250 pieces weekly. Stuff-weaving is also carried on extensively; there are a large brewery and malting establishment, and an oil-mill; and the inhabitants carry on a very considerable country trade. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Maryborough. The market is on Saturday; the veal sold here is thought to be the best in the country; much corn and butter are also sold: the market house is a respectable building. There are fairs on Feb. 17th, May 8th, June 20th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 19th, and Nov. 6th. General-sessions are held in June and December under the new act, and petty-sessions every Thursday: a new court-house and bridewell have

been erected. The parish church, a handsome structure, is situated in the town: it was nearly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1832, by a grant from the Board of First Fruits, and by subscription; and further alterations have been made by means of a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mountrath is the head of a Roman Catholic district, comprising part of the parish of Clonenagh: there are two chapels, one in the town, and the other at Clonad; the former a very large cruciform building. In Coote-street is a monastery of the order of St. Patrick, in which are a superior and eight monks, who superintend a classical boarding-school, a school for the middling classes, and another in connexion with the Board of National Education. In the town is also a convent of the order of St. Bridget, consisting of a superior, eleven professed nuns, and one lay sister; some of whom are engaged in the education of young ladies of the higher classes, and others in superintending a school for poor children in connexion with the board above-mentioned. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; and a dispensary is supported in the usual manner. The parochial school, situated in the town, is under the patronage of Sir Charles H. Coote and Lady Coote, who entirely support it: the building, which is large, was erected in 1820, at an expense of £500, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by a donation of £230 from Sir Charles, who also gave an acre of ground for its site; it was enlarged in 1821, at an additional expense of £350, half of which was contributed by subscription, and the remainder from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund.

Ballyfinn House, the residence of Sir Charles H. Coote, is situated in the centre of a demesne and pleasure grounds laid out with the greatest taste, on sloping ground overlooking a noble lake, and is nearly surrounded by densely planted hills: the entrance to the mansion is by a portico of the Ionic order. The interior is fitted up in the most costly style, and has a fine collection of paintings, statues, and busts, and a large and well selected library; the pavement of the great hall was brought from Rome. The saloon and ball-room are splendid apartments; many of the articles of furniture of each were executed for George IV., when Prince of Wales, and purchased by the present possessor. The other principal seats in the vicinity are Forest; Anne-Grove Abbey; Springmount; Donore; Scotchrath; Roundwood; and Newpark, formerly the residence of the Earl of Mountrath.

MOUNTSEA.—See MONSEA.

MOUNT-SHANNON, a village, in that part of the parish of INNISCALTHRA, which is in the barony of LEITRIM, union of SCARIFF, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7¾ miles (N. by W.) from Killaloe, and on the road from Woodford to Limerick; containing 361 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated on Lough Deirgeart, on the confines of the county and province. Here and at Knockafort are piers, where vessels of 20 tons' burthen can load and unload. The village is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held. There is a market-house; fairs are held on the 28th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; and a patent exists for a monthly fair, which is not held. It contains 61 houses; a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Killaloe; the parish church; and a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1836.—See INNISCALTHRA.

MOUNT-TALBOT, a post-town or village, in the parish of TESSARAGH, barony of ATHLONE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Roscommon, and 81½ (W. by N.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. It derives its name from the contiguous mansion of Mount Talbot, which, some years since, was enlarged and castellated, and now presents a fine front, having massive square towers, and an arcade extending from one side: the house is situated amidst rich woods on an elevated bank above the river Suck. The village extends down the neighbouring slope, to a bridge of twelve arches across a water-way of about 80 yards; and on the opposite side are some houses of a better description. It is a station of the constabulary police; and has a sub-post office to Ahascragh and Roscommon. Fairs are held on May 8th, June 14th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st; and petty-sessions are also held here. An equitable loan fund was established in 1834, with a capital of £400, for the benefit of the poor.

MOURNE, or MOURNE ABBEY, also called BALLINAMONA, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, partly in the barony of FERMOY, partly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, but chiefly in that of BARRETTS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3¾ miles (S.) from Mallow, on the road to Cork; containing 4154 inhabitants. It was anciently called Temple-Michael, from a preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded here in the reign of King John by an Englishman named Alexander de St. Helena, and which, on the suppression of that order in Ireland, in 1307, was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called the Knights Hospitallers; on the general dissolution of religious houses, the possessions were granted to Cormac M'Teige M'Carthy. His descendants, who retained the lands until they were forfeited in the civil war of 1641, were styled "The Masters of Mourne." In 1571, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the forces of James, Earl of Ormonde, and those of Cormac Oge M'Cartie, the former of whom were defeated with the loss of above 1000 men; and John and Gerald, two brothers of the earl, were made prisoners. By an inquisition taken at Cork in 1584, it appears that this place was an ancient corporate and walled town destroyed in the reign of Edward IV. by Murrough O'Brien, who appeared in arms against the government, and destroyed several towns in Munster.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the west by the river Clydagh, in its course to the Blackwater, comprises 11,436 statute acres; about 4000 acres are arable, about 3500 pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of about 75 acres of woodland, consists of mountain and waste, a large portion of which is reclaimable: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Slate of a rough quality is found at Carrigduff, and was formerly worked to some extent. Fairs are held at Ballinamona on Whit-Monday, Aug. 21st, and Dec. 5th, for cattle and pigs. At Quartertown are two extensive flour-mills, worked by the river Clydagh; and a charter has been obtained from the crown, incorporating a company with a capital of £150,000, to erect a cotton-factory at Quartertown, to be worked by the Clydagh; the whole of the shares, £50 each, have been taken, and the erec-

tion of the buildings will shortly be commenced. The northern part of the parish, containing the townlands of Gortnagrague and Quartertown, is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Mallow, held every three weeks by the seneschal of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, Bart., lord of the manor. The seats are, Quartertown; Harrietville, commanding a picturesque view of the town of Mallow; and Rockvale House, a lately erected mansion. The late Lord Muskerry built a splendid mansion in the vicinity, on which he is said to have expended upwards of £30,000; but before it was inhabited, it was taken down, and the materials sold: only the foundations remain.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £415. 7. 9.: there is a glebe of 5½ acres near the town of Castle-Lyons, 14 miles distant. The church, situated at Ballinamona, is a small plain building, with a square tower; it has lately undergone a complete and perfect repair, amounting almost to a rebuilding. In the Roman Catholic divisions the greater part of the parish forms the head of the district of Ballinamona, comprising also the parish of Grenagh and part of Rahan, and containing the chapels of Burnfort, Monaparson, and Grenagh; the remainder is included in the Mallow district: a new chapel has been built at Ballynockane; and it is in contemplation to erect a new chapel at Ballinamona. The extensive, but now uninteresting, ruins of Mourne Abbey stand between the old and new roads from Cork to Mallow; they appear to have been surrounded by a high walled inclosure, the angles of which were defended by strong bastions. The skeleton of the church, said to have been 180 feet long, still remains, but destitute of the mouldings and other ornamental parts of the masonry. On the summit of a ridge on the opposite side of the Clydagh, which here separates the baronies of Muskerry and Barretts, is Castlemore, an ancient ruined structure of gloomy appearance, with a tower attached; it was built by the Barretts, and long continued the chief residence of the head of that family. In a sequestered valley in the southern part of the parish are the picturesque ruins of the church of Kilquane. On removing the foundations of the old church at Ballinamona, for the erection of the present one, a large spur and an ancient spear were discovered. At Quartertown is a mineral spring.

MOVIDDY, a parish, in the union of BANDON, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 16 miles (W. S. W.) from Cork, and on the road from Macroom to Bandon; containing, with the post-town of Crookstown, 2262 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Bride, comprises 6133 statute acres. The principal part is under tillage, producing, under a greatly improved system of agriculture, good crops; on the meadow land irrigation is extensively practised: there is very little waste or bog, and the marshy lands are being drained and brought into cultivation. The surface undulates considerably, in some places rising into hills, the highest of which is Knockanernoe; they are of the schistose formation, and immediately beneath them, to the north, commences the limestone formation which extends eastward to Blackrock. Not far from the church are quarries of coarse freestone. A large flour-mill, built by T. Herrick, Esq., has greatly promoted the growth of wheat. A manor court is held every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*; and petty-sessions at Shandangan on alternate Wednesdays. Fairs are held at Crookstown on Jan. 11th, May 14th, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 17th, chiefly for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. There are several large handsome houses in the parish, among which are Belmount, Rye Court, Crookstown House, Warren's Grove, and Kilcondy. The plantations around Rye Court are very extensive and beautiful; the woods contain some of the finest oak in the county, and the scenery is embellished with the romantic ruins of Castlemore, built by the Mac Sweenys in the 15th century. Castlemore passed by marriage to the M'Cartys; and Phelim Mac Owen having joined in the civil war of 1641, the castle and property became forfeited to the crown: it now constitutes one of the most picturesque ruins in the county. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £380. 15.; and there is a glebe, formerly 82 acres, but, from an exchange lately effected with John E. Herrick, Esq., for part of the lands of Belmount, now 74 acres, on which stands the glebe-house. The church is a small, but very neat, edifice in the early English style, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £224. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmurry: a chapel was built at Clonduff, in 1820.

MOVILLE, a market and post town, in the parish of LOWER MOVILLE, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (N.) from Londonderry; containing 595 inhabitants. This town, which was formerly called Bonafobble, is neat and flourishing, having of late rapidly grown into importance from its being resorted to as a fashionable bathing-place. It is pleasantly situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, and consists of a square and three principal streets, with numerous elegant detached villas and bathing-lodges in the immediate vicinity, chiefly near the shore. During the summer season, steamboats arrive daily from Derry, Portrush, and other places; and for their accommodation, two wooden piers projecting into deep water have been constructed, which they can approach at all times of the tide. A market on Thursday has been established, and is well supplied with general provisions, fish, and fowl; fairs are held on the 28th of Jan., April, July, and Oct., for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Petty-sessions for the Moville district are held every fourth Tuesday; and a constabulary and a revenue police force, and a coast-guard, are stationed here. The town is favourably situated, being sheltered from the northerly and westerly winds by the lofty mountains of Ennishowen, and commanding on the south a fine view of the fertile tracts of Myroe and the Faughan vale, backed by the noble mountains of Benbradagh and Benyevenagh, in the county of Londonderry. To the east is the splendid palace of the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, with its temples and mausoleum; and beyond are numerous headlands, extending to the cape of Bengore. Among the principal residences in the vicinity are Moville Lodge, Gortgowan, Ballybrack House, and Drumawier House.

MOVILLE, LOWER, a parish, in the union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 17 miles (N. N. E.) from London-

derry; containing 6016 inhabitants, of whom 595 are in the village or town of Moville. This parish is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; it comprises, including a detached portion, 15,950½ statute acres. Prior to 1788 it formed part of the parish of Moville (anciently called *Mobhuile*), but in that year it was separated from the southern or upper division of the old parish. The land is in general of inferior quality, and a large portion consists of rocky barren mountain, from which circumstance, and that of the population being partly employed in fishing, agriculture is for the most part in a backward state; but in the neighbourhood of Moville the land has been brought into a good state of cultivation, has been well planted, and is embellished with several handsome residences, which, together with the principal features of the scenery, are noticed in the article on that town. To the west of Greencastle, a slope of cultivated land ascends towards the neighbouring mountains. The COAST of the parish extends from the town of Moville to Glenagivney, including the headlands of Shrove and Ennishowen; nearly the whole line consists of rocky cliffs of a bold and romantic character, and between Shrove Point and the point of Magilligan, on the opposite coast of Londonderry, is the entrance to Lough Foyle, a capacious harbour, where the largest ships may ride in safety in all kinds of weather. Two lighthouses have been erected at Shrove Head by the Ballast Board, in consequence of the numerous shipwrecks that took place on the sand banks called "the Tons," near the entrance of the lough.

Close on the shore of Lough Foyle, and nearly adjoining the church, are the magnificent ruins of Greencastle, built by Sir Caher O'Dogherty in the 15th century. It stands on a boldly prominent rock near the entrance of the lough, and, from the great strength and extent of the building, which covers the whole surface of the rock (100 yards long and 56 broad), flanked by octagonal and square towers, inaccessible from the sea, and strongly fortified towards the land, was almost impregnable; it was, notwithstanding, the first castle abandoned by O'Dogherty and seized upon by the English, and was afterwards granted to Sir Arthur Chichester. The walls are in some places twelve feet thick, and several of them are still in a good state of preservation; the eastern portion of one of the towers has fallen, and lies in an unbroken mass on the ground. The eligibility of this situation in commanding the entrance to Lough Foyle induced the government, on the apprehension of an invasion, to erect a fortress nearly adjoining the castle, consisting of a tower, battery, and magazine, with accommodation for 4 officers and 42 men, and, together with another battery on the opposite side of the harbour, mounting 26 guns: the establishment now consists only of a master gunner and five artillerymen.

A court for the manor of Greencastle is held monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency. In the parish are stations of the constabulary and revenue police, and of the tide-waiters and pilots of the port of Londonderry; at Greencastle and Portkennigo are stations of the coast-guard, included in the district of Carn. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £415. 8. per annum; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a small but neat edifice, built in 1782, in the early English style, with a tower at the east front; it stands on a rocky eminence near the shore of Lough Foyle. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with Upper Moville; there are chapels at Ballybrack and Ballynacree. Near Greencastle are some extensive ruins, called Capel Moule, having the appearance of a military edifice, and supposed to have formerly belonged to the Knights Templars; and on a detached rock, about a mile distant, are the ruins of Kilblaney church: previously to 1620 Kilblaney formed a separate parish. Near Ennishowen Head is an extensive natural cave, often visited in the summer season.

MOVILLE, UPPER, a parish, in the union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (N. N. E.) from Londonderry, on the road to Greencastle; containing 5069 inhabitants. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, called Maghbhile and Domnachbhile, over which he placed Ængusius, the son of Olild; it soon became celebrated for its wealth; and notices of its abbots occur from the year 590 to 953: among them was the celebrated St. Finian. The remains are called Cooley, meaning "the City," probably from a large number of persons having settled around this famous pile, which appears, from what is left of the western and southern walls, to have been a very extensive edifice. For some time before the Reformation it was used as the parish church, and it so continued until destroyed during the civil wars of 1688. In the adjoining cemetery is a very ancient tomb, said to be that of St. Finian; and outside the walls stands a lofty and handsome stone cross, hewn out of one block, and in good preservation. The ruins occupy a gentle eminence near the shores of Lough Foyle, commanding a full view of the Atlantic.

The parish, which is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, comprises 19,081¾ statute acres: one-half is mountainous, and the remainder consists of good and middling arable land, with detached pieces of bog scattered all over the parish. The land is generally light, and every where encumbered by rocks, heath, and whins; the greater portion of the rocks are clay-slate. Near Whitecastle is excellent sandstone, and there are strong indications of coal, near which is a curious and extraordinary whin dyke. Here the system of rundale is still kept up; and the land, divided into very small holdings, is much neglected, nearly all the population being employed in the weaving of linen-cloth and in fishing, combined with agricultural pursuits: the produce of the land is chiefly corn and flax; wheat has only been grown since 1830, but it is found to answer very well. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the manor court held at Greencastle. There is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Quigley's-Point and Londonderry. The principal seats are Red Castle, White Castle, Foyle View, Greenbank, and Ballylawn. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, forming the corps of a prebend, in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £416. 5. The glebe-house was built in 1775, at a cost of £590, by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 74 Cunningham acres, valued at £66. 12. per annum. The church is an ancient, small, and inconvenient edifice, on the shore of the lough; it was built by the Carey family, in 1741, as a private chapel, and afterwards became a chapel of ease, and eventually the parish church. In the Roman Catholic divisions this

parish and Lower Moville form the district; there is a chapel at Drung, and near Castle-Carey is a very neat meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Not far from Drung are eight upright stones, near which are several lying down, the remains of an ancient cromlech. Part of a fosse, and some terraces and remains of former mansions, are to be traced near Red and White Castles, and at Castle-Carey.

MOWNEY, or MOONY, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Killenaule; containing 428 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1522 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Lismalin and the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel; the tithe rent-charge is £69. 4. 8.

MOY, a market and post town, and an ecclesiastical district, in the union of DUNGANNON, partly in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (N.) from Armagh, and 71¼ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Armagh to Dungannon: the population of the district is returned with Clonfeacle; the town contains 857 inhabitants. This place, commanding the chief pass of the river Blackwater, was a post of considerable importance during the wars in the reign of Elizabeth, and its intimate connexion with Charlemont rendered it in succeeding reigns also a station of much interest to the contending parties. The town is situated on the western bank of the Blackwater, over which is a bridge connecting it with the ancient borough of Charlemont; it consists principally of a square, or market-place, and one steep street, containing 172 houses, several of which are neatly built and most are of modern character. A number of old houses have recently been pulled down and rebuilt, and some new houses are in course of erection. A considerable trade in corn, timber, coal, slate, iron, and salt, is carried on by means of the river, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen; and there are extensive bleach-greens near the town, where great quantities of linen are finished for the English market. The weaving of linen is also carried on to some extent, and there are several small potteries for earthenware of the coarser kind. But the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the trade of the river, and in agriculture. The Ulster canal passes through the parish, and falls into the Blackwater a little below the town. The market, which was recently established, is on Friday, and is well supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds; fairs for live stock are held on the first Friday in every month, and are numerously attended, especially by horse-dealers. A very commodious market-house and a spacious market-place have been constructed by the Earl of Charlemont, who is the proprietor of the town. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays; and a court for the manor of Charlemont and Moy, which has extensive jurisdiction in the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, is held occasionally by the seneschal.

The district parish was constituted in 1819, by separating 33 townlands from the parish of Clonfeacle; namely, 27 in the county of Tyrone, and 6 in the county of Armagh. The land, though of a light and gravelly nature, is productive under a good system of agriculture. Limestone is in abundance, and is quarried for manure; sandstone, basalt, and whinstone are found here alternating; and there are indications of coal in several places. In the vicinity of Grange, fossil-fish have been discovered in red sandstone, a fine specimen of one of which has been deposited in the museum of the Geological Society, London. The lands westward of the Blackwater are extremely fertile. There are several handsome seats; the principal are Argory, The Grange, and Grange Park. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Clonfeacle; the stipend is £100 per annum, of which £75 are paid by the rector, and £25 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, towards which the Board of First Fruits contributed £450 and a loan of £50, was built in 1820; there are about 2 roods of glebe. The church, a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was built in 1819, at an expense of £1569, of which £900 were a gift and £500 a loan from the same Board; it has been lately enlarged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £230. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Clonfeacle; the chapel is a large and handsome edifice, recently erected. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

MOYACOMB, or CLONEGAL, a parish, partly in the union and barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, partly in that of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in that of ST. MULLINS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Tullow to Newtownbarry, and on the river Derry; containing, with the post-town of Clonegal and the village of Johnstown (both separately described), 4933 inhabitants. It comprises 17,434½ statute acres, of which 5678 are in Wicklow, 5810 in Wexford, and the remainder in Carlow. The portion in the county of Wexford includes the estate of Abbeydown, containing 280 plantation acres, which has been tithe-free from time immemorial and is considered extra-parochial. The soil is various, and there are some patches of bog: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A slate-quarry has been opened on Gibbet hill, near Johnstown. Several fairs held at Clonegal are mentioned under that head; the town is also a station of the constabulary police, and contains an old castellated mansion of the Esmonde family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the La Touche family: the tithe rent-charge is £637. 10.; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church, close to the town of Clonegal is a good building erected in 1819, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1300; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £186 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is chiefly in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and, together with the parish of Barragh, constitutes the district of Clonegal, containing the chapels of Clonegal and Kildavin. There is a meeting-house for Methodists at Clonegal. At Abbeytown are the remains of an ancient religious house, of which no account is extant.

MOYAGHER, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of LUNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.E.) from Athboy, and on the road

from Mullingar and Athlone to Drogheda; containing about 565 inhabitants, and comprising 1362¼ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Athboy; the tithes are included in the rent-charge for Rathmore. In the Roman Catholic divisions Moyagher forms part of the unions of Athboy and Ardbraccan.

MOYALIFFE, or Mealiffe, a parish, in the union of Thurles, barony of Kilnemanagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S. W.) from Thurles, on the new road to Newport; containing 3372 inhabitants. The parish is also intersected by the new road from Templemore to Tipperary, and by the rivers Clodagh and Owbeg, which unite near the glebe-house; it comprises 8022 statute acres, of which about 140 acres are roads and waste, and the remainder profitable land. Limestone and gritstone abound, and there is some mountain bog. This is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are Mealiffe House, Ballyneira, and Farney Castle. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £200, and there is a glebe of 40 acres. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain structure, built in 1791, at a cost of £500, partly by a gift of £100 from the same Board, and the remainder paid by the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Upperchurch, or Templeoutragh; the chapel is a modern edifice, situated at Drumbane. A school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith was established here, for which a house, with apartments for the master, was erected at an expense of £200 by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, a former rector (who also gave 2 acres of land); and for its support the trustees allow £20 per annum. There are some remains of an old church; the ruins of the castles of Mealiffe and Drumbane; and, adjoining Farney Castle, those of the old castle from which it is named. The last is of a circular form, and is supposed to have been erected in the 13th century, and during the civil war to have been in the possession of Cromwell's troops, by whom an attempt appears to have been made to blow it up.

MOYALLON, a village, in the parish of Tullylish, union of Banbridge, barony of Lower Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 1 mile from Gilford, to which it has a sub-post office, and on the road to Portadown: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in one of the best cultivated and most beautiful districts in the county, and appears to have originated in the settlement of a colony of the Society of Friends, about 1698. Among these was Mr. Thomas Christy, who, about 1710, commenced the bleaching of linen on the river Bann, which flows through the vale of Moyallon; he appears to have established a bleach-green here prior to the institution of the Linen Board in Dublin, and the Moyallon linens obtained a celebrity above those of other districts. The bleach-green is capable of finishing 15,000 pieces of linen annually; and in the vicinity is a chymical laboratory for preparing bleaching acids. The meeting-house of the Society of Friends, erected about 1723, is a small but neat edifice: there is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. A school was established in 1788, and was supported by the Society of Friends until 1832, since which period it has been aided by the National Board. Of the numerous seats in the vicinity, the principal are Moyallon and Moyallon House, embosomed in plantations, and commanding picturesque views of the adjoining county of Armagh. On the elevated grounds of Ballynacarrick are traces of the extraordinary remnant of antiquity called the "Danes' Cast."

MOYANNA, a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of Stradbally, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (N.) from Stradbally, on the road to Monastereven; containing 1708 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6824 statute acres, of which 65 are woodland. The state of agriculture has improved greatly, its progress being much promoted by the quantities of excellent limestone here; and the vicinity of the place to the southern branch of the Grand Canal affords facility for disposing of the produce. James Grattan, Esq., who has a pretty shooting-lodge here, has erected a handsome bridge over the Barrow at Dunrally Fort. A party of the constabulary police is stationed at Vicarstown. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is impropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Stradbally. The tithe rent-charge is £313. 1. 3., two-thirds payable to the impropriators and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Moyanna forms part of the union or district of Stradbally The church is in ruins.

MOYARTA, or Moyferta, a parish, in the union of Kilrush, barony of Moyarta, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 9 miles (S. W.) from Kilrush, and on the western coast; containing 8597 inhabitants. It forms part of a peninsula bounded on the north-west by the Atlantic and on the south-east by the river Shannon, and comprises 15,613¼ statute acres, the greater part of which is under tillage; sea-weed and sand are extensively used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Loose limestone is found in the cliffs on that part of the coast called the White Strand. Within the limits of the parish are the bay of Carrigaholt (noticed in the article on that place), the creek of Querin, and part of an inlet called Scagh or Poulanishery, all on the Shannon side of the peninsula. Querin creek produces fine shrimps and flat-fish, and affords a safe harbour for the boats that fit out here for the herring-fishery. The inlet of Poulanishery, which extends three miles inland in two different directions, also affords safe anchorage for small vessels: a vast quantity of turf is annually sent hence to Limerick and other places, and at its mouth is a ferry, communicating between Kilrush parish and "the West," as this peninsula is generally called. To distinguish by night the proper course on entering the Shannon, a light has been established on the summit of Kilkadrane Hill, red seaward, with a bright fixed light towards the river. At Kilkadrane is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the six constituting the district of Miltown-Malbay. At Querin is a residence, a curious building in the old Dutch style, with a long projecting roof, which, together with the bricks, is said to have been made in Holland for Mr. Vanhoogart, who built the house; at Dunaha is the ancient residence of the Moroney family.

The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: part of the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and the remainder forms part of the corps of the

prebend of Inniscattery; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilrush. The tithe rent-charge is £353. 1. 6., of which £156. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent, as prebendary and vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunaha, also called Carrigaholt, comprising the parishes of Moyarta and Kilballyhone, and containing the chapels of Dunaha, Carrigaholt, and Cross: that of Carrigaholt is a modern edifice. The ruins of the church still remain; and the burial-ground contains some tombstones inscribed with the celebrated French name Conti, some of which family are supposed to have been visiters of the Clare family, at the neighbouring castle of Carrigaholt. On a small spot containing about an acre of land, nearly insulated by the Atlantic, are the remains of Dunlicky Castle, the approach to which is guarded by a high and narrow tower with a wall on each side; at Knocknagarron stand the remains of an old signal tower, or telegraph; and at Carrigaholt are those of the castle called Carrick-an-oultagh, or "the Ulsterman's rock," said to have been built by a native of the county of Down, and once the residence of the ancient family of Mac Mahon.—See CARRIGAHOLT.

MOYBOLOGUE.—See BAILIEBOROUGH.

MOYCARKEY, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Thurles, and on the road from Dublin, by way of Cashel, to Cork; containing 1493 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded by the river Suir, comprises 3836 statute acres; about one-fifth is pasture, nearly the same proportion waste and bog, and the remainder arable land. Turtulla, a seat here, is pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne on the river Suir: there is a flour-mill on the estate. The other seats are Maxfort, Cabrae Castle, and Moycarkey Castle, the last the property of Viscount Hawarden. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Clogher, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Cashel, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £150. In the Roman Catholic divisions Moycarkey is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Borrisleigh, and forming part of the Roman Catholic archbishop's mensal: in each parish is a chapel; that of Moycarkey is a modern structure, situated near the ruins of the church, which are considerable. The ancient castle of Moycarkey, formerly the residence of the Cantwell family, consists of a large square tower, surrounded by an area which is inclosed by a strong high wall having small towers at the east and west angles; the building was struck by lightning half a century since, when a large breach was made in the great tower, and also in the eastern wall.

MOYCULLEN, a parish, in the barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. W.) from Galway, on the road to Oughterard; containing 6420 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by Lough Corrib, and comprises 35,824½ statute acres, of which 3258 are in the lough: the land is of very indifferent quality; and there is a large quantity of reclaimable waste and bog. In the village, which has a receiving-house for letters under Galway, petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on Feb. 1st, May 28th, Sept. 2nd, and Dec. 8th. The principal seats are Curcullen, Danesfield, Drimcong, and Knockbane. The LIVING is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory forms part of the wardenship of Galway, and the perpetual curacy part of the union of Kilcummin. The tithe rent-charge is £100, of which £75 are payable to the warden of Galway, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, partly in the district of Spiddal, and partly a district in itself: the chapel is a neat building. The late Rev. Francis Blake, P.P., left £500 for erecting a school-house, to which sum the Board of National Education added £200; a very good building has accordingly been erected; and another school-house has been recently erected at the other end of this extensive parish. A fine Danish fort at Danesfield gives name to the estate on which it stands; and there are ruins of two old castles, which have obtained celebrity from being selected by Lady Morgan as the scene of one of her novels: they may be seen from a great distance. Roderic O'Flaherty, a learned Irish historian and antiquary, was born here in 1630.

MOYDOW, a parish, in the barony of MOYDOW, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (S.) from Longford, on the road to Athlone; containing 1919 inhabitants. Here is supposed to have been the abbey of Kilmhodain, of which St. Modan or Moduid "the Simple," who was bishop of Carnfurbuidhe, was abbot in 591. The parish comprises 4626 statute acres, of which about 203 are bog; the land is in general good, and the state of agriculture improving. A peculiar kind of stone, called puddingstone, is found on the isolated mountain of Slieve-Galry, on the southern confines of the parish; and there is a quarry of freestone, which is worked for flags. Road sessions are occasionally held here for the district; and there is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are, Mount Jessop, pleasantly situated on a small river which flows through the demesne, and which, having been widened, adds much to the beauty of the scenery; Townend; Castleray; and Bawn House.

The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh; the rectory is partly impropriate in Messrs. Ponsonby and Palliser, and partly, with the vicarage, episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Teighshynod, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £145, of which £2 are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe here comprises 58 acres of good land, valued at £117. 2. 6. per annum, and there is also a glebe in the parish of Teighshynod: the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebes inclusive, is £430 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1830, at an expense of £840 Irish, of which £600 were a loan, and £200 a gift, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a small plain building without a tower, erected about 90 years since, and is in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ardagh, and has a chapel at Moydow. At the base of Slieve-Galry are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the O'Ferrals. There is a chalybeate spring, but not used for medicinal purposes.

MOYGLARE, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (E.) from Kilcock, on the

road to Dunboyne; containing 363 inhabitants. It comprises 455$8\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of good land, chiefly in pasture; and contains Moyglare, a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and well-planted demesne; and the house of Moygaddy. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Henry Arabin, Esq., of Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £161. 12., and the glebe comprises $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £11. 5. per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1815, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £390, from the Board of First Fruits. The church is an ancient plain edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Batterstown, or Kilcloon. Near the church are some remains of a castle.

MOYLARY, a parish, in the union of Drogheda, barony of Ferrard, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Dunleer, and on the road from Dublin to Dundalk; containing 1079 inhabitants. It comprises 3635$\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly under tillage: the soil is in general light; there is some marshy bog; and within the limits of the parish are several quarries of good building-stone. Stone House is situated in a neat demesne. The parish is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Armagh, the rectory forming part of the union of Dunleer; the perpetual cure, erected in 1818, is in the gift of the Incumbent. The tithe rent-charge is £129. 17.; and the stipend of the curate is £105. 7. per annum, of which £50 are payable by the rector of Drumcar, under certain stipulations in Primate Marsh's will, and the remainder by the incumbent of Moylary. The glebe, comprising $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres, is held by the curate, subject to a rent of £27. 13. The glebe-house was built in 1820, at an expense of £507. 13., British, of which £450 Irish were a gift and £50 a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat modern structure, altered and repaired in 1811 by a parochial assessment amounting to £300 Irish. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Moylary, also called the district of Ballymakenny, comprising this parish and parts of Drumshallon and Ballymakenny, and containing the chapels of Tenure in Moylary and Fieldstown in Drumshallon.

MOYLISKER, or Molyskar, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of Fartullagh, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Mullingar, on the road to Tyrrell's-Pass; containing 240 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Innel, and comprises 2183$\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of land, generally good, and (with the exception of some small moors) either in tillage or pasture; limestone abounds, and the state of agriculture is improving. Near the church is a small lake, from which the parish takes its name. Petty-sessions are held at Moylisker every Wednesday. Among the seats is Belvedere, the property of Lord Lanesborough, occupying a beautiful situation on the summit of a small hill in the centre of an amphitheatre of other hills, whence a fine lawn descends to the shore of Lough Innel, diversified by its islands and the finely wooded promontory of Rochfort. Adjoining the promontory is Rochfort House, the seat of the Rochfort family, one of the finest mansions in the county; it is surrounded by a demesne of great beauty, separated from that of Belvedere by a large pile of artificial castellated ruins. On a rising ground behind Rochfort House is Tallyho. The other seats are Annaville and Tyrrell's-Town. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united at a period unknown to the rectories of Lynn and Carrick, together constituting the union of Moylisker, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £48. 15.; and the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £366. 3. The glebe and glebe-house are in the parish of Lynn. The church is an ancient structure: it was enlarged in 1807, at an expense of £394. 3.; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £129. 11. for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Mullingar. There are several raths in the parish, and at Tyrrell's-Town are the remains of an old castle. Belvedere gave the title of Earl to the family of Rochfort, until the death of the last earl in 1814.

MOYLOUGH, a parish, in the union of Ballinasloe, partly in the barony of Killian, but chiefly in that of Tyaquin, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 3 miles (E.) from Dangan, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Tuam; containing, with the market-town of Mount-Bellew-Bridge (which is separately described), 7248 inhabitants. This parish comprises 23,386$\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which some portions are good and profitable land, and others of very inferior quality; there are large tracts of bog and waste, which might be easily reclaimed under a better system of cultivation, and some low and marshy land, which might be drained at a comparatively moderate expense. The state of agriculture, though improving, is still very defective. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for burning into lime, for building, and for making roads; there are also some ridges of limestone-gravel. Considerable quantities of coarse linen are manufactured by the peasantry. Mount Bellew, the seat of Sir M. D. Bellew, Bart., is situated in a demesne of 600 acres, richly wooded, and embellished with an artificial lake of great beauty; in the house are a valuable collection of paintings, and an extensive library. Windfield is a good mansion in a well-wooded demesne, commanding some fine views; the other seats are Cooloo, Summerville, Silk Mount, and Moat Lodge. The village of Moylough, which is also called Newtown-Bellew, contains about 500 inhabitants; it is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and has a receiving-house for letters under Castle-Blakeney. Fairs are held on May 28th, June 21st, Aug. 10th, Oct. 11th, and Nov. 8th, for cattle and pigs, and for linen, linen-yarn, and wool. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight at Mount-Bellew-Bridge; at which place is also held, on the first Monday in every month, the court for the manor of Castle-Bellew, which was granted by patent to the Bellew family bearing date the 36th of Charles II. A coach from Tuam to Dublin, and a car to Ballinasloe, pass through the parish daily.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the rectories and vicarages of Ballinakilly or Aghiart, and Kilmacreau, and to the vicarage of Kilmoylan, together forming the union of Moylough, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £525. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of

First Fruits contributed a gift of £200 and a loan of £500, is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises 15½ acres, valued at £18. 15. per annum. The gross revenue of the benefice, including glebe and tithe, is £1086. 8. The church, a neat edifice with a tower, was erected in 1808, the Board of First Fruits advancing a loan of £200. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, called sometimes Aghiart, and comprising also the parishes of Aghiart and Killascobe: there are three chapels, of which two are in this parish; one in the village of Moylough, a handsome edifice, occupying a site given by Mr. Bellew, who also gave £300 towards its erection; the other in the demesne of Mount Bellew, an elegant edifice with a lofty tower, built by the late Mr. Bellew. There are some Danish raths, and the ruins of an ancient castle.

MOYLOUGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S.) from Oldcastle, and on the great road from Dublin to Sligo; containing 2769 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Inny, which rises here and falls into Lough Sheelin; and comprises 7457 statute acres. Agriculture has but little improved: there is scarcely any bog; limestone abounds, and several quarries are extensively worked. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Loughcrew: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Oldcastle: the chapel is a handsome building in the later English style, and is embellished with a painting over the altar; it was erected at an expense of £1000. Some of the foundations of the church, which belonged to the abbey of Fore, are still discernible; and there are remains of an ancient castle, of which no historical details are extant.

MOYMET, a parish, in the union of Trim, barony of Upper Navan, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N. W.) from Trim, on the road to Kells and Navan; containing 554 inhabitants. It comprises 3255 statute acres, consisting of arable and pasture land of good and middling quality. There is abundance of limestone, used for building. Lord Sherborne lately constructed a good house here, with which part of the old castle of Kilbride is incorporated: this house, and the entire of his property in the parish, have since been sold by his lordship to the Rotherham family. The living, lately suppressed, was a rectory in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6., now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the curate of the adjoining parish of Kildalkey is appointed by the bishop to perform the occasional duties. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £400, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits; it is now let to a private family: the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £15. 15. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Moymet, Churchtown, Tullyhanogue, Rataine, Kilcooly, and Clonmacduff, in which union are two chapels, in Moymet and Churchtown.

MOYNALTY, a post-town and parish, in the union of Kells, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (N.) from Kells, and 35 miles (N. W.) from Dublin; on the road from Bailieborough to Dublin, by way of Navan and Kells, and on a branch of the river Blackwater; containing 6279 inhabitants, of whom 130 are in the town. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle took place at Petersville, in this parish, between a party of the insurgents and the king's troops. The parish comprises 12,678¾ statute acres; about one-third is good land, one-third middling, and the remainder indifferent: the land is principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving; there is a small quantity of bog, and some extensive limestone-quarries are worked both for manure and building. The town or village, which is of recent erection, was, till within the last few years, composed of cabins; it is now clean and well-built, and comprises 25 detached houses, noted for their neatness, with the church at one of its extremities, and the Roman Catholic chapel at the other. The improvement has been effected by J. Farrell, Esq., the present proprietor, who has also, by extensive and judicious plantations, greatly benefited the surrounding country, and has erected some substantial farmhouses on his estate. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight. The principal seats are, Moynalty Lodge, the residence of the Farrell family; Kingsfort; Westland; Cherry Mount; Walterstown; Petersville; Donover; Skirk; and Westland Cottage. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £412. 10. The glebe-house, a handsome building, was erected in 1792, at an expense of £847; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £26 per annum. The church was built in 1819, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels: that at Moynalty is a neat stone edifice, built in 1824, at an expense of £1000; the other is a new building at Newcastle: both have paintings over the altars. There is a dispensary. A castle formerly stood here, which was the residence of the Farnham family; but no remains of it are now in existence.

MOYNALVEY, a village, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Upper Deece, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster; containing about 13 dwellings and 76 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the union of Kilmore, a large plain structure, erected by subscription in 1834.

MOYNE, or Mayne, a parish, in the union of Thurles, barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Thurles; containing 2584 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in the village. It comprises 9514 statute acres. Here is plenty of limestone, and a good deal of bog. Moyne is a constabulary police station. The chief seats are, Lisheen, a handsome castellated building; Fortfield; and Killoran. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Kilclonagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Moyne is £359. 18., and of the entire benefice £393. 13. The glebe-house was erected in 1823, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The church was built in 1815, by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and those of Kilclonagh and Templetuohy, in which union are two chapels; that of Moyne is a very neat building.

MOYNE, a parish, in the union of Shillelagh, barony of South Ballinacor, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster; containing 1100 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Carlow, comprises 8461½ statute acres, in the mountain district; and was formed in 1813, by dismiting certain townlands from the parish of Hacketstown. The only house of importance is Coolballintaggart, a handsome mansion with a front of hewn granite, situated in a demesne tastefully laid out and commanding some fine mountain views. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Hacketstown: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. The church was built in 1814. The glebe-house, towards which the Board of First Fruits contributed £450, and a loan of £50, in 1817, is a neat building; the glebe comprises 20¼ acres of arable and pasture land, including a small portion of bog. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Hacketstown.

MOYNISHMORE, an island, in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, union of Westport, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught. It is situated in Clew bay, and comprises 61½ statute acres.

MOYNOE, a parish, in the barony of Upper Tulla, union of Scariff, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 8 miles (N. N. W) from Killaloe; containing 1475 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Galway, and extends to within a mile of the town of Scariff; comprising 9848½ statute acres of land, inclusive of a large portion of coarse mountain-pasture and bog. The only house is Moynoe House. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Killaloe, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Inniscalthra: the tithe rent-charge is £62. 6., of which £34. 12. 4. are payable to the economy fund, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Scariff. The ruins of the church still remain.

MOYNRATH.—See Mountrath.

MOYNTAGHS, or Ardmore, a parish, in the union of Lurgan, barony of Oneilland East, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (N. W.) from Lurgan, on the road to Stewartstown, by way of the Bannfoot ferry; containing 4480 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern shore of Lough Neagh, and bounded on the south-west by the river Bann; it comprises 18,098¼ statute acres, of which 12,178 are in Lough Neagh, 305½ in Lough Gullion, and 83 acres in the Bann. About one-half of the land is arable, and the remainder bog, which Lord Lurgan has attempted to drain and reclaim. For this purpose he erected a windmill, which was soon destroyed by a storm, and was replaced by a steam-engine, which proved ineffectual. An extensive embankment was formed across Lough Gullion, and the steam-engine long employed in draining it; but all these efforts were defeated, as the water seemed to return by subterranean springs. Agricultural pursuits, fishing, weaving linen, and working the turf-bog, are the principal employments of the inhabitants. Raughlin, the seat of the Forde family, is surrounded by plantations, gardens, and pleasure-grounds of a luxuriant character, and commands splendid views of the lake and the counties of Tyrone, Derry, Antrim, Down, and Armagh: in the lake is an island, planted with fruit-trees and evergreens; the whole forming a beautiful spot in the midst of a boggy and unproductive tract. On the opposite shore is the glebe-house.

Moyntaghs was formerly part of the parish of Seagoe, but in 1765 was erected into a separate parish. By charter of James I., the rectory had been made one of the five constituting the union of Donaghclony and corps of the archdeaconry of the diocese of Dromore, to which it remained united until 1832, when, by act of council, the union was dissolved, and it was united and consolidated with the vicarage; the living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £40. 19. 4.; besides which, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners grant £71. 2. out of Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £415. 7., and a loan of £55. 7., British currency, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £16. 5. per annum. A small church was built in 1765, close to the shore of Lough Neagh, but was blown down in a storm on Nov. 4th, 1783; after which accident the present one was built, in 1785, on a more eligible site: its elevated situation, and tapering spire, render it an interesting object when viewed from the lake or any of the neighbouring shores. The Board of First Fruits gave £276. 18., British currency, towards its erection. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Seagoe. Lord Lurgan lately built a village near the Bannfoot ferry, naming it Charlestown; he obtained a patent for a fair on the first Monday in every month, but it has not yet succeeded. This village is seven miles from Lurgan, Portadown, and Stewartstown, being intentionally equidistant from each of these towns.

MOYRUS, a parish, in the union of Clifden, barony of Ballinahinch or Ballynahinch, county of Galway, and province of Connaught; approaching the town of Clifden in its north-western part, and containing 11,969 inhabitants. A monastery for Carmelite or White friars was founded at Ballinahinch, in 1356; and another at Tombeola, for Dominican friars, about the year 1427, by the O'Flahertys, dynasts of Iar Connaught: in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, the latter building was wholly demolished for the materials, which were used in the erection of the castle in the lake of Ballinahinch. In 1831, a famine raged in this district, in consequence of the failure of the potato-crop, and 1200 families were reduced to the most appalling state of destitution, until assistance in money and food from the London Relief Committee was afforded, which rescued thousands from death.

The parish is situated upon the western coast; it extends from the Killery harbours, on the south, to the bays of Roundstone and Birterbuy, on the north, across a wild and mountainous district, and comprises 100,510¾ statute acres. The village of *Roundstone*, on the bay of that name, is situated in lat. 53° 23′ 30″ (N.), and in lon. 9° 51′ 30″ (W.). The bay is capable of sheltering the largest ships, the best anchorage being in four or five fathoms of water, on the Inniscc shore, a little above the point of that island: vessels of considerable burthen may go up to the pier, which is dry at low water along the quay wall, or lie safe off the village. The pier and quay were built by government; they are

frequented by about 30 sailing-boats averaging 10 tons, and 40 rowing-boats of 4 tons each, the former being occasionally engaged in taking corn, kelp, and turf to Galway. About 250 persons are thus employed in trading and fishing. The entrance to *Birterbuy* bay is an opening to the eastward of Innislackan, about three cables' length wide: the bay is a safe harbour, capable of accommodating the largest ships, being about four miles in length, and one in breadth, besides its inlets; it has upwards of six fathoms of water, over a surface of about 1200 acres. Between Mynish Island and the mainland is the bay of *Ardwest*, which is only frequented by fishing-boats. The Little *Killery* or Salbroke harbour, in the parish of Ballynakill, is sheltered, the ground good, and it has a depth of water for vessels of any size; but, being narrow, vessels must have a leading wind out and in, as they cannot ride with above half a cable. The rocks at the entrance are never quite covered, but the water is deep on each side of them; the best anchorage is near the head of the bay. The Great, or larger, Killery harbour is commodious, and fit for the largest ships, having good anchorage in all parts, though liable to sudden squalls from the mountains. The river of *Ballinahinch* has a large salmon-fishery, and the bay of Ardwest is noted for its fine herrings. The females of the parish are mostly engaged in spinning yarn and knitting stockings.

In this parish are quarries of green marble. The principal is in the mountain Barrnonarane (one of the Twelve Pins), where, to the extent of three miles, the surface appears to be entirely composed of this marble; another quarry has been opened at Lessoughter, and at each of the quarries blocks of 15, 18, and 20 tons' weight are raised. A little to the south of the green marble is a large tract of white marble, lately discovered, of which a few blocks have been raised, extremely large, and sufficiently white for general purposes: a mass 22 feet in length and proportionally broad has been excavated. The distance is only five miles from the Barrnonarane quarry to the shipping pier in Roundstone bay, and an excellent road has been made. A new line of road formed by government, as a continuation of the Oughterard road to Clifden, was lately opened, the expense of which was soon repaid by the increased duties of excisable commodities consumed in the district. The river of Ballinahinch, which runs from the lake of the same name into Roundstone bay, could be made navigable at a moderate expense, and thus open a communication of more than six miles of still water, as several other lakes require only a very narrow cut to unite them. Situated amidst bold and picturesque mountains, among which the Twelve Pins rise majestically from the borders of the lake of Ballinahinch, is the seat of the Martin family; Benboun, one of the Twelve Pins, rises 2395 feet above the sea. The parish is a rectory in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Ballynakill: the tithe rent-charge is £38. 1. 6. Divine service is celebrated, twice every Sunday and once on festivals, in a private house in the southern part of the parish. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, besides which, service is performed in a private house at Roundstone. In Ard bay are the ruins of Ard Castle; on a small island in the centre of the lake of Ballinahinch are the ruins of the castle before mentioned; and at Tombeola, at the head of Roundstone bay, are the ruins of a small chapel.

MOYS, a village, in the parish of TAMLAGHT-FINLAGAN, union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 32 houses, and 161 inhabitants.

MOYVIDDY.—See MOVIDDY.

MOYVORE, or TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 9½ miles (W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballymahon; containing 627 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in the village. The parish comprises 2151 statute acres; a considerable portion is bog, and the remainder, which is of good quality, chiefly under tillage: limestone abounds. The village consists of 32 houses, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held on May 4th, Aug. 20th, and Dec. 5th. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and is entirely impropriate in the representatives of the Earl of Belvedere; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Almoritia. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Moyvore, Forgney, and Piercetown, in which union are two chapels, one in each of the two latter places. At Templepatrick are the remains of an old fortress, and within the limits of the parish are several raths.

MUCK, an island, in the parish of KILMACTRANY, union of BOYLE, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated in Lough Arrow, and comprises 21½ statute acres.

MUCKALEE, or MUCKULLY, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Kilkenny, and on the river Dinin; containiug 1101 inhabitants. From the similarity of name, and its situation, it is supposed that this place was the *Magh-ailbee* where, accordiug to Keating, Cormac, King of Munster, the King of Ossory, and various other chieftains, were slain in 913. A battle appears to have been fought in the vicinity, as a burial-ground is marked by a number of upright stones, south-east of Purcell's hill, where the slain were interred. The parish comprises 3706 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Dunmore; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny, and the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., of which £75 are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Muckalee forms part of the district of Templeorum. On the neighbouring hill of Knockmajor is a small circular inclosure; in the valley beneath, towards Wildfield, many old spear heads have been found, and the late Mr. Ellis found here in digging, a gold ornament, or bodkin, supposed to be one of those worn by the ancient Celtic chieftains to fasten their cloaks. Yellow ochre, of a soft quality, is found at Wildfield; there is a weak chalybeate spring near the church of Coolcullen.

MUCKAMORE, a grange, in the barony of LOWER MASSEREENE, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Antrim; containing 1740 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Mach-airi-mor*, or the "Great Field of Adoration," is situated on the Six-mile-water; and comprises 3921¾ statute acres, exclusively of 1519 acres covered by Lough Neagh. It

probably derived its name from its having been, during the times of Druidical superstition, a place selected for the performance of the religious rites of that people; a rude pillar consisting of a single stone, now called the "Hole stone," or "Old stone," is supposed to commemorate the fact. A MONASTERY was founded in 550, by Colman Elo, who is commonly, from the great number of churches that he founded, called St. Columbkill. This establishment acquired great celebrity, and, notwithstanding the internal wars which distracted the country, continued to flourish till the 32nd of Henry VIII., when it was delivered up to the king's commissioners by Bryan Doyomahallon, its last abbot. Soon after the conquest of Ulster, in 1172, De Courcy visited this monastery, confirmed to the monks all their former possessions, and extended their ancient privileges; to which were added a grant of free warren, with an annual fair and a monthly market, by Henry VI., in 1430. In the 18th of James I., the place was granted by letters-patent to Sir Roger Langford, from whom it descended to the earls of Massereene, under whom it is held on lease for lives renewable in perpetuity. Only a very small portion of this once splendid pile is now remaining; but the extensive cemetery is still the burial-place of the surrounding district. Its situation was one of the finest that could have been selected, comprehending every advantage of wood and water, and every variety of hill and dale, with a pleasingly undulating surface, and a soil of exuberant fertility.

The whole of the grange, which is extra-parochial, is in the highest state of cultivation, and is drained, fenced, planted, and stocked, upon the English system. Muckamore House, Greenmount, The Lodge, and New Lodge, are handsome mansions delightfully situated in grounds tastefully and elegantly laid out. Close to the ruins of the abbey, and on the Six-mile-water, is a very extensive bleach-green, at which more than 80,000 pieces of linen are annually finished for the London market; on the same river are another bleach-green on a smaller scale, an extensive paper-manufactory, and one of the most complete flour-mills in the county, in which 2200 tons of grain are annually ground. These works afford employment to the labouring population of the liberty, and also to many from the town of Antrim. The fair granted by Henry VI. is held in the village of Oldstone, on the 12th of June, and is the largest horse-fair in the province. The members of the Established Church attend divine service in the church of Antrim. Within the liberty are several raths and forts, two of the first of which are very extensive and in a perfect state; there are also remains of cromlechs. Among the ruins of the abbey, two silver candlesticks and other valuable relics are said to have been discovered some years since.

MUCKINISH, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Newport bay, and comprises 26 statute acres.

MUCKNOE, a parish, in the union of CASTLE-BLAYNEY, barony of CREMORNE, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Carrickmacross to Armagh; containing, with the post-town of Castle-Blayney (which is separately described), 9902 inhabitants. This parish comprises 17,194 statute acres, whereof 377¾ are in Mucknoe lake, and 163 in smaller lakes; the land consists chiefly of arable and pasture, but there are large detached tracts of bog, and a considerable portion is mountain, among which Mullyash rises 1034 feet above the level of the sea. The principal crops are oats, flax, and potatoes: stone-quarries are worked for building; and there are two corn-mills. Monthly fairs are held at Castle-Blayney. Castle-Blayney, the seat of Lord Blayney, is noticed under the head of that town. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £327. 2. The glebe-house was erected in 1828, at an expense of £1027, of which £184 were a gift and £553 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £39 per annum. The church stands in Castle-Blayney; it was erected in 1810 by a loan of £1000 from the same Board, and gifts of £200 from the late Lord Blayney, £100 from Lord Templeton, and £50 from Lady Elizabeth Alexander. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Clontibret, and partly a benefice in itself; it has two chapels, one at Oram, and the other in Castle-Blayney, which is a neat building. There are four places of worship for Presbyterians; one in the town, in connexion with the General Assembly; two at Frankfort and Garmoney Grove, in connexion with the Assembly; and one belonging to the Scotch Covenanters. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

MUCKROSS.—See KILLARNEY, county KERRY.

MUFF, a village, in the parish of ENNISKEEN, union of BAILIEBOROUGH, barony of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, adjoining the post-town of Kingscourt, on the road to Bailieborough; the population is returned with the parish. It contains a few scattered houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel: a fair for horses is held annually on the 12th of August, and is well attended. There are some ruins of an ancient castle said to have been destroyed by Cromwell.

MUFF, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Moville; containing 4037 inhabitants, of whom 248 are in the village. Aileach Castle, now only a noble ruin, stands on the summit of a lofty hill, and appears to have been the residence of the princes of the country for many centuries; in the reign of Elizabeth it was occupied by the O'Dobertys, who, in 1601, were conquered by Sir H. Docwra, who afterwards held their lands from the queen. Sir Cahir O'Doherty, the chieftain of Ennishowen, on May 1st, 1608, invited Captain Hart, the English governor of Culmore Fort, and his lady, to the castle, under the guise of friendship; when he seized and made them prisoners, exacting such orders from the governor as secured the chieftain's own admittance into Culmore Fort; having succeeded in obtaining which, he massacred the garrison, took possession of the fort, and, on the same night, captured Derry, putting Sir G. Paulett, the governor, to death. Aileach Castle was shortly afterwards re-taken by the English, under Lord-Deputy Wingfield, by whose orders it was dismantled; and it has ever since remained in ruins.

This district is bounded on the east by Lough Foyle, and comprises 15,030 statute acres, of which about four-

fifths are good arable land under an excellent system of cultivation; the remainder is mountainous and unproductive. The village wears a neat appearance, the houses being clean and well built: a fair is held on Dec. 11th. It has a receiving-house for letters under Londonderry and Moville; a dispensary; a constabulary police station; and a court for the manor of Muff held on the second Tuesday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. Kilderry is the residence of Captain Hart, and Birdstown of the Rev. P. B. Maxwell. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean; it was erected in 1809, when thirteen townlands were separated from the parish of Templemore. The tithe rent-charge belongs to the dean: the income of the curate is £100, late currency, arising from £23 paid out of the Augmentation funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and from a stipend from the dean. The church is a small neat edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, built about a century since by the ancestor of the late General Hart, of Kilderry; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £379 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions Muff forms part of the district of Templemore. The fort of Culmore is within this district, though usually considered to be extra-parochial.

MUFF, a village, in the parish of FAUGHANVALE, barony of TIRKEERAN, union and county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Londonderry, on the old road to Colcraine; containing 127 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the Grocers' Company of London, to whom, on the settlement of Ulster, James I. granted the adjacent lands, on which the company erected a large bawn and a strong castle, defended by a garrison of their own tenantry. The castle was besieged in 1641 by the insurgents under Colonel M'Donnell, and gallantly defended by the garrison during the winter of that year, till relieved in the following summer by the troops from Derry; it afterwards fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, by whom it was dismantled. The company, in 1626, erected a church here, which continued till 1821 to be the parish church of Faughanvale; and on the expiration of the leases, which they had granted for long terms, they resumed the management of their estate in 1819, since which period very considerable improvements have been made. The company's manor comprehends 38 townlands, extending into the parishes of Lower Cumber and Clondermot, and comprising 16,500 statute acres. The village has been entirely rebuilt; the houses are large and of handsome appearance, the streets spacious and regularly laid out, and the roads leading to them well constructed and kept in good repair. In conjunction with the resident gentry of the neighbourhood, the company in 1827 established an agricultural school at Templemoyle, with which a classical school at Fallowlee is connected; and, for its use, allotted 140 acres for experiments in practical farming, in consideration of which they send three free pupils into the school. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov., for cattle, sheep, pigs, and various articles of merchandise. A receiving-house for letters has been established under Londonderry; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held on the first Tuesday in every month. A manorial court is held monthly before the seneschal, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*.; the court and market house is a spacious and handsome building in the centre of the village. The old church built by the company having fallen into decay, a new church in the early English style was erected in 1821, towards which a loan of £1000 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe-house (erected by the company), a dispensary, and an almshouse for 20 poor widows, are also in the village. There are some remains of the old parish church; but not a vestige of the bawn or castle, except the vaults of the latter, can be traced.

MULLACREW, a village, in the parish, barony, and county of LOUTH, union of DUNDALK, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Dundalk, and on the road from Ardee, by Louth, to Castle-Blayney; containing 134 houses, and 627 inhabitants. It is much resorted to as one of the most extensive marts for wool in Ireland, and for its fairs for cattle and pigs, which are held on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, April 4th, May 1st, June 17th (the great wool fair), July 26th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 18th, Nov. 16th, and Dec. 21st.

MULLAGH, a market-town and parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Kells, on the road to Ballieborough; containing 6526 inhabitants, of whom 368 are in the town. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Meath, and comprises 12,873 statute acres, of which 140¾ are water, and large tracts bog and mountain; the general quality of the land is good. There is abundance of stone for building; some slate is found on the glebe, and coal exists, but is not worked. The town, which consists of 72 houses, is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Moudays. It has a weekly market; and fairs for the sale of cattle and pigs, oats, butter, and flax, are held on Jan. 29th, March 25th, May 27th, July 29th, Sept. 30th, and Nov. 25th. Here is a dispensary. The principal seats are Lake View and Quilca House. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the gift of the Incumbent of Killenkere. The income of the perpetual curate is £78. 2., of which £55 are payable by the vicar of Killenkere, and £23. 2. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of Primate Boulter's fund: he has also the glebe, comprising 20 acres, and valued at £20 per annum; and the glebe-house, which was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1822, from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat structure in good repair, built in 1819, at an expense of £1107, being a loan from the same Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Cornakill, and one at Chapel-Cross. There are also meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Independents. Ruins of an ancient church and of a chapel of ease exist. The site of the castle on the western side of the lake of Mullagh is now occupied by a cottage; the castle was destroyed by Cromwell. Quilca House, in which Dean Swift wrote *Gulliver's Travels*, and *The Tale of a Tub*, was the residence of Thomas Sheridan, father of the Rt. Hon. Brinsley Sheridan.

MULLAGHBRACK, a parish, partly in the baronies of ONEILLAND WEST and LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER FEWS, union of BANBRIDGE, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER;

containing, with part of the post-town of Markethill, and the village of Hamilton's-Bawn (which are separately described), 8570 inhabitants. This parish is of great antiquity; mention is made of it in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, at which time the rectory and several townlands belonged to the *Colidei*, or Culdees, of Armagh. At the plantation of Ulster, James I. granted 1000 acres of land here and the manor of Coolemalish to H. Acheson, Esq., who built a stone bawn at Carrickbane, 140 feet long and 80 feet wide, defended at the angles by four towers; and settled there 19 Scottish families, who, with their servants and retainers, furnished 30 armed men for the service of the king. Soon after, Sir James Douglas obtained a grant of 2000 acres and the manor of Cloncarney, on which his successor, Sir Archibald Acheson, built a strong castle and placed 36 British families, who furnished 148 armed men. He also built a town round his castle of Cloncarney, in which he placed 30 more British families, who provided 30 soldiers for the king. This town was the origin of the present flourishing town of Markethill, and the family of the Achesons were ancestors of its present proprietor, the Earl of Gosford.

The PARISH is situated on the road from Armagh to Newry, and comprises 24,296 statute acres: the land in the northern part is of good quality, but that in the south-eastern portion is mountainous and poor. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving, through the exertions of Lord Gosford's agent, and green crops and thorough-draining are very general; there is no waste land, and very little bog, indeed not sufficient for a due supply of fuel for the population. Lime, brought from Armagh, is the chief manure. Lead-ore of rich quality is found in the townland of Cavanaghgrough or Cavanagrove, but no attempt has been made to work it; and near the Roman Catholic chapel at Drumlack is a thin seam of excellent coal. Gosford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Gosford, is a sumptuous and stately structure in the Norman style, built of granite from the Mullaglass quarries: the castle has been above 20 years in progress of erection, and is not yet quite completed; it is situated in an ample and highly improved demesne, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the former mansion, which occupied the site of the castle originally erected by Sir A. Acheson in 1617 and destroyed in the insurrection of 1641. The other seats in the parish are Drumart, Marlacoo, and Ballynewry. A court for the united manors of Coolemalish and Cloncarney is held on the first Wednesday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*; and a court for the manor of Johnstown is held at Hamilton's-Bawn, on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts to the same amount. Part of the parish is within the manor of Armagh, and part also in that of Clady, for which courts are occasionally held at Cambough and Clady. Courts leet are also held twice in the year. A very handsome COURT-HOUSE has been built at the end of Markethill nearest to Armagh. The railway in progress from Newry, by Armagh, to Enniskillen, will pass close to Lord Gosford's demesne, but at the side of it distant from the town, and thence through a part of the glebe. Several townlands are tithe-free, and the townland of Derrynaught was given by Primate Robinson to the Armagh Observatory.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the prebend of Mullaghbrack in the cathedral of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate. The tithe rent-charge is £503. 8. The glebe-house, a handsome residence beautifully situated, was erected in 1829, by the Rev. S. Blacker, LL.D., the incumbent, at an expense of £4651; the glebe, which consists of five townlands, comprises 1146 statute acres, valued at £1416 per annum. The church, a neat edifice near the castle, was rebuilt in 1830, at an expense of £1787, of which £1035 were defrayed by the incumbent, £200 by the Earl of Gosford, £100 by the Primate, £32 by subscription, and £400 by parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Ballymore, and partly in that of Kilcluney: the chapel situated about half a mile, from the church belongs to the Ballymore union; that for the Kilcluney district is at Clady. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Cabra school, with a residence for a master and mistress, was built, and endowed with £30 per annum, by the late A. M'Creight, Esq.; the incumbent has endowed the parochial school with £20 per annum; and the Gosford school was built and is supported by Lady Gosford. On the estate of Lord Charlemont is a cairn, called Cairnamnhanaghan, or "the monk's cairn," for which see *Armagh:* there is a similar cairn about five miles distant. Parts of the walls of the bawn built by H. Acheson, Esq., are still remaining; and in Gosford demesne are five Danish forts.

MULLAGHFAD, a district parish, partly in the union of LISNASKEA, barony of MAGHERASTEPHANA, county of FERMANAGH, and partly in the union and barony of MONAGHAN, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Five-mile-town. This district is situated on the confines of the two counties, and on the road from Monaghan, by Brookborough, to Enniskillen, eight miles distant from the former, and twelve and a half miles from the latter town. It was formed in 1836, by disuniting seventeen townlands from the parish of Tydavnet, and eleven from that of Aghalurcher. A large portion is mountainous, and the land varies in quality, some being indifferent, some tolerably good, but none of the best; the system of agriculture, though in a backward state, is gradually improving; about four-fifths of the soil are under tillage and pasture, and the remainder unreclaimed mountain. Excellent freestone for building is found in most parts, and some limestone. Besides several small lakes abounding in trout, there are numerous small streams descending from the mountains, which unite and form the river Coonine, that takes a western course in its progress to Lough Erne. There are two corn-mills. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Aghalurcher and Tydavnet, who have endowed it with £50 per annum, augmented to £100 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe, but the incumbent resides in a neat cottage near the church. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1836, by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, on a romantic site presented by Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart.; it stands on an eminence, in a valley which partly intersects or separates the extensive range of

mountains called Slievebeagh, which pass through the centre of the parish. The only other place of worship is a Roman Catholic chapel. Besides the district school, is one in connexion with the National Board.

MULLAGHMORE, a peninsulated district, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of LOWER CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N.) from Sligo: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the north-western coast, near Milkhaven, and includes several small villages, has been greatly improved by Viscount Palmerston, who has built a commodious quay, from which the inhabitants export corn and other agricultural produce; and has also expended considerable sums in reclaiming the neighbouring bogs, and in planting the loose sands with that species of grass called "bent," which alone will take root and render them in due time a firm and solid beach. His lordship has built several neat houses for the reception of families during the bathing season; and a new town is rapidly springing up near the quay, which will soon supersede the villages of Ballintample and Grange. It may here be mentioned, in reference to Lord Palmerston's whole Sligo estate, that, during the 3 years ending June, 1841, 94 new houses were built, 56 more being then in progress; 19,000 Irish perches of ditches and fences were made; above 2000 Irish perches of new roads formed; and 47,000 forest-trees and 660,000 quicks were given out to the tenants.

MULLAHIDDART, or MULLAHITHART, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road to Navan; containing 595 inhabitants, and comprising 4067 statute acres. "The guild or fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary," of Mullahiddart, was founded in the 23rd of Henry VI. by act of parliament. The principal seats are Hollywood, Tyrrelstown, and Kilmartin. The parish was formerly a northern portion of that of Castleknock. It is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory forms the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, in the patronage of the Archbishop; and the curacy forms part of the union of Castleknock. The tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., of which £52. 10. are payable to the prebendary and the remainder to the incumbent of Castleknock. The church is in ruins, presenting, with its ivy-covered tower, a picturesque object. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castleknock. A well not far from the church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is frequented at certain periods by the peasantry. Ancient coins have been found near the church.

MULLAVILLY, or MULLAGHVILLY, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of BANBRIDGE, barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Tanderagee, and on the road from Newry to Portadown; containing about 6593 inhabitants. This district comprises 6880 acres, generally remarkably good, and under an excellent system of agriculture: the Brachy bog, containing about 350 acres, is very valuable for fuel. The manor court of Tannybalton was formerly held here, but has been for some time discontinued. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Manchester and the Count de Salis. Near the church is Mullavilly House; and there are several other very good houses, the residences of farmers. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Chancellor of Armagh. The income of the perpetual curate amounts to £94. 4., of which £69. 4. are paid by the rector of Kilmore, and £25 out of Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1812, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 10 acres, valued at £12. 8. per annum. Prior to the year 1755, this formed part of the parish of Kilmore, but in that year seventeen townlands were set apart to form the district of Mullavilly; recently four townlands have been cut off from Mullavilly, and added to the district of Richhill. Shortly after the formation of Mullavilly district the church was erected, at the cost of Primate Robinson, but it was not consecrated till 1785: it was considerably enlarged in 1820, at an expense of £738 British, of which sum £387 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it has been repaired by aid of a grant of £137 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is a handsome cruciform building, with a square embattled tower at the west front, surmounted by a low spire. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kilmore: the chapel is a small building, at Mullavilly. At Vinecash is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and another at Ahoney. The school at Mullavilly is on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and has a large school-house, erected by the Count de Salis, at an expense of £600, on two acres of land with which he endowed it; one at Mullahead was built and is supported by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and conducted on the moral agency system; and those at Ballintaggart, Derryhall, and Ballyloghan are supported by the Misses Richardson. Attached to the school at Mullahead are a lending library, and a loan and clothing fund, of the benefits of which every necessitous tenant on the estate partakes.

MULLINACUFF, a parish, in the union and barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Tinahely, on the road to Tullow; containing 2131 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6616 statute acres, including a large extent of bog; agriculture is improving. Ballyrahine House, a seat here, was attacked in 1798, and a battle fought between the insurgents and the Coolkenno and Coolattin yeomanry infantry; the former corps commanded by Capt. Nickson, and the latter by Capt. J. Chamney, assisted by his nephew, an officer in that corps; on which occasion these three gentlemen were killed. Fort town is another residence, whence, as well as from Ballyrahine, very fine mountain views of the surrounding country are obtained. The parish is a rectory and impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Leighlin, and the impropriate cure now forms a distinct incumbency in itself with a resident minister. The tithe rent-charge is £225, two-thirds of which are payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the perpetual curate, with £15 added by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A handsome new church has been built by the commissioners aided by the contributions of the neighbouring gentry, and cost £1135.

In the Roman Catholic divisions Mullinacuff is within the district of Clonmore. There are several raths in the parish.—See AGHOLD.

MULLINAHONE, a town, in the parish of KILVEMNON, union of CALLAN, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Callan, on the road to Fethard; containing about 238 houses, and 1306 inhabitants. It derives considerable traffic from its situation on a public thoroughfare, and is the resting-place for the carmen in their journey from Carrick-on-Suir to the colliery district around Ballingarry. A market for butter of excellent quality is held on Thursday, and great quantities are purchased by the Carrick, Kilkenny, and Clonmel merchants. Fairs are also held, on the first of May and the first Thursday in December, for stock of all kinds, and are remarkably well attended; great numbers of pigs are sold. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, in which are also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary. There are some remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a monastery.

MULLINAVAT, a village, in the parish of KILBEACON, union of WATERFORD, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 529 inhabitants. It contains one of the chapels of the Roman Catholic union or district of Mullinavat, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, Oct. 3rd and 28th, and Dec. 9th.

MULLINGAR, a market and assize town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of FARTULLAGH, but chiefly in that of MOYASHEL and MAGHERADERNON, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (S. E.) from Longford, and 39 (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 9903 inhabitants, of whom 4569 are in the town. This was one of the ancient palatinate towns founded by the English settlers of Meath. In 1277, Ralph le Petit, Bishop of Meath, established a priory here for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was long designated the "House of God, of Mullingar." A Dominican friary was founded in 1237, by the family of Nugent, and attained such celebrity that general chapters of the order were repeatedly held in it. In 1329, Lord Thomas Butler was attacked near this town by Mac Geoghegan, and after an obstinate resistance was defeated and slain; in 1464 the town was burned and destroyed by the people of Managh. The monks of Multifarnham, in 1622, commenced the erection of a Franciscan friary, but it was never completed; the two previous religious establishments continued to subsist till the reign of Elizabeth, when they were finally dissolved. In 1661, the castle and the two dissolved monasteries, with the town and adjacent land, were by royal charter granted to Sir Arthur Forbes, ancestor of the Earl of Granard, and erected into a manor, with very extensive privileges; and for better peopling the said manor, Mullingar was by the same charter constituted the assize town for the county. In the war of the Revolution, the town was fortified by Gen. de Ginkel, and became the principal rendezvous of William's forces. From this place he led 2000 horse and 1000 foot against the Irish adherents of James II., who had encamped at Ballymore; and it was also the headquarters of William's army prior to the siege of Athlone.

The TOWN is finely situated on the river Brosna, nearly in the centre of the county and of Ireland, and in a fertile and open tract, about halfway between Lough Hoyle and Lough Ennel: it is partly encircled on the north by the Royal Canal, from which it derives a great increase of trade; and the road to Sligo, which passes through it, affords additional facilities of communication. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Dublin to Mullingar and Longford, called the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland; the line runs chiefly upon the banks of the Royal Canal, which was purchased by the Railway Company. One part of the original scheme, consisting of a line branching from Mullingar to Athlone has been relinquished for a time, in consequence of the opposition of the projected Dublin and Galway railway: that line, however, having been defeated in the session of 1845, the Midland Great Western Company propose to apply for powers to extend their line, in one direction from Mullingar, by Athlone, to Galway, and in another from its present termination at Longford to Sligo. The town consists of one principal street, about a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions; and contains 820 houses, most of which are handsome, well built of stone, and roofed with slate. There are barracks for infantry, adapted for 39 officers and 990 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 21 horses, and an hospital for 80 patients. The principal TRADE is in wool, for which this is the greatest mart in the county; its central situation, and facility of communication with the Shannon and with Dublin, having rendered it the commercial centre of a wide extent of country. The City of Dublin Steam Company commenced operations here in 1830: a steamer plies twice a week between this town and Shannon-Harbour, where it meets the Limerick steamer and Grand Canal boat for Dublin. An ale and porter brewery, belonging to Messrs. Fitzgerald and Callanan, was established in 1830; and there are two large tanneries. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Maryborough. The market is on Thursday, and is amply supplied; large quantities of butter are sold in firkins, and oats and frieze are also purchased extensively. The fairs are on April 6th, July 4th, Aug. 29th, and Nov. 11th, for wool, horses, horned-cattle, and pigs; that in November is a great horse-fair, at which many English buyers attend. The market-house is a neat and commodious building in the centre of the town.

The charter of Charles II. granting the manor to Sir Arthur Forbes, created no corporation, nor are any officers elected; the lord of the manor is empowered to appoint a clerk-of-the-market, and the business of the town is conducted by his seneschal. The charter, however, conferred on the freeholders of the manor the right of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to do till the Union, when the franchise was abolished. The seneschal holds a court leet and baron every Thursday, at the latter of which debts to the amount of 40*s.* are recoverable; and a court of record, with jurisdiction to the extent of £100. The assizes are held here at the usual periods; the general quarter-sessions for the county, in January,

April, July, and October; and petty-sessions, every Saturday. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and it is also the head of a revenue police district, comprising the Mullingar, Kilbeggan, Castle-Pollard, and Abbeyshrule stations. The court-house is a neat and well-arranged building. The county gaol, erected at the southern extremity of the town in 1828, comprises nine wards, with day and work rooms and airing-yards, adapted for the classification of the prisoners; 100 sleeping cells; a treadmill, infirmary, chapel, and every requisite office: the governor's house is in front, and commands a view of all the wards. The old prison is now used for females only, and contains 90 sleeping cells, and two day-rooms. The county infirmary is a spacious building, situated on the Dublin road.

The parish is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west, and extends in breadth from the shore of Lough Hoyle, on the north, to that of Lough Ennel, on the south; comprising $22,323\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land. The system of agriculture is in an unimproved state; there is not much waste land, but a considerable quantity of bog: stone of good quality for building is quarried. Lough Hoyle is situated in the most elevated part of the county, in the description of which it is more particularly noticed. The principal seats are Anne Brook, Bellevue, Belmount, Ladiston, Green Park, and Levington Park. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the trustees of the Blue-coat Hospital, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £600, of which £311. 5. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1812, at an expense of £1327, of which £100 were a gift, and £675 a loan, from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was paid by the incumbent: adjoining it, and close to the church, is the glebe, comprising $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre, valued at £30 per annum. The church, now a spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with a handsome tower and spire, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1813, at an expense of £3554, of which £2261 were raised by parochial assessment, £185 were a donation from the trustees of the Blue-coat Hospital, and the remainder a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £187 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Lynn, Moylisker, and part of Carrick, together forming the mensal of the bishop, whose residence is here. The principal chapel is a handsome edifice in the later English style, erected in 1836 on a commanding eminence, capable of containing 6000 persons, and furnished with a very fine organ; there is also a chapel at Walshestown, and one at Gainstown in the parish of Lynn. A small convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation has been established. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. Of several schools, the Diocesan school is supported partly by endowment, and partly by the clergy of the diocese. The union workhouse, on a site of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £749, was completed in 1842, at an expense of £7250, and is constructed to receive 800 paupers. There are numerous Danish raths in the parish; at Kinna are the ruins of an ancient church, in which the Hodsons, of Green Park, are interred; at Beardstown are the ruins of a fortress, and also at Balthrasna: several coins and ornaments of gold have been found in the neighbourhood, and, in a bog near the town, a torques of pure gold weighing 11 oz. The head of the family of Petit was anciently styled Baron of Mullingar, which title was also conferred by William III. on Schomberg.

MULLINS, ST., a parish, in the poor-law union of NEW ROSS, partly in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in that of LOWER ST. MULLINS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Graigue; on the road from Ross to Graigue and Borris, and on the river Barrow; containing 6769 inhabitants. Its name is derived from the ancient monastery founded by St. Moling or Mullin, at a place called Aghacainid, subsequently *Teighmolin*, or "St. Mullin's House," about the year 632, or, according to some historians, in the middle of the century. St. Moling, being a native of this part of the island, and one of the royal race of Leinster, was afterwards made bishop of Ferns. In 951 the church was plundered by the Danes, and the abbey was destroyed by fire in 1138. The remains of the ancient edifices, and the present parish church, occupy a beautiful situation on the eastern bank of the river Barrow, at a spot where its banks are finely elevated, on the opposite side well wooded, and where a small stream merges into it from a deep defile that extends to the church from the village of Glynn, presenting some picturesque scenes. The PARISH comprises 21,201 statute acres, of which 998 are common, 423 woodland, 671 waste, 1475 bog, and the remainder arable; it derives considerable facility for the transit of its produce from the Barrow navigation. Road-sessions are held at Glascany; and fairs at St. Mullins on June 19th, July 25th, Sept. 8th, and Nov. 1st, for the sale of general farming stock.

St. Mullins is a vicarage, or impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the family of Conclough, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £450, entirely payable to the impropriators, who allow the curate £32. 6. per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1822, by a gift of £380 and a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a plain building, erected in 1811 by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board; it contains some elegant monuments to the Kavanagh family. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Borris, and partly a district in itself, containing chapels at Glynn and Drummond. The ancient monastic buildings consist of the ruins of five small plain structures in the churchyard, extending from east to west, with two walls once forming part of a sixth, and the broken walls of a seventh outside the inclosure: there is little worthy of notice in these ruins; at the east of the largest are the remains of a stone cross, and of a small roofless building, with two steps descending into it. Numerous memorials exist of the Kavanaghs and other ancient Irish families; and a holy well is enclosed by a stone wall, round which the country people do penance.

MULLOGH, a village, in the parish of KILMURRY, union of KILRUSH, barony of IBRICKANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 26 houses, and 131 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to the district of Milltown.

MULLOGH, or MOYLAGH, a parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Clonmel; containing 703 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Suir, and comprises 1625 statute acres, was the site of a monastery founded for nuns of the order of St. Augustine and dedicated to St. Bridget, which, on the general suppression of religious houses, was granted to Sir Henry Radcliffe. Kenilworth is the only seat in the parish. An annual fair is held by consent at the village of Newcastle. The parish, for all ecclesiastical purposes, forms part of the vicarage of Newcastle, in the diocese of Lismore; the whole of the tithe rent-charge is impropriate in H. P. Gard, Esq., under a patent of James I. There are some slight remains of the church.

MULLOGHNONEY.—See NEWCHAPEL.

MULRANKIN, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the roads to Kilmore and Duncormuck; containing 1198 inhabitants. It is intersected by a small stream called the Bridgetown river, which flows into the lough formed by the Barrow of Ballyteigue; and comprises 2433¼ statute acres, the greater portion under tillage. The soil is in general fertile, and the state of agriculture much improved. Portions of a moor, chiefly common land, were some years ago reclaimed with great industry, and built on, by the peasantry, although the soil is very poor: a large portion of this moor has since been purchased by John Rowe, Esq., and is now nearly all divided into fields by good ditches, and let to the neighbouring peasantry at a low rent; oats and potatoes are gradually encroaching on the habitations of snipe, and in a few years the whole moor will be in cultivation. At Rathyark are extensive limestone-quarries and limekilns, which supply an abundance of manure for the neighbourhood; limestone is also found on the glebe. Fairs are held on March 9th, April 13th, June 19th, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 30th, chiefly for pigs. The seats are, Brideswell; and Mulrankin glebe, the residence of the Rev. Wm. Hickie, author of several popular works on the agriculture and rural economy of Ireland, under the signature of "Martin Doyle."

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united from time immemorial with the rectories of Kilmannan and Killag, and the vicarage of Kilcowan, together constituting the union of Mulrankin, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £130. 4. 8., and of the entire benefice £404. 15.: the glebe comprises about 15 acres of good land; and the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £100, in 1813, is one of the largest in the diocese. A new church has been lately built, chiefly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £632. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmore; there is a chapel on the Moor, with a residence for the Roman Catholic curate, for whom, also, about four acres of the common have been inclosed and brought into cultivation. Mr. Lett, many years since, bequeathed £50, which sum was paid to the Board of Charitable Bequests; and the interest is distributed among the poor of Mulrankin, Maglass, and Kilmannan. The ruins of the castle of Mulrankin still remain, but those of Bridgetown have been taken down; the former of these castles, before the confiscations of the 17th century, belonged to the family of Brown, and the latter to that of Keating.—See BRIDGETOWN.

MULTIFARNHAM, or MOLEYFARNAM, also called MULTIFERNAM, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N.) from Mullingar, and on the road from Edgeworth'stown and Longford to Castletown-Delvin; containing 1366 inhabitants, of whom 275 are in the village. The ABBEY here was founded in 1236, by William Delamere, or De la Mar, for Conventual Franciscans. In the 13th of Henry IV., on account of its open and exposed situation to the sept of the O'Farrels, Maurice de la Mar obtained a grant of tolls for fortifying the bridge of Multifarnham. In 1460, it was reformed by the friars of the Strict Observance: and in 1529 a provincial chapter of the order was held here. This religious establishment is remarkable for having been maintained in its early splendour until a later period than any other; for, although formally dissolved by Henry VIII., those to whom it was granted did not dispossess the monks, who, in 1622, even attempted the establishment of a branch of their society at Mullingar; and here they preserved all the images, pictures, reliques, &c., which had previously belonged to their church, together with their full choir, and hospitable household. From the actual convenience of the place and its central situation, the abbey became the chief place in which the plans for the civil war of 1641 were debated on and settled; nor did these preparatory meetings pass without observation at the time. In the subsequent reign of Charles II., the expelled monks took up their quarters in the vicinity, whence they were driven on account of the alleged discovery of the plot. The ruins, including the conventual church, are characterised by neatness and compactness rather than by loftiness or splendour; but from the midst, between the nave and chancel, rises a slender steeple.

The PARISH comprises 4895 statute acres. The system of agriculture is improving; there is now no waste land, and very little bog, fuel being brought from the opposite side of Lough Dereveragh by water. Limestone and building-stone are abundant. A patent exists for holding a court leet for the manor of Multifarnham, but it is not now held; petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The village is a constabulary police station; it has a receiving-house for letters under Mullingar; and fairs are held on March 4th, May 13th, Sept. 1st, and Dec. 2nd, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. *Lough Dereveragh*, or *Direvreagh*, receives at its northern end the river Inny; and the stream called the Gane, or Gain, also runs into the lake, the extensive shores of which are divided among the baronies of Demifore, Corkaree, and Moygoysh; it is long, winding, and irregular in form, so that its entire surface cannot be seen from any one point. One of the branches on the east presents some scenes of picturesque beauty, having on one shore the hill of Knockross, and on the other that of Knock Eyen or Ion, which present an almost perpendicular face for nearly half its height. The water underneath this hill is exceedingly deep; and about halfway to the summit is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Eyen or Keyon; a spring issuing from the rock forming one side of which, is the object of pilgrimages by the

peasantry of the surrounding country. From the summit of the hill, both the eastern and western sea may be discerned, and a vast and varied extent of country both to the north and south. On the shore of this lake, in a delightful situation, environed by rich plantations, stands Donore, the seat of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.: around the lake are also Mornington, Ballincloon, Lacken, and Coolure.

Multifarnham is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Taghmon, and is also included within the perpetual curacy of Stonehall: the tithe rent-charge is £127. 10. The glebe-house and glebe belong to the perpetual curacy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also those of Lacken, Leney, and Portnechangan: there are two small chapels, quite inadequate for the congregations; a friary chapel, also, is attached to the old abbey, and near it is a convent for friars of the order of St. Francis. In a beautiful situation, on the eastern bank of the lake, formerly stood Fahalty, the retreat of Mortimer, Earl of March, and Lord of Meath, in the reign of Henry IV.: he and his lady, Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., made this place their principal residence. The family of Nugent are buried within the abbey of Multifarnham, and their armorial bearings are carved on a stone fixed in the wall.

MULTOSE, ST.—See KINSALE.

MUNCHIN, ST., a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, partly in the barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, partly in that of PUBBLEBRIAN, county of LIMERICK, and partly in the city of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; on the river Shannon, and immediately adjoining the city; containing 4593 inhabitants. This parish, which is divided into two parts by the intervening parishes of St. Nicholas and Killeely, comprises 3944 statute acres of arable and pasture land, exclusively of about 640 of waste and bog: excellent building-stone is found within its limits. That portion of the city which stands on King's Island is chiefly in this parish, and is connected with the ancient North liberties by the Thomond-bridge, lately erected. The seats are, Castle Park, Ballygrennan, and Clonmacken, the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne. It is in contemplation to erect several respectable residences at Kilrush, in consequence of the facility of communication with the city recently afforded by the erection of Wellesley bridge.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united to the rectory and vicarage of Killelonehan, and the rectory of Drehidtarsna, together constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Munchin in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14., and the gross value of the prebend £341. 15. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 5 acres. The church stands near Thomond-bridge, on the southern bank of the Shannon; it was erected in 1827, nearly on the site of the ancient edifice, which is said to have been built so early as the year 561, and to have been once the cathedral of the diocese. Tradition states that it was burnt by the Danes; in apparent confirmation of which, a stratum of ashes was found on removing the foundation in 1827. The present church is a neat structure with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, erected at an expense of about £1400, of which £900 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by subscription. A fine view of the Shannon is obtained from the churchyard. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Thomond-Gate, comprising also parts of St. Nicholas and Killeely, and containing the chapel of St. Lelia near Thomond-Gate, a substantial and spacious building, erected in 1798; and a small chapel at Woodthorpe: the remainder of St. Munchin's parish is in the Limerick district. On King's Island are the remains of an ancient Dominican friary, near which a nunnery has been established: attached is a large school for girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the ladies of the convent.

Near the church is a range of almshouses and schools, endowed by Mrs. Hannah Villiers, and erected by her trustees in 1826. The building, which is in the Elizabethan style, consists of a centre and two projecting wings, the former being surmounted by a cupola: it contains apartments for 12 poor widows, each of whom receives £24 Irish per annum; and there are two school-rooms. The master receives £30, and the mistress £25, per annum. Under a recent decree in chancery, the trustees established a Protestant female orphan school, for the maintenance and education of 20 children. Near the north end of Thomond-bridge is an ancient stone, on which the celebrated treaty of Limerick was signed; it is still called the "Treaty stone." The churchyard is supposed to have been the burial-place of St. Munchin, the first bishop of Limerick; the church contains a monument to Bishop Smyth, who lived, died, and was buried in this parish, and it is the burial-place of the family of Smyth, ennobled in the person of the late Lord Gort, who died in 1842.

MUNGRETT, a parish, in the barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Limerick, on the road to Adare; containing 3293 inhabitants. An ABBEY is said to have been founded here in the 4th century, prior to the arrival in Munster of St. Patrick, who, it appears, placed over it St. Nessan, who died in 551. He was succeeded by St. Munchin, nephew of Bloid, King of Thomond; who was ordered by St. Patrick, on account of his unexampled piety and extensive learning, to undertake the instruction of his converts in Connaught, and afterwards became the first bishop of Limerick. The abbey was plundered and burned by the Danes in 820, 834, and 840, and in 934 and 1080 suffered severely by fire; it was soon restored, but was again plundered and sacked by the Danes in 1107. After its restoration from this last attack, it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, upon which the greater portion of its possessions were granted to the bishop, and dignitaries of the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick. The Psalter of Cashel states that this monastery had within its walls six churches, and, exclusively of numerous scholars, 1500 monks, of whom 500 were learned preachers, 500 psalmists, and 500 wholly employed in spiritual exercises. The Knights Templars had also an establishment here, which, on the suppression of that order, was granted to the monks of the Augustinian abbey.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the river Shannon, comprises 6149 statute acres; the greater part of the land is under tillage, and towards the Shan-

non are some extensive and luxuriant meadows. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Near the church is a turlough of about 42 acres, called Loughmore, which in winter is an entire sheet of water, and in summer a fine common. The lands are well fenced in some parts, and in others inclosed by broken stone walls: there are two very valuable bogs, comprising together about 150 acres. A considerable portion of the parish belongs to the see of Limerick: the late country residence of the bishop, called Cunegar, situated in the centre of a fertile district, was purchased, under the Church Temporalities act, by Charles Wilson, Esq., and is now in the occupation of a farmer; the entrance lodge has been converted into a barrack for the constabulary police force stationed here.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick: the rectory forms part of the union of St. Mary and corps of the deanery of Limerick; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge is £543. 15., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, belonging to the vicarage, was built in 1831, by a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 7½ acres, besides which are 9½ acres belonging to the deanery. The church, a small but handsome cruciform edifice in the later English style, with an octagonal tower crowned with battlements and crocketed pinnacles, was built in 1824, and the Board of First Fruits contributed £900 towards its erection. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called sometimes Loughmore, and comprising also the parishes of Crecora and Knocknegaul, and part of the parish of Kilpeacon: the chapel, situated at Loughmore, is a small thatched building. The REMAINS of the ancient monastery include the walls of the church, divided into three unequal portions communicating with each other by low arches: the eastern gable of the choir has a narrow pointed window; the nave, which is large, is lighted by windows of similar character, and at the north-east angle of the western portion is a slender, square, embattled tower. To the east of this are the ruins of another church; and, about 300 yards distant from it, the remains of a tower and gateway. About 150 yards north of the church is a massive well-built edifice, about 50 feet in length and 30 broad, with lofty walls and pointed gables, lighted by one narrow circular-headed window at the east end, and entered by a square-headed doorway on the west. There are also extensive foundations of buildings in the adjoining fields, at a considerable depth beneath the surface, occasionally discovered by the plough. About half a mile to the north of the parish church is Temple-Mungrett, around which are traces of ancient buildings, formerly the hospital of the Knights Templars, and afterwards the mansion-house of the prior of Mungrett. Near the eastern boundary of the parish, opposite to Ballincurra, are the ruins of a hermitage, subsequently an hospital for lepers.

MUNTERCONNAUGHT, a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Oldcastle, and on the road from Kells to Ballyjamesduff; containing 3167 inhabitants. This parish is on the confines of the county of Meath, and comprises 7432¾ statute acres, of which 5828 are applotted under the tithe act; 965½ are in Lough Ramor. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, forming part of the union of Lurgan: the tithe rent-charge is £111. The church is a very neat building, erected in 1832, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Castlerahan and Munterconnaught; the chapel is a good stone building. Here was anciently an hospital, the endowment of which was granted by James I. to Sir Edward Moore.

MURHIR, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Tarbert; containing 3293 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Gale, and on the confines of the county of Limerick: it comprises 10,693 statute acres, consisting chiefly of coarse pasture; there is a large portion of bog, also some arable land producing tolerable crops. It belongs for the most part to Trinity College, Dublin. The principal residence is Moyvane. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin. The tithe rent-charge is £107. 6., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Murhir is part of the district of Newtown-Sandes, a village in this parish (*which see*), where the chapel is situated.

MURRAGH, or MORAGH, a parish, in the union of BANDON, partly in the West division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of KINALMEAKY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bandon, on the mail-coach road to Dunmanway; containing 3175 inhabitants. It comprises 8755 statute acres. About two-thirds are under cultivation; the land, though mostly light, is good, but very badly tilled, agriculture not being systematically followed, except by a few gentlemen. An extensive and valuable bog at Maulnadrought supplies this part of the country with fuel. There are extensive flour-mills, employing 20 persons. Nucestown, which was sacked and destroyed in the war of 1641, has ever since remained a poor, neglected, and ruinous place; it is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Jan. 8th, Whit-Tuesday, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 14th, for cattle, pigs, pedlery, and farming implements. The river Bandon bounds the parish on the south; and the formation of a canal from Colliers' Quay, about four miles below Bandon, to Dunmanway, a line of about 18 miles, passing through this parish, has been contemplated; but the design appears to be for the present suspended. The principal seats are the glebe-house, Farnalough, and Killinear.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £638. 5. The glebe-house is a handsome and commodious residence built by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £800, in 1808, from the late Board of First Fruits; it is situated in a beautifully picturesque part of the vale of Bandon, and is designed and embellished with much taste: the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church, situated at Farren-Thomas, is a large neat edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a square tower; it crowns the lofty ridge which rises from the north side of the river Bandon, and is nearly in the

centre of the parish; it was erected by aid of a loan of £550 from the Board, in 1810. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Temple-Martin, and containing two chapels; that of Murragh, situated at Nucestown, is a spacious edifice. Robert Lisson, Esq., by will, gave £5 per annum to poor Protestant parishioners, which sum was to be paid out of his estate of Roughgrove, in the parish of Kilbrogan, and distributed annually by the incumbent. In the churchyard is a large sepulchral tumulus, of unknown origin. The former church stood close to the edge of the river; the waters, in consequence, gradually undermined the bank, and destroyed the building, though it had not been many years erected: the present church, built on a different site, forms a conspicuous object for many miles round.

MURROE, a village, in that part of the parish of Abington which is in the barony of Owneybeg, union and county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Limerick, and on the road from Abington to Newport; containing 57 dwellings, and 311 inhabitants. This little village stands near the boundary of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, in the vicinity of the Slieve-Phelim range of mountains; though very favourably situated for trade, it is a poor neglected place. It is a constabulary police station; and has fairs on April 29th, and Oct. 27th. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a large handsome building; also a dispensary.

MURROGHKELLY, a village, in the parish of Glaninagh, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster; containing about 15 houses and 101 inhabitants.

MURROGHTWOHY, a village, in the parish of Glaninagh, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster; containing about 35 houses and 212 inhabitants.

MURTICLOUGH, a village, in the parish of Abbey, union of Ennistymon, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Ennis, and 106 (W. by S.) from Dublin. This place, at one time called Burren, is situated on the road from Ballyvaughan to Curranroe-Bridge, and about a quarter of a mile from a small harbour, called New Quay, from the construction of a quay within the last twenty years, a little to the east of a former, of which there are still some remains. The coast here is noted for its oysters, which are in high repute for their superior quality and flavour: the great oyster-bed, called the Red bank, and the harbour, are described in the account of the parish of Abbey, *which see*.

MUTTON ISLAND, Clare.—See Enniskerry.

MUTTON ISLAND, in the parish of St. Nicholas, county of the town of Galway, union of Galway, and province of Connaught, 1 mile (S.) from Galway: the population is returned with the parish. This small island, comprising but two acres, and inhabited only by the persons who have the care of the lighthouse, is situated in the harbour of Galway, and connected with the main land by a sand-bank dry at low water, which forms the ordinary roadstead of Galway. After the taking of Galway in 1691 by the troops of William III., it was deemed of such importance that £1000 were expended in building a fort and repairing the castle, on the suggestion of the governor: without them, he stated, the shipping could not lie in safety in the bay. A lighthouse has been erected on the island, the lantern of which has an elevation of 33 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and displays a brilliant fixed light, visible at a distance of nine nautical miles. To the west of the island is a ledge of rock extending about a cable's length; the anchorage for small vessels is on the east side, about two cables' length from the shore, when the middle of the island is on a line with Blackhead. Vessels drawing upwards of 12 feet of water must ride more to the south-east, keeping Blackhead fairly open with the island, and the steeple of Galway church bearing north.

MWEELAUN, an island, in the parish of Kilgavower, union of Westport, barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, and comprises 4 statute acres.

MYLERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Edenderry, barony of Carbery, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (E.) from Edenderry, on the road to Kinnegad; containing 925 inhabitants, and comprising 3846 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Carbery; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquis of Downshire, and the tithe rent-charge is £59. 15. 5., of which £39. 17. are payable to the impropriator, and the rest to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cadamstown. There are some ruins of an ancient castle.

MYNISHMORE, an island, in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, union of Westport, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 8 miles (W.) from Newport-Mayo; containing 80 inhabitants. This island, which is so called to distinguish it from the smaller island of Mynishbeg, is situated in Clew bay, and is the most western of the islands in that bay which are within the limits of the parish. It is a coast-guard station, and one of the six constituting the district of Westport.

MYROSS, a parish, in the union of Skibbereen, Eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ross; containing, with the village of Union-Hall, 3741 inhabitants. Here was formerly the abbey of Maure, or of the Clear Spring (*De Fonte Vivo*), founded in 1172 by Dermond M'Cormac M'Carthy, King of Desmond, for Cistercian monks; the foundations of the buildings, and the burial-ground, may be traced at Carrigiliky. The parish forms an obtuse peninsula between Castlehaven and the harbour of Glandore, having the main ocean to the south; it comprises 4119 statute acres. The surface is very uneven, but the land in general is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn, flax, and potatoes; the more elevated parts afford pasturage for cattle; there is very little waste or bog. Near the centre of the parish are some interesting lakes. Agriculture is much improving, particularly near Brade and Myross Wood, the rector having introduced the most improved implements. The soil is generally shallow, resting upon a substratum of schist, in some places rising into hills of considerable elevation. Considerable efforts are now being made to work the slate more efficiently: many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery. A fair for cattle is held on Holy Thursday. The demesne of Myross Wood is very large, extending

northward to the Leap, and affording the best woodland in the barony; the other seats within the parish are Clantaffe, Bunlahan, Brade, Union Hall, Ballincolla, and Rock Cottage.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £375; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a very handsome cruciform edifice with a tower, and occupies a gentle eminence near the western termination of Glandore harbour, having been erected on that new site in 1827, at a cost of £900, a gift from the Board of First Fruits; at which time this living was separated from Kilmacabea and Kilfaughnabeg. The present situation was adopted from its contiguity to the village of Union Hall. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castlehaven, or Castle-Townsend: the chapel, near Union Hall, is a large plain edifice, erected in 1830. On a lofty eminence, above the wood of Myross, are the remains of the church of the late ecclesiastical union, which was left to fall to decay in 1827: it occupied the site of the abbey *De Fonte Vivo*, being near the sea shore, on the south-western side of the parish. On the haven, opposite to Castle-Townsend, are the ruins of Rahene Castle, which in former times protected this ferry; and about a mile to the east are fragments of Castle-Ire, on a bold and commanding eminence. At Rock cottage, Dean Swift wrote his poem of *Carberiæ Rupes*.

MYRTLE-GROVE, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK.—See YOUGHAL.

MYSHALL, a parish, partly in the barony of IDRONE EAST, but chiefly in that of FOATH, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Leighlin-Bridge; on the road from Newtown-Barry to Bagnalstown, and on the north side of the river Burren; containing 2825 inhabitants, of whom 158 are in the village. The parish comprises 9459 statute acres. There is a great deal of waste mountain-land, and much bog; but agriculture is improving. Some quarries here yield stone for building. The village consists of 34 houses, has a receiving-house for letters under Leighlin-Bridge, and is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays, and road-sessions four times in the year. Fairs are held on May 10th and Sept. 14th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The chief seats are, Myshall Lodge and Holly-brook. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £300. There are five statute acres of glebe, on which stands the glebe-house, erected by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1832. The church is a plain building, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £203; it was built in 1811, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Myshall and Fennagh, in each of which is a chapel; that of Myshall is a neat building, kept in excellent order. The ruins of the old church, overgrown with ivy, are situated on the townland of Myshall, and have a burial-ground annexed; there is also a burial-ground on the townland of Ballaghmore. At Knockrimah is a chalybeate spa.

N

NAAN, EAST, an island, in the parish of AGHALURCHER, poor-law union of LISNASKEA, barony of MAGHERASTEPHANA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER. It is situated in Lough Erne, and contains 40 inhabitants.

NAAS, a market, post, and assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Athy, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the great southern road to Cork; containing 4862 inhabitants, of whom 3571 are in the town. This place, which is of great antiquity, was at a very early period the residence of the kings of Leinster; and, after the invasion of Ireland by the English, was granted by John, Earl of Morton, to William Fitzmaurice, together with the adjacent territory and various important privileges, a market, and a very extensive jurisdiction in all pleas except those of the crown. It was soon after surrounded with a wall, and strongly fortified; several castles were erected, and many houses built; and from its central situation within the English pale, it rapidly rose into importance. A priory was founded here in the 12th century by the Baron of Naas, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist: it flourished till 1316, when the town was sacked by the Scots; but it was soon restored. In 1355, a convent for Dominican friars was founded by the family of Fitz-Eustace. Henry V., in the 2nd year of his reign, granted to the "Portreeve, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Naas," certain tolls for 20 years, to enable the inhabitants to wall their town. In 1419 a parliament was held at this place; and in 1484, a convent for friars eremites of the order of St. Augustine was founded, but by whom is uncertain. The Lord-Deputy Skeffington, in 1534, took the town from Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, who was then in open rebellion and had made himself master of it. In 1569, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, which, without reciting or alluding to any previous charter, declares that the town of Naas shall be a free and undoubted borough. In 1577, between 700 and 800 thatched houses were burned on the night of a festival, by Roderick Oge O'Moore and Cormuck O'Conor, at the head of a party of insurgents from the country to the west of the English pale. The charter of Elizabeth was confirmed and extended by James I., in 1609; and the borough, which was supposed to have existed only by prescription, was incorporated by the designation of the "Sovereign, Provosts, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Naas." A new charter was granted by Charles I., in 1628; but the town was till 1840 always governed by the charters of Elizabeth and James I. It was garri-

Seal.

soned by the Earl of Ormonde in 1648, and, after experiencing many vicissitudes, in which it suffered severely, was finally taken for Cromwell by Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, in 1650. During the disturbances of 1798, this place was the scene of the first open act of insurrection; a party of insurgents attacked the town on the 24th of May, but were repulsed by the garrison, commanded by Lord Gosford, which, in anticipation of an assault, had been previously reinforced. The insurgents sustained for some time the attack of the Armagh militia and of Sir W. W. Wynne's fencible corps, but retreated after a loss of about 150 of their men.

The TOWN, which is chiefly the property of the Burgh family, is pleasantly situated in a fine, open, and fertile tract of country, gently undulating and enriched with wood, and beautifully contrasted on the south-east by the varied outline of the Wicklow mountains. It consists principally of one main street, extending about half a mile along the great southern road, which at one extremity of the town divides into two branches, forming respectively the coach-roads to Kilkenny and Limerick: at the other extremity is a street at right angles to the former, continued along the road to Kilcock and Maynooth; and there are several smaller streets. The total number of houses is 634, of which a few are handsomely built and the remainder of indifferent appearance; the streets are neither paved nor lighted, but the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from rich streams and from wells. The infantry barracks, about a quarter of a mile from the town, a handsome pile of building with a cupola above the principal range, are adapted for 17 officers and 412 non-commissioned officers, with stabling for four horses, and an hospital for 30 patients. Races are in some years held on a course about a mile from the town, on the Limerick road, and continue five days, usually preceding the Curragh Midsummer meetings. The principal TRADE is in corn, which is generally bought by the neighbouring millers; in the neighbourhood are several extensive flour-mills, each capable of producing from 8000 to 10,000 barrels annually. A considerable traffic is also derived from the situation of the place on a great public thoroughfare, and from the influx of persons attending the assizes and quarter-sessions. A branch from the Grand Canal, commencing about a mile below Sallins, passes through the town, and terminates at Corbally, in the parish of Carnalloway; it was completed in 1789, at an expense of £12,300, and affords facility of conveyance for corn, coal, culm, and turf, and various other articles of merchandise, which are brought from Dublin to the town in great quantities for the supply of the neighbourhood. The Great South-Western railway passes over the river Liffey a mile and a half from Naas, by a handsome wooden bridge, near which, at Sallins, is one of its chief stations. In the excise arrangements the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the towns of Maynooth, Naas, Kilcullen, Athy, and Monastereven, in the county of Kildare; the towns of Bray and Wicklow, in the county of Wicklow; and all that part of the county of Dublin which is south of the metropolis. The markets are on Monday and Thursday, and are supplied with corn, with all kinds of provisions, and with abundance of poultry, which is sold in large quantities for the Dublin market: fairs are held on March 17th, Ascension-day, Whit-Monday, Aug. 10th, and Nov. 22nd, for horned-cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a neat and well-arranged building, erected by the Earl of Mayo. In the centre of the town is a large barrack, formerly the gaol, for the chief constabulary police force stationed here.

By the charters of Elizabeth and James 1st, the CORPORATION consisted, until its dissolution in 1840, of a sovereign, two provosts, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a serjeant-at-mace, a town-serjeant, a billet-master, and three weigh-masters. The sovereign, who was a justice of the peace, and master-of-the-say for leather; and the two provosts, who with him were clerks-of-the-market; were annually elected, on the feast of St. Michael, by the burgesses and freemen, who were themselves elected by the corporation at large, as vacancies occurred, the latter by favour only; and all the other officers were similarly appointed: no coroners had been appointed by the corporation subsequent to the act for making county coroners. The government is now vested in Municipal Commissioners. The corporation sent two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. It was empowered to hold a court of record for determining all personal pleas arising within the borough, but this court has long since fallen into disuse. The Lent assizes are held here, and the quarter-sessions for the county in April and October, in rotation with Kildare, Athy, and Maynooth; petty-sessions are also held every Monday before the county magistrates. The county court-house, in the High-street, is a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings faced with granite, and having a receding portico of four columns, supporting a cornice and pediment. The county gaol, completed in 1833, at an expense of £14,000, is a substantial and well-built edifice of hewn limestone, on the radiating principle, consisting of four detached ranges of buildiug, one of which contains rooms for debtors and an hospital, and the other three originally contained each 20 cells and two day-rooms. One of these ranges has, under a recent act, been altered at considerable expense, by the grand-jury, for the separate confinement of juvenile offenders, in large and airy cells, heated in winter; a material improvement on the prevailing system of allowing offenders of all ages to associate. The gaol contains five day-rooms, seven yards, and a chapel; the entrance is between two semicircular bastions.

The parish, which is also called St. David's, comprises 5527 statute acres: the land is of good quality, and, with the exception of some extensive pastures, is chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and the district surrounding the town in a high state of cultivation. The environs abound with diversified scenery, and are embellished with several handsome seats, the principal of which are, Palmerston, the seat of the Earl of Mayo, an extensive pile of building, with a family chapel attached to it, and situated in a pleasing demesne, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out and kept in excellent order; Oldtown, the family residence of Thomas Burgh, Esq.; Furnace, of E. Beauman, Esq.; and Forenaghts, of Lady Charlotte Wolfe. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the adjoining rectory of Carogh, and in the patronage of the Burgh family; the rectory is ap-

propriate to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to provide for the perpetual curacy of Belfast. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £227. 11., of which £94. 10. are payable to the perpetual curate of Belfast. The glebe-house is a very ancient building, and all that remains of one of the numerous castles of Naas; the glebe comprises 33¾ acres; and the gross value of the benefice, including glebe, is £300. 15. 1. per annum, viz. £200. 15. 1. rent-charge and £100 glebe. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £276, is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a massive square tower added to it after its erection by the first earl of Mayo, as head of the corporation. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, dedicated to St. David, is a spacious and handsome edifice in the early English style, erected by subscription in 1833; adjoining it is a convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation, with a school-room attached. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parish contains four public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by subscriptions, aided by the vicar; and the Diocesan school, the master of which has a salary of £70, by the bishop and clergy of the diocese. There are a dispensary; a fever hospital; and an almshouse, originally built by Patrick Lattin, Esq., in 1590, and twice rebuilt by his descendants, who allow the inmates a small annual sum of money. The late General Thomas bequeathed £20 per annum to the poor; and in 1782, Lord Naas bequeathed to the inhabitants a burial-ground, which is subject to burial fees, situated about half a mile from the town, on the road to Dublin. The union workhouse, an Elizabethan building close to the town, on a site of 5½ acres held at a rent of £26. 12. per annum, was completed in 1840 at a cost of £5500, and is constructed to admit 500 paupers.

The chief remains of antiquity are, the moat, and St. David's Castle, the present glebe-house. Near the old gaol is a modernised house, now a medical establishment, which was one of the castles of this place. The castle of the Fitz-Eustaces still stands; it has been slated, and is used as a dwelling, at the back entrance to the vicarage: the lands adjoining are the property of the Eustaces, once viscounts of Baltinglass. All the other castles have long since disappeared in the progressive improvements of the town, and there are no remains of any of the monasteries, all of which subsisted till the Dissolution. The rath, in the centre of the town, is a high conical mount, where the States of Leinster are said to have held their general assemblies; at the foot of it was a religious house, St. John's Abbey, of which only the cemetery is now remaining. About a mile from the town, on the Limerick road, is Jigginstown, a spacious brick mansion, commenced by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, but never finished; the walls and the vaulted cellars, from the excellent quality of the bricks and cement, are still in a very perfect state. The earl, in his "Letters from Ireland," addresses one to Charles I., whom he invites to "his *cottage* (then being built) near the Curragh:" this ruined palace, and a considerable property adjoining, still belong to Lord Strafford's lineal descendant, the Earl Fitzwilliam. Naas gives the title of Baron and Viscount to the Earl of Mayo.

NALTEEN.—See NILTEEN.

NANTINAN, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, partly in the barony of SHANID, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Askeaton, on the road to Rathkeale; containing 3018 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern bank of the river Deel, comprises 7922 statute acres. The land in some parts is of good quality, but generally rocky and covered with great numbers of stones, which retard its cultivation and improvement, except by the resident gentry and the more opulent farmers. The principal seats are, Nantinan House, on the lands of which very interesting improvements have been made at a great expense; and Stoneville, and Ballinvirick, on both of which improvements are in progress. Near the church is a spacious green, where fairs are held on July 10th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 12th, for cattle, &c.

The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Limerick. The rectory was united at a period unknown to the rectories and vicarages of Kilfenny and Loughill, the rectories of Shanagolden, Knocknegaul, and Dromdeely, and the vicarage of Morgans, together constituting the union of Nantinan, and of the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £346. 3. per annum. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £450, and a loan of £50, in 1819, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises five acres, purchased by the same Board. The gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £1071. 12. The perpetual curacy is in the gift of the Rector; the stipend is £92. 6., of which £75 are paid by the rector, and £17. 6. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £123, is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted with an octagonal spire; it was built in 1817, the Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £800. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Stonehall and Cappagh. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the Green is a well dedicated to St. James, inclosed by ancient massive stone walls, and the water of which issues from a limestone rock; it is much resorted to on festivals by the peasantry of the neighbourhood. Numerous forts are scattered over the parish; that of Feigbeg is the most curious.

NAPPAGH, an island, in the parish of KILCUMMIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 22½ miles (W.) from Galway: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the entrance to Casheen and Kilkerrin bays, on the western coast, and comprises about 65 statute acres of arable and pasture land.

NARIN, or NAIRN, a post-town or village, in the parish of INNISKEEL, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ardara, and 140 (N. W.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. It consists of a few scattered houses on the north-western coast, and has a sub-post office to Ardara. A pier was built for the accommodation of the fishermen, but it fell in a late storm.

NARRAGHMORE, a parish, in the union of Athy, partly in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, and partly in the barony of West, but chiefly in that of East, Narragh and Rheban, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Ballitore; containing 2895 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, has been the scene of many historical events. According to Keating, a desperate battle was fought here in the third century between the men of South Leinster and Carmar Cas, King of Munster, the latter of whom was defeated with great slaughter and pursued to *Athbrodain*, or "the bloody ford," where the town of Athy now stands. The *Naasteighan*, or Assembly of the States of South Leinster, was held here on the "Hill of Carmen," consisting of a high rath, on the summit of which were sixteen conical mounds, whereon the elders sat in council; it is situated on the brow of a gently sloping eminence, about six miles from Athy. This rath was afterwards known by the name of *Mullimast*, or "the hill of decapitation," in consequence of the act of some English adventurers in the 16th century, who, being resisted in their encroachments by some of the Irish chieftains, to whom the district belonged, invited the latter to a conference on this hill on New Year's day, fell upon them unawares, slew them, and buried their bodies here.

The parish, which is situated on the river Griese, a branch of the Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to Castledermot, comprises 12,270 statute acres. The lands are chiefly under tillage and pasture; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture is improving; the chief crops are potatoes, oats, wheat, and barley; there is no waste land, but a large tract of bog. The manor was originally granted to Robert Fitz-Richard, one of the earliest English settlers, who was created Lord of Narragh, and built the castle in the reign of Henry II.: it formed for some time a palatine barony belonging to the Wellesley family; and at a later period became the property of the Keatings. During the disturbances of 1798, the mansion-house of Colonel Keating, a building not then finished, was burnt by the king's troops in their operations against the insurgents; it has never been rebuilt, and is in ruins: the demesne is very extensive, and richly wooded. The village contains 23 houses. The cotton manufacture is carried on at Inchiquin mills, in which a number of persons are employed in spinning and weaving by hand and power looms. A fair is held in the village on the 28th of March, and a constabulary police station has been established there. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge is £484. 12. The glebe-house, built in 1818, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1275 from the Board of First Fruits, is a handsome house in tastefully disposed grounds; the glebe comprises 12 acres of cultivated land, near the church. The church is a small building, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £127. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Narraghmore and Davidstown, and parts of those of Fontstown and Dunlavin: there are two chapels, one at Crookstown and the other at Kilmead.

NATHLASH, or St. Nicholas, a parish, in the union and barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 1 mile (S.) from Kildorrery, and on the mail-car road from Fermoy to Limerick; containing 899 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the river Funcheon, which flows for nearly a quarter of a mile through a romantic glen formed by two precipitous limestone rocks, apparently rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. It comprises 1024 statute acres; the land is generally good, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Good marble is found at Ballymahan: there is no waste land or bog. Near the village of Rockmills are the extensive flour-mills from which it derives its name, erected by the late R. Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket; they are propelled by the Funcheon, and are capable of manufacturing nearly 12,000 sacks of flour annually: adjacent is Rockmill Lodge, a beautifully situated residence. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the vicarage of Kildorrery, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Nathlash is £90, and of the whole union £209. 13. The church, a small neat structure with a tower and spire, is at Rockmills: it was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kildorrery. See Rockmills.

NAUGHAVAL.—See Noughaval.

NAUL, formerly called The Naule, a parish, in the union and barony of Balrothery, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 14 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Drogheda, by Ballyboghill; containing 756 inhabitants, of whom 217 are in the village. The parish comprises 2627½ statute acres, of which two-thirds are arable, nearly one-third pasture, and about 40 acres woodland. The ancient castle, sometimes called the Castle of Roches, is supposed to have been built by the family of De Geneville, from which it passed to the Cruises; and, having passed through various hands since 1641, it has become the property of Colonel Tennison, of Castle Tennison, in the county of Roscommon. It is boldly situated on a rocky precipice on the brow of a chain of hills, commanding a fine view of the vale of Roches, above which it towers at a height of upwards of 150 feet. Through this vale, which is a romantic tract, bordered in many places with rocks of various size and form, and broken into caves, flows the winding Delvan rivulet, which separates the counties of Dublin and Meath, and, after forming a waterfall of the same name as the glen, falls into the Irish Sea at the village of Knockingin. A fine view of this picturesque glen is obtained from Westown House, a respectable mansion of antiquated character, apparently erected early in the last century, and standing in a highly improved demesne, embellished with some fine old timber, at a short distance from the village: in the demesne is a rath, which has been thickly planted. Reynoldstown is the only other seat in the parish. By an act of the 1st of George I., £2000 were granted to Arthur Mervyn to enable him to complete the mills at Naul, by the addition of granaries.

Agriculture is not in a forward state: the principal crops are wheat, oats, and potatoes; limestone is raised for manure from quarries in the parish. In 1824, after several previous trials, a trial for coal was made by boring to the depth of 160 feet, but without success. There is a station of the constabulary police in the

village. Fairs, established in 1832, and in which black-cattle, horses, and pigs are sold, are held on March 16th, April 26th, Whit-Tuesday, and Oct. 2nd. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Hollywood; the rectory is impropriate in W. Dutton Pollard, Esq. The church, which serves for the union, is a plain building; adjoining it is a chapel in ruins, built, as is stated in an inscription on a stone over the western entrance, by the Hon. Col. E. Hussey, of Westown, in 1710. Mr. Pollard agreed, in 1833, to take £200 per annum for his share of the tithes of this and the adjoining parishes of Hollywood and Grallagh. Naul forms part of the Roman Catholic district of Naul or Damastown; a neat chapel was erected at the former of these places in 1822, by subscription, on a site given by A. S. Hussey, Esq.

NAVAN, an ancient incorporated market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Lower Navan, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Trim, and 23 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 6834 inhabitants, of whom 4987 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Donaghmore, as also into the parish of Athlumney, barony of Skreen, and contains altogether 5628 inhabitants. This was one of the first boroughs established by the English in the palatinate of Meath, and appears to have arisen under the patronage of the family of the Nangles, barons of Navan, who, towards the close of the 12th century, founded here an abbey for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. The town is said to have been walled round by Hugh de Lacy, and to have attained such importance that, in the reign of Edward IV., the inhabitants received from that monarch a charter of incorporation, which was confirmed, with additional privileges, by Henry VII., in the 9th year of his reign. In the time of Henry VIII. it had become of so much military consequence, that an act was passed, in the 34th of that reign, providing that every ploughland in Meath and Westmeath, liable to subsidy, should be charged for four years with the payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* towards building the walls of Navan. In 1623, the inhabitants received from James I. a new charter, confirming all previous grants, and incorporating them under the designation of the "Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town or Borough of Navan:" this charter was confirmed, after his restoration, by Charles II., who also granted four fairs.

The town is situated in the centre of the county, and at the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Boyne; it consists of three principal streets, from which several smaller branch off in various directions, and contains 969 houses, many of which are well built: altogether it has a neat, cheerful, and thriving appearance. The cavalry barracks, on the site of the ancient abbey, are adapted for 4 officers and 52 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 50 horses. The chief trade is that in provisions, which is extensively carried on with Drogheda, and seems to have been consequent on the opening of the Boyne navigation from that part to Navan: this navigation forms a line 15 miles in extent; and its further extension inland, which has been attempted but not yet carried into effect, would contribute greatly to the general prosperity of the neighbourhood. There is a considerable retail trade with the surrounding districts. In the immediate vicinity of the town, and closely connected with its trade, within the limits of the parish of Athlumney, are flax-mills on the river Boyne, affording regular employment, on the average, to about 260 persons; and in the same parish, close to the bridge of Navan, are some very extensive flour-mills. Of these mills, one has five pairs of stones used for grinding wheat only; and the other, called the New Mill, which has been fitted up with the most improved machinery, has ten pairs of stones, of which six are used in grinding wheat, and four for oats: attached to these mills is a steam-engine of 30-horse power. There are some smaller mills in the town, chiefly for oatmeal; and a paper-mill upon a small scale, principally for the coarser sorts of paper. The distillery belonging to Mr. James Morgan is capable of producing 30,000 gallons of whisky annually; and on the river Blackwater, and close to the town, was formerly a very extensive distillery, with a mill and corn-stores, employing a large number of persons; but the establishment has been for some time discontinued, and the buildings are fast going to decay. The manufacture of sacking, of which this place is the principal seat, is extensively carried on: the article is made of tow brought from the north of Ireland, and in the town are from 200 to 300 looms in constant operation, each producing annually about 40 pieces 60 yards in length. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Drogheda. The market, which is the best attended in the county, is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with corn, large numbers of bacon-hogs and porkers, and with coarse linen, yarn, frieze, and country merchandise. Fairs for store cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, are held on Easter and Trinity Mondays; and on the second Monday in September and the first Monday in December, for beef, store bullocks, sheep, horses, and hogs. A savings' bank, in which are deposits to the amount of more than £5000; and a chief constabulary police force; have been established.

By the charters of James I. and Charles II., the corporation consisted, until its dissolution in 1840, of a portreeve, twelve burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve, who was also justice of the peace, was annually elected on the 13th of September by the corporation at large, and might appoint a deputy, who was also a justice of the peace; the burgesses, as vacancies occurred, were chosen from the freemen, who were admitted by favour of the corporation, by whom also the town-clerk and serjeants-at-mace were appointed. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough court, held before the portreeve or his deputy, has issued no process since 1820, and has since fallen into total disuse; the borough officers at the time of the recent dissolution of the body, exercised no municipal jurisdiction, and though a portreeve was annually chosen, the corporation might be considered as virtually extinct. General sessions are held twice in the year, and petty-sessions on alternate Mondays before the county magistrates. The court-house, or tholsel, contains the requisite apartments for holding the courts, and a suite of assembly-rooms; and previously to the erection of the present bridewell, the basement story was used as a

prison: the bridewell has separate wards and day-rooms, with airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners.

The parish comprises 3344¾ statute acres. The land is of middling quality, and about two-thirds of it are under tillage; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is very little waste or bog. Limestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried both for burning into lime and for building. Among the principal seats are, Boyne Hill, beautifully situated on the bank of the river; Belmout; and a handsome residence recently erected near the road to Dublin, by L. Byron, Esq., M.D., and commanding some pleasing views. In the immediate vicinity of the town, within the limits of Donaghmore parish, is Black Castle, a handsome seat, in a tastefully improved demesne. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in the 17th century, to the rectories of Ardsallagh and Donaghmore, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £206. 5.: the glebe of the union comprises 15½ statute acres, valued at £23. 15. per annum; and the gross revenue of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £728. 15. The church, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £226, is a neat edifice, built (with the exception of the old tower, of elegant design) in 1818, at an expense of £1700, of which £600 were a gift and £1100 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; it contains a handsome organ, presented by Mrs. Savage. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Donaghmore, Ardsallagh, and Bective: the principal chapel is a Grecian edifice upon an extensive scale; there is also a chapel at Bective. Near the principal chapel is the convent of the Ladies of Loretto, a handsome edifice, attached to which are two school-rooms, one in connexion with the National Board. The Navan endowed school was founded by Alderman Preston, of Dublin, who by will bequeathed 800 plantation acres of land in Queen's county, of which he appropriated seven-sixteenth parts to this school, five to a similar school at Ballyroan, and four-sixteenths to the Blue-Coat School in Dublin; the course of education includes an efficient preparation for the University, for which the charge must not exceed one guinea per quarter: the appointment of the master is vested in the Rev. Joseph Preston, of Bellinter. There is also a Roman Catholic seminary for students intended for the priesthood or any of the learned professions: the school is under the superintendence of three clergymen; the premises are extensive, and annexed to them is a private chapel. The County Infirmary, at Navan, is a plain building, not well adapted to its purpose; the fever hospital is of recent date, and contains ample accommodation of a superior kind. There are also a charitable loan society, entirely supported by Mrs. Fitzherbert; and a society for the relief of the sick poor. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres purchased for £518, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5700, and is constructed to receive 500 inmates. At the western extremity of the town is a large moat of considerable elevation, commanding from its summit a very extensive prospect.

NEALE, a village, in the parish of KILMOLARA, union of BALLINROBE, barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (S.) from Ballinrobe, on the road to Cong; containing 196 inhabitants. This place, which is usually called "The Neale," is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Feb. 5th, May 6th, Aug. 4th, and Nov. 5th. Immediately adjoining is Neale Park, a seat of Lord Kilmaine's: the grounds, which are very extensive, contain some curious monuments, noticed under the head of Kilmolara. In the Roman Catholic divisions Neale gives name to the district, comprising the parishes of Kilmolara and Ballinchalla, and contains the only chapel in the district.

NEDDINS, a parish, in the union of LISMORE, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6¼ miles (S. W.) from Clonmel, and on the river Suir; containing 766 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2385 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Ardfinnan: the rectory is impropriate in Mrs. Emily Cudworth, and the tithe rent-charge is £138. 15., of which £78. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ardfinnan.

NENAGH, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, but chiefly in that of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 19 miles (N. E.) from Limerick, and 75 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road between these cities; containing 9540 inhabitants, of whom 8618 are in the town, which is the largest (except one) as to population, that does not return a member to parliament. This was one of the ancient manors of the Butlers, by whom the old castle, now in ruins, is supposed to have been erected. In 1200, an hospital was founded here for Augustinian canons, who were to admit into it the sick and infirm: it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whence it was usually called Teacheon, Tyone, or St. John's house; and was endowed by Theobald Walter, the first Butler of Ireland, with lands for the maintenance of thirteen beds for strangers. After the dissolution of religious houses, the building and its possessions were granted by Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, to Oliver Grace. In the reign of Henry III., a member of the Butler or of the Kennedy family established a Franciscan friary, which was one of the richest foundations belonging to that order in the kingdom; it was finally leased by Elizabeth to Robert Collum for a term of years. In 1550, O'Carroll burned both the town and the friary, but the garrison saved the castle. In 1641, the place was taken by the Irish under Owen Roe O'Nial, from whom it was afterwards wrested by Lord Inchiquin. Ireton, in his march against Limerick in 1651, invested the town, and compelled the garrison to surrender at discretion. In the war of 1688, it fell into the hands of Anthony Carroll, an active leader under Sarsfield, who made it the centre of his operations, until compelled to abandon it on the approach of a force under General Leveson, when he burned the town in his retreat.

The TOWN stands on a stream to which it gives name, and which descends from the Keeper mountain to Lough Derg; it consists of four streets meeting in the centre, and contains 1420 houses. In the excise arrangements it is within the district of Clonmel. A branch of the National Bank has been established. A market for corn and cattle, which is well attended, is held on Thursday: fairs are held under a grant by Henry VIII.

to the Butler family, on April 24th, May 29th, July 4th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 1st. The first fair held here was called *Eanaugh Airoon*, that is, "a Fair in Ormond." A brewery is carried on in the town; and at Tyone, in its immediate vicinity, is a mill, from which large quantities of flour are sent to Dromincer, the nearest steam-boat station on the Shannon, about five miles distant. There is also a small stuff manufactory. The town is supplied with water from wells; and in 1839 the inhabitants adopted the act 9th George IV. as far as regards paving and cleansing. On the Dublin road is a spring of excellent water, with a covering of masonry on which are inscribed these words: "Erected by voluntary contribution, to commemorate the unparalleled benevolence of the English nation to the poor of Ireland at a season of extreme distress, A.D. 1822." General-sessions are held twice a year, and petty-sessions weekly: there is a court-house for the meetings of the magistrates; also an old bridewell, consisting of 3 day-rooms, 9 cells, and 2 yards. Nenagh is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and a chief constabulary police station. A seneschal's court for the manor was formerly held here. A fever hospital and a dispensary are maintained in the usual manner: three physicians attend the former in monthly rotation, at a salary of £25 each. There is a small library of works of a religious tendency. An infantry barrack has been built on an eminence at the east end of the town, on the principle of a field fortification, with accommodations for a field-officer, 12 commissioned officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 4 horses, hospital accommodation for 21 patients, and a magazine. The ruins of the castle, commonly called "Nenagh Round," on one side of Castle-street, consist of a lofty and massive circular donjon, or keep, with a yard attached, surrounded by high walls, which were originally flanked by four circular towers, and entered by a gate with a portcullis: the building appears to be of the age of the first Anglo-Norman proprietor. The fee of the land in and about the town, amounting to 500 acres, is now vested in the Holmes family.

The town is in a populous and well-cultivated district, in which are a considerable number of resident gentry: the seats in its immediate vicinity are Richmond, Salisboro', Riverston, Smithfield, Willington, and Brook Watson. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united by act of council, Feb. 16th, 1798, to the rectory and vicarage of Knigh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £262. 10., and the gross tithe of the benefice £477. 2. 4. The glebe-house was erected by a loan of £1200 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812; there are two glebes in the union, together containing 18*a.* 3*r.* The church, which is in the town, is a plain structure, built by a loan of £1300 from the same Board, in 1809; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £101 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and that of Lisbunny; it contains one chapel, situated in the town, where is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and another for Independents. The union workhouse, on a site of seven acres held at a rent of £50, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £8320, and is constructed to contain 1000 inmates.

NEWBAWN, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, partly in the barony of BANTRY, but chiefly in that of SHELMALIER WEST, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Ross, on the main road from that place to Wexford; containing 1703 inhabitants. During the rebellion of 1798, the insurgents encamped in great force on Carrigburne hill, here, and remained for several days until the evening of the 4th of June, when they marched to Corbet Hill, near New Ross; they attacked that town on the following morning, and were repulsed with great loss after a most desperate contest. In breaking up their camp at Carrigburne, they had left behind them a considerable number of prisoners whom they had collected from the surrounding country, and placed under a strong guard in a barn belonging to the house of Scullabogue, situated at a short distance from the foot of the hill. Some of the insurgents, finding that the result of the conflict was adverse to them, made their way back to Carrigburne for safety; and either to revenge their defeat, or, as some allege, in order to account for their unexpected return, they pretended that they bore orders from their commander-in-chief to put all the prisoners indiscriminately to death. The barn was in consequence set on fire; and whenever any of the unfortunate prisoners attempted to escape from the flames, their inhuman executioners, who spared neither sex nor age, mercilessly thrust them back with their pikes into the devouring element: in this manner, 159 persons miserably perished. For a long time after the perpetration of this dreadful massacre, the house of Scullabogue remained unoccupied, but within the last few years a farmer had the courage to inhabit it: the present proprietor, Richard C. Brown Clayton, Esq., desiring a residence, enlarged and fitted up a neighbouring cottage, called Carrigburne Lodge, preferring it to the gloomy mansion of Scullabogue and its dark reminiscences.

The PARISH comprises 7537 statute acres, which are chiefly under tillage and tolerably well cultivated. There is no waste land, with the exception of the upper part of the hill of Carrigburne, a lofty eminence composed chiefly of hard greenstone, rising abruptly to a height of about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding from its summit a widely extended prospect of the surrounding country, the neighbouring coast with its barbours, bays, and tidal lakes, and the sea, in which the Saltee Islands are conspicuous objects. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united from time immemorial with the adjoining parish of Adamstown, which union constitutes the corps of the archdeaconry of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £270. In the Roman Catholic divisions Newbawn is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Adamstown, and parts of Donooney and Horetown: a large chapel stands in the village of Newbawn, and a smaller at Raheenarosthia. Ballinaboola, on the borders of Carnagh and Kilscanlan, is a dispensary district including part of the parish of Newbawn. On the top of the rugged but picturesque rock of Carrigadagon, near the principal road from Wexford to New Ross, a lofty column of granite, of similar height and proportions with Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, was erected by the late Lieutenant-General Browne Clayton, to commemorate the actions performed by the gallant regiment in which he served. The situation has been chosen

with much taste and judgment, and the monument is a handsome object which can be seen, conspicuously, standing on its rocky elevation, at a great distance, from many parts of the country around; but as there is no inscription upon it, the purpose of its erection may become a puzzle to the antiquaries of future ages. In the townland of Newbawn are the ruins of an ancient castle; and several raths or forts are scattered over the parish.

NEWBLISS, a market and post town, in the parish of KILLEEVAN, union of CLONES, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Clones, and 66 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Clones to Dublin; containing 566 inhabitants. It is situated contignous to the fine demesne and plautations of Newbliss House; and consists of one wide street, containing 111 houses, mostly of respectable appearance. The town is a station of the constabulary police, and has a sub-post office to Clones and Cootehill. The market, which is on Saturday, is principally for pigs and flax; and fairs are held on the last Saturday in each month, chiefly for cattle and pigs: the market-house and shambles are neat buildings, and there is a good inn. Here are a neat meeting-house for Presbyterians, erected in 1816; a school under the London Hibernian Society; and a dispensary.

NEWBRIDGE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of MORRISTOWN-BILLER, but chiefly in the parish of GREAT CONNELL, union of NAAS, barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Naas, and 21 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 792 inhabitants. This place appears to have arisen since the erection of extensive barracks for cavalry in 1816. It is situated on the river Liffey, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, but so narrow that two carriages cannot drive abreast on it; and stands on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick. The town consists of one street, on the western bank of the river. The barracks are spacious, consisting of two parallel ranges of building, connected by a central range at right angles; and are capable of accommodating two regiments, with apartments for their officers, and an hospital for 100 patients. A patent has been obtained for two free markets, on Tuesday and Friday in every week; and for two fairs, on the 3rd of May and 15th of August. Here are a constabulary police station; a dispensary; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with a friary.

NEWBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of CASTLEMACADAM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Rathdrum, in connexion with which it has a receiving-house for letters: the population is returned with the parish. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of Ovoca, on the eastern bank of the river of that name, and near the mail-road from Dublin to Wexford. The village gives name, with Baranisky, to the Roman Catholic district, and contains a neat chapel, to which a national school is attached.

NEWCASTLE, a small sea-port town, in the parish of KILCOO, union of KILKEEL, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Castlewellan; containing 1057 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the shore of Dundrum bay in the Irish Sea, derives its name from a castle erected by Felix Magennis, in the memorable year of the Spanish Armada; and though only an inconsiderble fishing-village previously to the year 1822, it has since been gradually increasing in importance, and now consists of 196 houses. In addition to its trade as a port, it has made great advances as a fashionable place for sea-bathing; it is nearly a mile in length, containing several large and handsome private dwelling-houses, and numerous comfortable and respectable lodging-houses. The castle built by Magennis (close to the sea-shore) has been taken down, and on its site Earl Annesley has erected a spacious and elegant hotel, from a design by Mr. Duff, of Belfast, at an expense of £3000; which is fitted up with superior accommodations, including hot and cold baths, and every requisite arrangement. The house is beautifully situated, and commands a most extensive prospect, embracing the Isle and Calf of Man in the front, and in the rear the lofty mountains of Morne. Earl Annesley has also built a marine residence, called Donard Lodge, at the foot of Slieve-Donard; the demesne is laid out with great taste, and within its limits is a chalybeate spa, to which the public has free access. The other seats are, Tollymore, situated near the town; Brook Lodge; and the residence of the Law family, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style. The environs are of pleasing character, and abound with interesting scenery; they afford many agreeable walks and rides, and within two miles of the town are Tollymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden, and the beautiful village and church of Bryansford.

The trade of the port consists chiefly in the export of cattle, grain, and potatoes; and the import of coal, iron, salt, &c.: the gross estimated value of the exports in a recent year was £3681, and of the imports £3156. A pier has been erected on an extensive scale, at an expense of £30,000; it is accessible at high water to vessels of large burthen, and has been very beneficial to the trade of the town. Granite of fine quality abounds in the neighbourhood; a quarry was opened in 1824, by J. Lynn, Esq., and the stone is conveyed from the mountain by a rail-road to the pier, where large quantities of it are shipped. From this quarry was raised the stone for the court-house, new prison, infirmary, and fever hospital, of Downpatrick; the chapel of ease in this town; and the spire of Inch church. Newcastle is the head of a coast-guard district, which extends from Strangford to Warren Point, including the stations of Gun Island, Ardglass, St. John's Point or Killough, Leestone, and Cranfield; comprising a force of one resident inspector, seven officers, and 66 men. A receiving-house for letters in the town is in connexion with Castlewellan; and a constabulary police force has been stationed here. The chapel of ease is a handsome building, with a spire at the east end; it was erected at an expense of £1500 by Earl Annesley, who pays the curate a stipend of £100. In the mountains and streams near Newcastle are found fine specimens of rock-crystal, of the various hues of beryl, emerald, amethyst, and topaz; some of which have brought high prices. Sand-eels are obtained in great numbers on the beach at particular seasons. Within a mile and a half is a place called the Giant's steps, near which is a cavity of great depth, resembling the shaft of a mine, and called Armour's Hole, from the circumstance of a

man of that name having been thrown into it, whose body was found next day at St. John's Point, about ten miles distant. At a small distance from it is a cavern resembling a tunnel, supposed to have been excavated in the rock by the incessant action of the waves.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-juxta-LYONS, a parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Rathcoole; containing 1108 inhabitants, of whom 281 are in the village. A charter dated March 30th, 1613, was granted to this place by James I., whereby it was erected into a corporation consisting of a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty, with power to appoint inferior officers; to hold a court of record for pleas to the amount of five marks; and to be a guild mercatory, and the portreeve to be clerk-of-the-market. In 1608, a grant was made to James Hamilton, Esq., to hold a market here on Thursdays, and fairs on the feasts of St. Swithin and All Saints, and the day after each; and in 1762, the portreeve and burgesses obtained a grant of a market on Mondays, and fairs on May 9th and Oct. 8th. All of these markets and fairs are discontinued. The borough also sent two members to the Irish parliament, but it was disfranchised at the Union. The village has a petty-sessions court, and a dispensary.

The parish comprises 4282 statute acres: agriculture is in a high state of improvement; the principal crops are wheat, oats, and potatoes. There are good quarries, the stone of which is used for building, and repairing the roads. The Grand Canal passes through the parish, as does also the line of the Dublin and Cashel rail-road. Part of the demesne of Lyons, the splendid seat of the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry, is in the parish: the other seats are, Athgoe Park, one part of which is a castle erected at a very early period, and in the grounds of which are the tower or keep of Colmanstown, and an old burial-place; Newcastle House; Newcastle; Peamount; and Colganstown, the property of the corporation of Dublin. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and was made the corps of the archdeaconry of Glendalough by an act of the 8th of Edward IV. (1467); it is in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. A small plot of ground in Myler's Alley, Dublin, measuring 1*r.* 24*p.*, on which some houses stand that are let on lease at £18. 9. per annum, belongs to the archdeaconry: the gross annual value of the dignity, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £418. 9. There are an excellent glebe-house, and a glebe of 16 acres, to which 2*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.* were added on the inclosure of the common. The church was erected about the 15th century, and is chiefly remarkable for its fine eastern window, which is greatly admired, and was removed to it in 1724, when the building underwent a thorough repair; the ivy which covers the walls contributes to its picturesque appearance. It was new-roofed and thoroughly repaired in 1835 and 1837, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church has an annual economy fund of £3. 8. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Saggard; a neat chapel with a belfry was erected in 1813, at a cost of about £1500. In the village are the ruins of three castles.

NEWCASTLE, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of SHANID, but chiefly in that of GLENQUIN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 20 miles (S. W.) from Limerick, on the road to Killarney and Tralee, and 114 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4191 inhabitants, of whom 2266 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Monegay and contains altogether 2917 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Castle-Roe, derived both its origin and name from the erection of a castle here by the Knights Templars in 1184, round which, in process of time, a town was formed, that was fortified, and that ultimately obtained a charter of incorporation. After the suppression of the order, it lapsed to the crown, and, becoming the property of the Geraldines, suffered severely in the numerous vicissitudes of fortune which that powerful family underwent. During the reign of Elizabeth three battles were fought near the town. On the death of the great Earl of Desmond, the castle with the surrounding lands escheated to the queen, who, by patent dated in 1591, granted it to Sir William Courtenay, with instructions to plant English settlers on it. It is probable that this condition was not fulfilled, as Sir William and his son were afterwards dispossessed, and a re-grant of the property was made, in 1638, to Sir George Courtenay, from whom the estates have descended to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, the present proprietor.

The TOWN is situated on a small stream called the Arra, which falls into the Deel about a mile eastward. It comprises four principal streets, and a spacious square, the north side of which is chiefly occupied by an infantry barrack; on the south are the parish church and the castle, and the east and west sides are formed by lines of large and handsome houses. On the south side of the river, which here separates the parish from that of Monegay, are the shambles, a neat and commodious structure. A fever hospital and a dispensary, which stand on an eminence near the town, have accommodations for 15 intern patients. Courts leet and baron are held by the seneschal of the manor, and petty-sessions for the district are held every Friday: the bridewell contains two day-rooms, two airing-yards, and four cells. The town is a chief constabulary police station. The patent under which markets are held names Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; but the last only is in use: fairs are held on April 1st, May 3rd, July 12th, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st, and Dec. 10th, for the sale of cattle, agricultural implements, and linen and woollen cloth. There are several establishments in the town for dying woollens; also a large ale and beer brewery; and a great number of shoe and brogue makers, all in full employment; as is also a bleaching establishment in the immediate vicinity, which occupies eight acres and gives work to a number of men. Several lines of road, recently opened, have tended greatly to improve the entrances into the town, and other proposed improvements are expected still further to advance its increasing prosperity. A canal from the town to the Shannon, a distance of 14 miles, could be cut at a small expense, and would tend much to its commercial advantage, as its distance from any great market is upwards of 20 miles.

The PARISH comprises 5425 statute acres. The soil is extremely fertile, with the exception of about 300 acres of mountain, and even these afford excellent pasture. The land is in a high state of cultivation, pro-

ducing abundant crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, with some barley and clover; much of it is occupied in dairy-farms, and in the pasturing of cattle. The fertile part is based on limestone, and the mountain contains coal in great abundance. Of five strata in which this mineral is found, the two upper only are worked; the lower three, which are said to be much the best, seem to be but little known: the culm which is raised is chiefly used for burning lime; turf, drawn from the mountains on the west, being generally preferred for fuel. Excellent silicious grit, used for the roads, is found on the mountain: ironstone and fire-clay are also abundant, but not used. Coarse linen and woollen cloths, stuffs, and friezes, are manufactured to some extent in the surrounding district. The scenery throughout the parish is rich, varied, extremely picturesque, and embellished with numerous elegant mansions and villas: the principal of these in the vicinity of the town are, Courtenay Castle, the property of the Earl of Devon; Springfield Castle, the residence of Lord Muskerry; Glanduff Castle, of the Stevelly family; Knockaderry House; Cahirmoyle, of William Smith O'Brien, Esq.; Mount Plummer; Chesterfield; Heathfield; Castle-view; Ringwood Lodge; Churchtown; Ashgrove; and Glanastar.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, episcopally united from time immemorial to the rectory and vicarage of Monegay, and in the patronage of the Earl of Devon: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £168. 15., and of the whole union £543. 15. The glebe of this parish comprises 33 acres, in three detached portions; that of Monegay is 53 acres, all excellent land. The church, built in 1777 at the sole expense of William, second Viscount Courtenay, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles; in it are two good monuments of the Locke family: the burial-ground, which is at a short distance from the town, has the remains of the old church within its inclosure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also parts of Monegay and Killeedy: the chapel, a handsome building of hewn stone, was erected in 1828, by subscription, towards which the Earl of Devon, who also gave the ground for its site, contributed £400; it is situated in the parish of Monegay. The Courtenay school, immediately adjoining the town, is of ancient foundation, but the house was rebuilt in 1826; it now affords accommodation for 260 boys and an equal number of girls, with a residence for the master and mistress. The earl contributed two-thirds of the outlay for building, and the institution is maintained wholly at his expense; it is free for all the poor children of the town and neighbourhood. The union workhouse, occupying a site of 5 acres purchased for £250, was completed in 1840 at a cost of £4860, and will contain 550 paupers. The ruins of the castle are very extensive; and two of its towers, one square, the other round, are in a good state of preservation, as are the tower and banqueting-house near the church: many parts of its range of arched vaults are also perfect. In the castle demesne is a chalybeate spring, formerly in considerable repute, and protected by a covered building which still exists. Shells and other marine deposits are frequently found in the limestone rocks, some of them in a very perfect state.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Clonmel, on the road to Cappoquin; containing 2953 inhabitants, of whom 253 are in the village. The parish is situated on the river Suir, and comprises 10,855 statute acres. The state of agriculture is improving, and part of the mountain land, of which there is a good deal on the southern boundary, is under cultivation: in the mountain are about 500 acres of bog. The rivers Tar and Rossmore, both branches of the Suir, pass along the verge of the parish to the east and west. There is a dispensary in the village of Newcastle; petty-sessions are held there every fortnight; and it is a constabulary police station. A fair granted by patent to the parish of Mullogh, on the opposite side of the river, is held here by mutual consent, on Feb. 12th, as affording greater facilities for traffic. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore: the rectory is united to the rectory and vicarage of Tulloghmeelan, and constitutes the corps of the treasurership of Lismore; the vicarage comprises also the parish denominated the Particle of Mullogh: both benefices are in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £166. 5. 6., of which £97. 1. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of 4*a.* 2*r.* The church is in ruins, the west window and a portion of the walls being its only remains. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called sometimes the Four-mile-water, comprising this parish and those of Derrygrath and Kilronan: there are two chapels in the union; that of Newcastle is a large building, erected about 30 years since, and recently enlarged considerably. On the bank of the river Suir are the ruins of a castle which was in the possession of the Birmingham family, and afterwards passed into that of the Prendergasts, and thence, at the period of the Revolution, into the Perry family, in which it is still vested: it forms a very picturesque feature in the landscape.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, partly in the barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, but chiefly in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Dungarvan; containing 1337 inhabitants. It comprises 3961 statute acres, presenting a dreary surface of naked rocks, intermixed with small patches of cultivation, and tracts of heath and furze. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Dunhill: the rectory is impropriate in the Corporation of Waterford, and the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., of which £67. 10. are payable to the impropriators and the remainder to the vicar. Near Knockaderry, on the southern confines of the parish, is a subterraneous passage in a solid rock, supposed to have had some connexion with Druidical rites; and under a cairn of stones here was discovered a kist-vaen, containing human bones, some of which appeared to have been burnt.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy (which is separately described), 3992 inhabitants, of whom 196 are in the village of Newcastle. The parish was included in the ancient territory of *Crioch-Cualan*, or *Hy-Briun-Cualan*,

was the centre of the eastern or maritime portion of the Byrnes' Country, and part of the Ranelagh, a district that, for more than two centuries, has given the title of viscount to the family of Jones. It takes its name from the castle built at a very early period after the English settlement, to protect the colony here from the molestations of the septs of the O'Tooles and the Byrnes, by whom part of the county of Wicklow was then possessed. The place became a principal military station and the chief town of the English on the eastern side of this tract of country, long before the erection of the town of Wicklow into a borough, or of the county into shire ground. In old records it is called *Novum Castrum M'Kynegan*; and in a grant of tolls for repairing the walls of the city of Emly, made in the 31st of Edward I., a similar grant to this town for three years, and for the same purpose, is quoted. In 1308 the castle was repaired by Piers Gaveston, the unfortunate favourite of Edward II., when lord-lieutenant of Ireland. That the English held this castle and manor for a long time after by a very precarious tenure, appears from the fact that one of the clauses of the articles of submission made by Byrne to Thomas of Lancaster, lord-lieutenant in the reign of Henry IV., was a covenant that the king should quietly enjoy the manor of Newcastle; and in an official document in the reign of Elizabeth, several of its townlands are described as being the inheritance of Pheagh and Phelim Mac Teige Hugh Byrne, the latter of whom was then the senior chieftain of the Ranelagh sept of the Byrnes, and in that character was present at the parliament held in Dublin in 1585. The manor was vested in the crown in the reign of Charles I., and after the Restoration was parcelled out among several patentees under the Act of Settlement. Cromwell is said to have besieged the castle in his march upon Wexford. In the reign of Charles II. Newcastle was a large town, consisting of several streets, all of which were burned in one night by an incursion of the Irish from the mountains, under Pheagh O'Toole. A large portion of the castle is still to be seen on an artificial moated mount. Near the north end of the village are the vestiges of a strong building, said to have been the gaol and courthouse, and near it are the remains of two other castles; a large sewer was also lately discovered, in which were found many cannon balls and skeletons.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the mountain side by the river Vartrey, and is intersected by the lower road from Bray to Wexford, and by the mail-road from Dublin to Wexford, contains 11,775½ statute acres. For civil purposes it is divided into two parts; the Upper, including the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy and the hamlet of Monaleen, containing 2766 inhabitants; the Lower, including the village, and the hamlet of Leabeg, 1226 inhabitants. A large portion of the shore on the eastern side of the parish is subject to inundations from the sea, and in the middle of it is an opening into which the tide rushes with great violence, rendering the whole of the neighbouring low land a continuous marsh; the land here is intersected with deep artificial trenches, called sluygs, cut to prevent the floods from injuring the cultivated land. The western limit of the parish is formed by a range of hills extending from Dunran to Drumbawn, between which and the sea is a fine tract of rich soil, highly cultivated, thickly planted, and studded with numerous mansions, villas, demesnes, and parks. The general substratum is clay-slate: the soil in the lower lands is a strong loam of some depth, producing barley and oats of the first quality; that of the upper lands varies from a light and dry to a shingly soil, which, when dressed with lime or marl, yields good crops of oats. Some of the finest veal and earliest lamb brought to the Dublin market is reared here. The long white early potato, called Bangors, is extensively cultivated. The salt-marsh of Cooldross, formed by the opening to the sea already noticed, is much esteemed for its salutary effects in recovering surfeited horses. Adjoining the marsh is a bog, the peat of which, when wrought into a compost, makes excellent fuel: much turf is also brought from the mountains, which is known by the name of slane turf, from the implement used in cutting it.

The village is situated two miles (S. S. E.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. The church village occupies a gradual ascent commanding a fine view of the sea, which bounds an intervening prospect of rural scenery, the effect of which is much increased by the ruins of the old castle and the simple and neat modern edifice of the parish church. Fairs are held on April 1st, July 10th, Sept. 1st, and Dec. 6th. There is a coast-guard station at Five-mile Point, belonging to the district of Glyn. The parish contains several elegant seats, besides those in the immediate vicinity of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Among the finest is Woodstock, the residence of Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher; the mansion is a large square building, in the centre of a finely wooded demesne, commanding an extensive prospect bounded by the sea: it was a favourite residence of Marquess Wellesley, during his first vice-royalty. Of the numerous other seats and villas, that add so much to the charms of this delightful district, are, Mount John; Killadreenan, commanding an extensive sea view, with the entrance of the beautiful glen of Dunran; Seamore Lodge, which enjoys a fine view of the Sugar-loaf mountains and Bray Head; Lower Newcastle, in the grounds of which are the remains of an old fortification, called the Garrison; Upper Leabeg; Leamore, commanding a view of Wicklow Head, with its two lights; Lower Leabeg; Cooldross; and Kilmullen.

The parish comprises two LIVINGS, a lay rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough: the rectory is in the patronage of Gerard Macklin, Esq.; the vicarage, in that of the Archbishop. The tithe rentcharge is £466. 3. 9., of which £216. 7. are payable to the Rev. R. Macklin, £41. 14. 6. to Earl Fitzwilliam, 8*s.* 6*d.* to Lord Robert Tottenham, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house (annexed to the vicarage, with the glebes, comprising 14 acres,) is situated near the church, a plain but neat edifice with a square pinnacled tower. A chapel of ease has been erected at the entrance of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilquade and Kilmurry; the chapel, a small building, is at Kilmurry. The parish school in the village, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected at an expense of £350, supplied partly by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, partly from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund, and partly by subscription. A charitable fund, raised by annual sermons, and averaging about £50, is distributed among the destitute poor of

every description. At Killadreeny are the ruins of a large church, in a cemetery, which is still applied to its original purpose. Several skeletons of the heads and horns of the moose-deer, of a large size, were found in 1835, in a bog on the grounds of the seat at Leamore, eight feet beneath the surface.

NEWCHAPEL, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3¾ miles (N. W.) from Clonmel, on the road to Cashel; containing 1419 inhabitants. This parish, which from the name of one of its townlands is called also Mulloghnoney, comprises 4873 statute acres. The soil is fertile, and the lands are generally in a very high state of cultivation; there is neither waste nor bog. Limestone is found in abundance, and is extensively quarried both for building and agricultural uses; coal is also found in the parish, but not worked. The principal seats are, Barn, pleasantly situated in an ample demesne extending into the adjoining parishes, and embellished with some stately timber; Knockeevan; Orchardstown; Barona; and Springmount. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, constituting the prebend of Newchapel in the cathedral of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £346. 12. 6. per annum: the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £100, was built in 1790; the glebe comprises 17¼ acres of profitable land. The church, a neat edifice, was built in 1821, the Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £800. On the townland of Mulloghnoney are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the O'Dogherty family.

NEW-INN, a village, in the parish of KNOCKGRAFFON, union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Cashel, on the road to Cahir and Clonmel; containing 242 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, and petty-sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held on March 17th, May 16th, Aug. 1st, and Dec. 6th. The parochial church, a neat edifice, is situated in the village; also the principal chapel of the Roman Catholic district comprising the parishes of Knockgraffon and Dogstown.

NEWMARKET, a market-town, in the parish of CLONFERT, union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kanturk, and on the road from Cork, by the Bogra mountains, to Abbeyfeale and Listowel; containing 1899 inhabitants. This place was formerly called *Ahatrasne*, or "the place of the ford," from its situation near an ancient ford now superseded by a neat bridge at the entrance of the town. Its present name is obviously derived from the establishment of a market at this place, which was granted to the family of Aldworth by James I., on the forfeiture of the estate by the Macauliffes, and confirmed in the reign of Charles II. At Scarteen, a village a little to the north of the town, about 1000 of the peasantry assembled in 1822, anticipating the evacuation of the town by the military, but were repulsed by Captain Kippock and Lieutenant Green, who, leaving 10 men to defend the barracks, marched with 30 to attack the assailants, whom they dispersed with the loss of about 20 that were killed in the conflict. The gentry of the surrounding district, upon this occasion, presented to each of those officers a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony to their intrepidity and an acknowledgment of their services.

The TOWN is situated on a small stream which falls into the river Dallua a little below, and on the north side of a gentle eminence; it consists principally of two streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains about 300 houses, several of which are neatly built. The inhabitants are well supplied with water; the air is salubrious, and the neighbourhood abounds with interesting scenery. Adjoining is Newmarket House, the stately mansion of the Aldworth family, lords of the manor, handsomely built of hewn limestone, and situated in a demesne richly embellished with timber of luxuriant growth; an avenue of ash-trees here is said to have been planted in the reign of Elizabeth, and there are some noble specimens of elm, beech, and sycamore. Near the town are also, Oxclose Villa, Mount Keeffe, Liscongill, and The Priory, the last formerly the residence of John Philpot Curran. The market is on Friday, and is chiefly for the sale of potatoes and turf; fairs are held in the alternate months. A sub-post has been established in connexion with Kanturk; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty-sessions are held mostly on every alternate Thursday; and a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.* is held here, every third Friday, for the manor of Newmarket, which extends over 32,000 statute acres in the parish of Clonfert.

The parish church, a structure of hewn limestone, with a lofty tower and spire, is situated in the town; in which likewise is the Roman Catholic chapel, a spacious edifice, erected on a site given by the late Richard Aldworth, Esq., who contributed £75 towards its erection, to which also the Earl of Cork, the late Lord Lisle, and John Duggan, Esq., liberally subscribed: the altar, which is a copy of that of the ancient abbey of Quin, is much admired. Richard Aldworth, Esq., bequeathed £50; Michael Creagh, Esq., £100; W. Philpot, Esq., £40; the late Richard Aldworth, grandson of the former, £100; and St. Leger Aldworth, Esq., £100; for the poor of Newmarket, among whom the interest is annually divided. St. Leger Aldworth, Esq., also bequeathed £1000, contingent on the death of three annuitants, to be appropriated, by the representative of the Aldworth family, to the establishment of some manufacture in the town: part of this sum has been appropriated to the erection of a market-house. There are a fever hospital, containing four wards and 20 beds; and a dispensary. The celebrated John Philpot Curran was a native of this town: during his residence at the Priory, it was the favourite resort of many distinguished literary and political characters, who used to meet there under the auspices of Lord Avonmore, also a native of the place; they held their meetings annually in the grouse-shooting season, and, from their conviviality at the Priory, obtained the appellation of "Monks of the Screw." Major Swan, who assisted in arresting Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in 1798, was a native of the town.

NEWMARKET, a village, partly in the parish of KNOCKTOPHER, and partly in that of AUGHAVILLER, union of CALLAN, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Knocktopher, on the road to Carrick-on-Suir; containing about 110 inhabitants. It comprises 20 houses, and contains one of the two Roman Catholic

chapels belonging to the union of Ballyhale. Here are the remains of an ancient round tower, and of a castle and abbey, the latter containing the cemetery of the Castlemorris family, whose seat, surrounded by a well-planted demesne of about 400 plantation acres, is in the vicinity. The ruins of the castle consist chiefly of the keep, which attests its former magnitude; and at Danganmore are the remains of another castle, which formerly gave the title of baron palatine to the family of Comerford, dependents of the Earl of Ormonde. On the summit of an elevation in the vicinity, called the King's mountain, are four great natural ridges, one of red argillite and the rest of breccia; from this elevation a most extensive view is obtained of the rich and cultivated plain towards Kells and Kilkenny, embracing also part of the county of Waterford.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a post-town, in the parish of Tomfinloe, union of Ennis, barony of Lower Bunratty, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ennis, on the mail-road to Limerick, and 105¼ (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1526 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile and a half from the eastern shore of the river Fergus, and consists of 271 houses, several of which are neatly built. A market was formerly held here on Thursday; but from its proximity to Ennis and Limerick, to which places there are several daily public conveyances, it gradually declined, and is now discontinued; and of the fairs, held on March 31st, Aug. 27th, and Dec. 20th, the last only is now well attended. A "patron" is held on Easter-Monday. Here is a chief station of the constabulary police; petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays, and a court for Col. Wyndham's manor of Bunratty is occasionally held by the seneschal, for the recovery of small debts. A considerable number of females are employed in satin-stitching on muslin by Wm. Lloyd, Esq., of Limerick; and a school for embroidery is patronized by Lady O'Brien. An unsuccessful attempt was some time since made by Sir Edw. O'Brien to establish the linen manufacture. Newmarket gives name to the Roman Catholic district, held by the administrator of the Bishop of Killaloe, and comprising the parishes of Tomfinloe, Kilnasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Clonloghan, Kilconry, Bunratty, and Dromline. The principal chapel, a spacious and substantial building, is in the town; and there are chapels for the rural district at Kilmaleery and Bunratty. Here is a dispensary. Newmarket House, the spacious mansion of C. Studdert, Esq., is in the town; and in its vicinity are several handsome seats, among which are, Dromolaud, the superb castellated edifice of Sir Lucius O'Brien; Carrigoran, the beautifully situated mansion of Sir Wm. Fitzgerald; Glenwood; Ballykilty; and Mogullane.—See Tomfinloe.

NEWMILLS, a village, in the parish of Tullaniskin, union and barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Dungannon, on the road to Cookstown; containing about 105 inhabitants. It derives its name probably from two corn-mills erected in 1758, by the proprietor of the adjoining lands; and comprises 20 houses, most of which are indifferently built. Here is the parochial church, a plain edifice with a square embattled tower; and nearly adjoining it is the principal parochial school, with a residence for the master, endowed with a portion of the glebe land, comprising one acre.—See Tullaniskin.

NEWPORT, or Newport-Mayo, a market and post town, in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, union of Westport, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Westport, and 139¾ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 1091 inhabitants. This town, which is situated at the extremity of Clew bay, was the original port of discharge for the county of Mayo: it is intersected by a fine river, which rises in Lough Beltra and falls into the bay; the river Burrishoole also flows through the parish, and both abound with excellent salmon, for taking which there are weirs about half a mile above the town. The place consists of one principal street and several others, and contains about 200 houses, some of which are well built and of neat appearance. The trade, formerly very extensive, has, from the difficulty of communication with the interior, been in a great measure transferred to Westport, and at present consists principally in the export of grain, of which, on an average, 3000 tons are annually shipped to England. The pier was erected at the expense of Sir R. A. O'Donel and some of the merchants of the town; the quays are extensive and commodious, and accessible to vessels of 200 tons' burthen, which can be moored in safety alongside, can take in or deliver their cargoes at all times of the tide, and within a few hundred yards may lie at anchor in perfect security. The channel is safe, and the harbour very commodious: the entrance into the bay, which is called indifferently Clew, Newport, or Westport bay, is spacious and direct; and within it are numerous islets and rocks, between which, on each side, are several good roadsteads, capable of accommodating large vessels, with anchorage in from two to six fathoms. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on June 8th, Aug. 1st, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 20th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty-sessions are held every Tuesday, and a manorial court on the first Wednesday in every month. The court-house in which the sessions are held is a small neat building. The parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel are situated in the town. In the vicinity is Newport House, the seat of Sir R. A. O'Donel. Three miles distant, on the sea-shore, is Rockfleet Castle, a small square fortress said to have been built by Grana-Uile, better known as Grace O'Malley, and celebrated for her maritime exploits; and about a mile to the south-east of the town is Carrickaneady, one of the castles said to have been built by the Burkes.

NEWPORT, or St. John's Newport, a post-town, in the parish of Kilvolane, union of Nenagh, barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 8 miles (E.) from Limerick, and 86 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the old road to Limerick; containing 1072 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on a considerable stream that falls into the river Shannon at Castle Troy, near Mount Shannon, a little below the village of Anacotty; and contains 165 houses, most of which are neatly built. It is a station for a company of infantry. Fairs are held on April 27th, May 29th, July 21st, and Oct. 23rd, which last was formerly a very large fair for bullocks, but has now wholly ceased as such: a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held every Friday. The environs are pleasant, and in the vicinity

are several seats. The parish church, situated in the town, is a neat edifice, to which a handsome octagonal tower was added in 1823, and towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits contributed £410: it contains a monument erected in 1826 by Lady Waller, to her late husband, Sir Robt. Waller, Bart. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. Close to the town is one of the Incorporated Society's buildings. The charter school which was formerly held within it, was broken up in 1818, on the withdrawal from the society of the annual parliamentary grant; the premises, which are of large dimensions, were let to government as a barrack for two companies of foot, and new schools were opened in a detached building on the premises. On the withdrawal of the military in 1836, the barrack was surrendered by government to the society, and remained for some years unoccupied. The Rev. Mr. Hiffernan, the present rector, in 1840 rented the house, and 20 acres of ground in the centre of which it stands, from the society at £50 a year, which sum is appropriated as the salaries of the master and mistress of their free schools; and the rector, aided by the society, has thoroughly repaired the buildings, built a detached schoolroom in the court-yard, and established a flourishing scientific and classical boarding-school, now admitting forty boys, and under the management of an experienced master. There is a dispensary, which treats, on an average, as many as 3500 cases annually. The horns of a moose deer were found in 1826. Newport gives the inferior title of baron in the peerage of Ireland to the Earl of Roden.

NEW-QUAY, county of CLARE.—See ABBEY.

NEWRATH-BRIDGE, county of WICKLOW.—See RATHNEW.

NEW-ROSS, WEXFORD.—See ROSS, NEW.

Seal.

NEWRY, a sea-port, borough, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, and partly in that of UPPER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly constituting the lordship of Newry, in the county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 30 miles (S. W.) from Belfast, and 50 (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Armagh, and on the great northern road to Belfast; containing 25,168 inhabitants, of whom 11,972 are in the town. It was a place of some importance at a very remote period. The Annals of the Four Masters notice a monastery in it, in which was a yew-tree planted by St. Patrick. The next intimation of its existence is the record of the foundation of a Cistercian abbey, in 1157, by Maurice Mac Loughlin, King of Ireland; the charter of which is extant, and has been published by Dr. O'Conor in his work on the Irish writers. In this charter the place is named *Jubhar-cin-tracta*, "the pass at the head of the strand," or *Jubhar-cinntracta*, "the flourishing head of a yew-tree," the former appellation being traced from the position of the town, the latter from the circumstance respecting St. Patrick: by the Latin writers of that day it was called *Monasterium Nevoracense*, and in after times *Monasterium de Viridi Ligno*; it was also named *Na-Yur*, and at a still later period, *The Newrys*. The charter of Mac Loughlin was renewed and enlarged by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, in 1237, and the head of the house was made a mitred abbot, with episcopal jurisdiction within the precincts of the lordship. When Sir John de Courcy took possession of this district, he secured the pass (justly considered as very important, being the only road through the mountains between Ulster and Leinster,) by a castle, which was destroyed by Bruce, on the retreat of the Scotch after their defeat at Dundalk in 1318. After several changes of masters, during which the place was frequently in the possession of the O'Nials, chieftains of Ulster, a second castle was built in 1480, which was demolished by Shane O'Nial, who then held a strong castle at Feedom, now Fathom. Marshal Bagnal restored the castle, rebuilt the town, and peopled it with Protestant settlers; for which James I., in 1613, had granted the entire lordship, together with the manors of Mourne, Greencastle, and Carlingford, in fee to him and his heirs for ever. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1641, Sir Con Magennis took the town and castle, destroyed the church, and slew many of the inhabitants. It was shortly after recovered by Lord Conway, who however did not hold it long, as O'Nial surprised it by night, and regained possession. In 1642, Munroe invested the town, and took it by storm. After the Restoration, Newry recovered from the sufferings inflicted on it, and continued to flourish till 1689, when it was burned by the Duke of Berwick in his retreat from Duke Schomberg: the castle and six houses only remained.

The TOWN is advantageously situated on the Newry water. The western part, called Ballybot and sometimes Southwark, in Armagh county, is connected with the eastern, in the county of Down, by four stone bridges, and four swivel-bridges across the Newry canal, which runs close to and parallel with the river. The general appearance of the place, as seen from without, is cheerful and prepossessing; and the old town, on the eastern side, situated on the slope of a hill, with its church spire rising above the houses, leads to an expectation of a correspondence of character in the interior; but the reverse is the case. Like those of other old towns, the streets are narrow, precipitous, and inconvenient. But the modern part of the town, generally called "the Low Ground," is very elegant; the houses lofty, and built of granite; the streets wide, well formed, and paved, with flagged footways. Marcus-square, with several lines of new buildings, presents good specimens of domestic architecture. A great number of excellent springs issuing from the rocks eastward of the town, and more than 200 wells, have been formed in various parts; but no artificial means have yet been adopted to provide a supply of water on a scale commensurate with the domestic and manufacturing demands of the population: this want, however, will very soon be supplied. The streets and public buildings are lighted with gas, supplied by works established by a company in 1822. Much has been done within the last few years to improve the general appearance of the town and neighbourhood: a new line of road has been opened, and an excellent approach formed from Warren Point, where the river expands into Carlingford bay; the north road has been widened and improved, and several very handsome

terraces and detached villas have been built. At the north end of the town is a fine monument to the memory of the late Trevor Corry, Esq. Among the bridges, already noticed, is one of a single arch of elegant proportions, called Needham bridge; and an iron swivel-bridge is about to be thrown across the canal, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Monaghan road to the very centre of the town. A new bridge is also about to be built leading from Mill-street to Ballybot. The assembly, news, and coffee rooms were built by subscription in 1794; the assembly-rooms are spacious and elegant; the news-room is well furnished with newspapers and periodical publications, and is open on the most liberal terms to strangers: the offices of the Commissioners of Police are in this building. Two newspapers are published here, one three times and the other twice in the week: a branch of the Bank of Ireland has been for some time established, and in 1846 branches of the Provincial Bank and the Belfast Banking Company were opened. A barrack affords accommodation for 44 officers and 670 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, and 10 horses, with an hospital for 30 or 40 patients.

Newry is much more a commercial than a manufacturing town, but has nevertheless some thriving factories and other works. There are two iron-foundries, each on an extensive scale, for light castings: the manufacture of flint-glass is carried on largely; there are also manufactories of cordage, and of spades, shovels, and other kinds of ironmongery. One of the most complete and extensive bleach-greens in the country is at Carnmeen; and at Bessbrook is a mill for spinning, erected in 1846, at a cost of £35,000. The Newry flour-mills, worked by water, consume 900 tons of wheat annually; and there are several others in the immediate vicinity, the produce of which is mostly shipped to Liverpool. An oatmeal-mill grinds 17,000 barrels of grain annually, which are wholly purchased for Liverpool and Manchester; and in the neighbourhood are others equally extensive. Ship-building is carried on with spirit.

The TRADE of Newry, now of much importance, has gradually risen to its present height from the protection afforded to the merchants by William III. Prior to that time the river was not navigated above Warren Point; Newry being then considered as a creek to Carlingford, which was the port for all this part of the coast. But during the reigns of that monarch and his successors, several grants were made for clearing and embanking the river, and improving the harbour; and at length, in consequence of the many obstructions arising from the nature of the river, and the advantageous situation of the town as a central mart for the introduction of foreign commodities into the interior of Ulster, it was determined to form a line of inland navigation from Newry to Lough Neagh. The communication is carried on from the Newry water by an artificial cut, by Acton, Scarva, Tanderagee, and Gilford, to Portadown, where it is connected with the Bann, whence it proceeds in the bed of that river to the lake. It was commenced in 1730, and connected with Lough Neagh in 1741; and in consequence of the inconveniences arising from the accumulation of mud and sand towards the mouth of the river, near Newry, it was deemed advisable to prolong the navigation to Fathom: this portion of the work, which is two miles in extent, was completed in 1761. The entire length of the navigation, including that of Lough Neagh, is 36 miles, and the total expense was £896,000. In 1726, the custom-house had been removed from Carlingford to Newry: the amount of the first year's customs paid here was only £1069. 12., and there were then but four trading barks belonging to the port; the gross amount of customs' duties for 1836 was £58,806, and for 1844 £44,648. About 1758, a considerable trade was carried on with the West India Islands; and although at that time the vessels trading with foreign countries were prohibited from sailing direct to the Irish ports, being compelled to land their cargoes in some place in Great Britain, the Newry merchants succeeded in establishing a very lucrative traffic with the most celebrated commercial marts in other countries. This branch, however, was subsequently nearly lost by the competition of the superior capital of Great Britain, until it revived after the restrictions were taken off the commerce of Ireland, in 1783.

The port is very favourably situated for trade near the inner extremity of Carlingford bay, an arm of the sea extending nine miles south-east, and measuring two miles in breadth at its mouth between Cooley Point, in the county of Louth, and Cranfield Point, in that of Down. Vessels of the greatest draught can come up to Warren Point, within five miles of the town; where they can ride in from 6 to 8 fathoms of water, in all states of the tide, in perfect security. Proceedings were lately completed, in pursuance of a plan recommended by Sir John Rennie, for deepening and securing the channel from Narrow Water, and scouring it by a steam-dredge and other means calculated to facilitate the admission of vessels of a larger class than those which previously came up to the quays: the total expense of these improvements has been estimated at £90,000. Other works of great importance are in progress: the Newry Navigation Company are forming an extension canal from Fathom, two miles seaward, to Narrow Water, and they propose widening the lock and deepening the old canal, so as to admit steamers of 700 tons and sailing-vessels of large burthen up to the town. The despatch of business is facilitated by a line of quays on the eastern bank of the canal, bordered by stores and warehouses, at which vessels can unload: farther north are basins or floating-docks, where boats navigating the canal can take in and discharge their cargoes. The custom-house, a neat and commodious building, is on the quay, in a position well adapted for business; and has extensive yards and stores for bonding goods adjoining it.

The most important branch of the commerce is the cross-channel trade, which has increased vastly since the introduction of steam navigation. The principal exports in this department are linen-cloth, grain, live stock, butter, and eggs. In a recent year there were exported to Liverpool, of linen-cloth, 4965 boxes; butter, 92,000 firkins; wheat, 4166 tons; barley, 6698 tons; oats, 38,000 tons; flour, 9163 tons; oatmeal, 18,654 tons; flax, 868 tons; eggs, 4688 crates; oysters, 482 hogsheads; horned cattle, 7115; pigs, 65,498; and horses, 498; besides which, large consignments of most of these articles were made to the Clyde. The principal imports in the same trade are tea, sugar, iron, salt, British hardware and soft goods, and general merchandise. Two steamers are employed in the Liverpool

trade: the average time of the passage by steam to Liverpool is 16 hours; to Glasgow, 14; and to Dublin, 12. The chief foreign trade is with the United States and British North America: the exports are linen-cloth, blue, starch, and whisky; the imports, timber, staves, tobacco, ashes, flax, and clover-seed. The Baltic trade consists of the importation of timber, tallow, ashes, flax, flax-seed, and hemp; hides and tallow are imported from Odessa; mats, tar, pitch, flax, and flax-seed from Archangel; and wine, fruit, oil, lime-juice, brimstone and barilla from the Mediterranean. In the year 1846, 12,399 barrels of flax-seed were imported from Riga alone. The number of vessels belonging to the port is inadequate to the extent of its commerce, a great portion of which is carried on in vessels of other countries: the Baltic trade is carried on exclusively in foreign bottoms; the United States' trade in American vessels, the trade to British America and Russia in British ships, and the coal trade chiefly in Whitehaven vessels. The market-day, under the patent, is Thursday; but a market is held on Tuesday for grain, and on Saturday for meat. The principal market-house is near the site of Bagnal's Castle; there are separate markets for butchers'-meat, meal, potatoes, grain, and hides, and two for linen-yarn. Fairs are held on April 3rd and Oct. 29th. An act has been passed for making a railway from Newry to Enniskillen; there will be another to Warrenpoint and Rostrevor, and the line from Dublin to Belfast passes within three-quarters of a mile of the town.

The flourishing state of Newry may be attributed originally to the favour shewn by Edward VI. to Marshal Bagnal. The abbey and surrounding territory were granted to Bagnal, with very extensive privileges, in consequence of his services in Ulster, and were continued to him by James I., vesting the ecclesiastical and municipal authority in the proprietor, who, by virtue of these grants, appointed the vicar-general, seneschal, and other inferior officers. A charter of the 10th of James I. (1612) made the town a free BOROUGH, by the name of "the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Newry;" granting the provost and 12 free burgesses the power of sending two members to parliament; and making the provost judge of a court of record, to be held weekly on Mondays, with jurisdiction to the amount of five marks. A charter granted by James II., in 1688, is not considered to be of any validity. A grant of James I., in 1613, to Arthur Bagnal, empowered a court to be held before the seneschal of the manor, for pleas to the amount of 100 marks: the jurisdiction of this court extends over the borough, and a number of other townlands in Down and Armagh, comprehending 9664 acres in the former, and 11,434 acres in the latter, of these counties. The court is held every third Wednesday: the seneschal limits his jurisdiction by civil bill to £10; he also holds a court leet, once or twice in the year, at which constables are appointed. All the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV., c. 82, for Watching, Lighting, Cleansing, Paving, and Improving Towns, were introduced here shortly after the enactment of that statute; the number of commissioners was fixed at 21. The police of the borough is principally managed by the constabulary forces of the counties of Down and Armagh; the leading streets are kept in repair by county presentments. These arrangements have tended much to the neatness, cleanliness, and good order of the town: the expenditure is defrayed by a local tax, amounting to about £1150 annually. The elective franchise conferred by James I. was altered at the Union, when the representation of the borough was limited to a single member, which continues to be the arrangement. It was a scot and lot borough, but the right of election is now vested in the £10 householders; the seneschal of the manor is the returning officer. The borough includes within its limits a large rural district, comprehending 2500 statute acres. The general quarter-sessions for the county of Down are held here alternately with Downpatrick; and those for the Markethill division of the county of Armagh, in Ballybot: petty-sessions are held every Friday. The court-house, a fine building of recent erection, is at the north end of the town. There is a bridewell for the temporary confinement of prisoners until they can be sent to the county prison at Downpatrick.

The PARISH comprises 22,491 statute acres, of which 968½ are in Oneilland West, and 4501¾ in Lower Orior; the remainder constitutes the lordship, in which is included a small isolated portion, locally in the barony of Upper Iveagh. About 489 acres are covered with water, and about 260 are bog; the remainder is mostly arable, under an excellent system of agriculture, with some rocky mountain. Though the site of the town is low, as compared with the surrounding country, the climate is pure and salubrious, and the prospects in most parts beautiful and picturesque. The river on which it is built, anciently called the Clanrye, but afterwards the Newry Water, flows, after quitting the town, in a south-eastern direction through a highly cultivated tract of rising grounds, well planted, and studded with numerous villas and seats, into Carlingford bay, which is bounded on each side by the mountains of Rostrevor and Fathom: the mountain of Altnaveagh, in the lordship, affords excellent pasturage, and much of it is cultivated; but the greater part of the Fathom range is sterile. The geological features of the district are very striking: it forms the western boundary of the granitic range in this part of Ireland; and granite, sienite, and porphyry are found in all their varieties. The old town is almost exclusively built of porphyry; the new, of granite. Whyn-dykes, in which beautiful specimens of zeolite are frequently imbedded, penetrate the granite in several directions; in some places, layers of quartz are interposed between the strata. Oxyde of manganese is of frequent occurrence; clay-slate, with mica extensively disseminated through it, appears on the Armagh side; and schist to the north of the town. In the townland of Creeve many springs burst out of the granite and quartz rocks, in the streams of which is found a metallic residuum in large quantities, resembling copper, which mixes with the sand and is very heavy: near the toll-gate on the Belfast road is a vein of the newly discovered mineral, trephine; and a still greater body of it was discovered, in 1835, near Mount Kearney. To the north of the town, on the Belfast road, is a copious chalybeate spring, highly beneficial in scorbutic cases. The principal seats in the vicinity of the town are embellished with rich and flourishing plantations.

The peculiarities of the ECCLESIASTICAL arrangements of the lordship proceed from its connexion with the

monastery already noticed, which, after having risen to a great height of prosperity by the fostering care of many successive kings, underwent the fate of all the other monastic institutions during the reign of Henry VIII. After the Dissolution it was converted into a collegiate church for secular priests, which having soon fallen to decay, the abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, in as free, full, and ample a manner as it had been enjoyed by any abbot. Hence, the episcopal jurisdiction previously exercised by its clerical head devolved at once upon its new proprietor, whose representative, the Earl of Kilmorey, exercises it to its fullest extent, as lay abbot; appointing spiritual officers, holding ecclesiastical courts, granting probates of wills and licences of marriage, and performing every other episcopal act with as plenary power as any bishop. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Earl of Kilmorey, as lay abbot, who possesses the whole tithes. St. Patrick's church, built by Sir Nicholas Bagnal in 1578, burnt in the civil wars, and restored after the Revolution, was originally the parochial church; but, in 1811, being much dilapidated and too small for the increasing congregation, an act was obtained under the provisions of which a new church was built on an enlarged scale and on a new site, called the parish church of St. Mary's, Newry. This church, in the Gothic style, with a tower and spire 190 feet high, was finished in 1819, at a cost of £12,566 British currency, exclusively of £2469 expended in the purchase of the site, and in obtaining two acts of parliament. The funds for liquidating these charges arose from a bequest of £3138 from the late W. Needham, Esq., lord of the manor; a bequest of £1346 from Sir Trevor Corry; a donation of £923 from the Earl of Kilmorey; a donation of £461 from General Needham; £2520 raised by the sale of the pews; and the remainder by parochial assessment. It is endowed with £300 per annum, payable by the lay abbot in lieu of tithe. In 1829, the old church of St. Patrick was repaired and fitted up as a chapel of ease: the living is a chaplaincy or donative, in the gift of the Earl of Kilmorey, who endowed it with £100 per annum, subject to the peculiar jurisdiction of the vicar-general of Newry.

In the Roman Catholic arrangements the parish is the head of the diocese of Dromore, being the bishop's parish or mensal, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; containing three chapels, two in the town and one at Shinn, four miles distant, which are attended by the same number of curates. The older Roman Catholic chapel, a well-built but plain structure, with three galleries, and a spacious cemetery attached to it, was erected in 1789. Being found too small for the accommodation of the numbers that attended it, a new chapel was erected in the Low Ground, in the pointed style, 120 feet long, 74 broad, and 46 feet high to the ceiling; the façade consists of a centre and two wings, with a deeply receding doorway, and is highly ornamented. The interior consists of a nave and two aisles detached by rows of moulded granite pillars, supporting lofty pointed arches, over which are the clerestory windows by which the centre is lighted; the great altar is surmounted by a large window of three lights. This chapel is considered to be the diocesan chapel of the Bishop of Dromore, who resides at Violet Hill, to the north of Newry, where there was formerly a house of lay friars, which has been transferred to the town; in which also is a seminary for preparing the youth of the Roman Catholic church for Maynooth college. A convent of the order of St. Clare was removed hither from Dublin, in 1830: the house, with its appendages, was presented to the community by the Rev. J. Gilmer, of Rostrevor; since which time the nuns have built a large and handsome chapel in the Gothic style, and also a school-house for the education of female children. There are in the town a congregation of Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, who have a large and elegant meeting-house; one in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod; and one till lately connected with the Seceding Synod; also places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Independent Wesleyan Methodists, and Kellyites.

The Mendicity Association, established in 1820, is now merged in the workhouse. The late William Needham, Esq., in 1806, bequeathed £50 per annum for 50 years to the poor of the parish: this, as well as a bequest of £30 per annum, by the late W. Ogle, Esq., to the poor, and another of the same amount from the late Mr. Wright, is given in equal shares to the vicar, the parish priest, and the Presbyterian minister, for the paupers of their respective congregations. The interest of £2000, bequeathed by Sir Trevor Corry, is distributed among poor housekeepers. A savings' bank was founded in 1821, and a very elegant and commodious building was erected for it a short time since, at a cost of £2500: the deposits, at the close of the year 1845, amounted to £99,000. There are six almshouses, erected at the expense of the Rev. J. Pullen, vicar-general, without any endowment attached to them; the inmates are appointed by the vicar of Newry. The union workhouse, on a site of seven acres purchased for £972, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7100, and is constructed for 1000 inmates. Among the more remarkable relics of antiquity may be noticed a large and perfect rath, about 1½ mile from the town, on the Rathfriland road, called Crown Rath. It is an earthwork, 112 feet high, nearly circular at the base, which measures 585 feet in circumference, with a flat top of oblong form; and is surrounded by a fosse 20 feet broad and 10 deep. On the south side of the fosse is a square platform, surrounded with an intrenchment, the glacis of which declines towards the old ford of the river. Many other remains of forts, and many cromlechs, are to be found in various parts. Newry is said to have been the birthplace of Jarlath MacTrien, prior of Armagh in 465; also of Dr. Parry, who was raised to the bishopric of Killaloe in 1647. It gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Kilmorey.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of SHANDRUM, union of KANTURK, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Charleville, on the road to Newcastle; containing 38 houses, and 237 inhabitants. Part of Newtown is on the property of Lord Plunket, who takes his title of Baron Plunket, of Newtown, from this place. A car to and from Rathkeale passes daily through the village, which is a station of the constabulary police, and has a fair on the 13th of May.—See SHANDRUM.

NEWTOWN, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE.—See KILLELAN.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of LUSMAGH, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Banagher, and on the road from Parsonstown to Cloghan Castle; containing 35 houses, and 197 inhabitants. In this village is a station of the constabulary police.

NEWTOWN, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Kells, and on the road from Bailieborough, by Navan, to Dublin; containing 174 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by a small river, which runs into the Blackwater at Bloomsbury; and comprises 1103 statute acres of tolerably good land, chiefly in tillage. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1802, to the rectories of Kilbeg, Emlagh, and Robertstown, together constituting the union of Newtown, every third presentation to which is in the Bishop, and the other two in the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £49. 10.; and the gross value of the benefice, inclusively of the glebe, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £462. 10. The glebehouse was built in 1811, at an expense of £1384, of which £100 were a gift and £600 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church of the union, an ancient edifice, is in Newtown. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Moynalty.

NEWTOWN, or NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of FARTULLAGH, but chiefly in that of MOYCASHEL, union of MULLINGAR, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing, with part of the post-town of Tyrrell's-Pass, 3010 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Brosna and comprises 10,248¼ statute acres: on the north and east is a great extent of bog, and there is a tract of marsh near the river. The land, which is of a light quality, is partly in tillage, and partly laid out in large grazing-farms: limestone-gravel is found here. The seats are Newforest and Cornahir; Newtownloe, formerly the residence of the Low family, is now in ruins. On the western side of the parish are the villages of Ballingore and Newtownloe, and on the eastern side that of Killevally. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £178. The glebehouse was built in 1818, at an expense of £1147, of which £323 were a gift, and £415 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 41½ statute acres, valued at £26 per annum. The church, a neat structure in the Gothic style, was completed in 1834, at a cost of £1370, of which £1000 were a gift from the late Board, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent, the Rev. Charles Vignolles, D.D. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castletown, and contains the chapel of Raheenmore. At Tyrrell's-Pass is a meeting-house for Methodists. In the Split hills is a spring remarkable for its great depth and the purity of its water, which forms a small stream; near the old family mansion of the Lows are the remains of an ancient fortress with a circular tower. — See BALLINGORE, KILLEVALLY, and TYRRELL'S-PASS.

NEWTOWN-ANDERSON, a village, in the parish of CALRY, barony of CARBURY, poor-law union of SLIGO, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 32 houses, and 135 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (E.) from Belfast, and 88 (N. E.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Donaghadee to Belfast; containing, in 1841, 13,886 inhabitants, of whom 7621 were in the town. This place has been celebrated from a very early period for the number of religious foundations in its immediate neighbourhood. In 1244, Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded a monastery here, in honour of St. Columb, for Dominican friars, which on its dissolution was granted to Lord Clandeboy, by whom it was assigned to Viscount Montgomery of the Ardes; no vestiges, however, of the building can be traced. On the north side of the town was the cell of Kiltonga, which has been supposed to have originally given name to the parish; and within five miles were the abbeys of Bangor, Hollywood, Moville, Grey Abbey, Cumber, and the Black Priory. James I., after the forfeiture of the surrounding territory by Con O'Nial's rebellion, granted several of the sites and possessions of the neighbouring monasteries to Sir James Hamilton and Sir Hugh Montgomery, from whom they passed to the Mount-Alexander family, and from them, by exchange, into the family of the Marquess of Londonderry. The inhabitants received a charter from James I., in 1613, incorporating them under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Newtowne."

The TOWN is beautifully situated a litttle beyond the northern extremity of Lough Strangford, which, previously to the reclamation of about 100 acres now under tillage, formed its boundary on that side; and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. It consists of one spacious square, with several wide streets and others of inferior character, and contains 1593 houses, many of which are handsomely built. Great improvements have been made under the auspices of the Marquess of Londonderry; a new line of road has been constructed to Belfast, avoiding the hills of Scrabo; and new roads also to Cumber and to Grey Abbey, crossing the grounds reclaimed from the lough: two neat bridges have been built over the river, and various other improvements are contemplated. The first attempt to establish a public brewery, and also a public distillery, was made in this town in 1769; but both failed, and, in 1819, John Johnston, Esq., purchased the premises, and rebuilt the brewery on an extensive scale: more than 7000 barrels of beer are brewed annually, and adjoining are large malting premises for the supply of the brewery and for sale, in which the malt is made from barley grown in the neighbourhood. The weaving of damask is carried on to a small extent; about 600 looms are employed in weaving muslin, and 20 in weaving coarse linen for domestic use. More than 1000 females are constantly employed in embroidering muslin for the Glasgow merchants, who send the fabrics hither for that purpose. A branch of the Belfast Bank has been established. The market is on Saturday, and is

amply supplied with provisions of all kinds; fairs are held on the second Saturday in every month, also on Jan. 23rd, May 14th, and Sept. 23rd, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and pedlery.

By the charter of James I. the CORPORATION consisted, until its dissolution in 1840, of a provost, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace. The provost, who was also judge of the borough court of record, and clerk-of-the-market, was to be chosen annually from the free burgesses on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on that of St. Michael; the free burgesses, as vacancies occurred, were to be chosen from the freemen by the provost and a majority of their own body, by whom also the freemen were admitted by favour only; and the serjeants-at-mace were appointed by the corporation. The public business was transacted by a "Quarter court," consisting of 23 inhabitants, who were summoned and sworn by the provost as grand jurors; they acted as a court leet in the election of various officers under the corporation, and exercised the power of presentment to be levied on the borough for various purposes. This court, which from its name would appear to have been once held quarterly, was for some time prior to 1840 held annually, before the provost, between Michaelmas and Christmas. The corporation, under their charter, continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough court of record, which had jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, has long been discontinued. The provost was for some time prior to 1840 either re-elected annually, or, being once elected, continued to hold his office for life; the burgesses were no longer chosen from the resident freemen, nor had the corporation, since 1821, exercised any municipal functions, except the holding of the Quarter court by the provost. In 1842 the inhabitants adopted the provisions of the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, for Lighting and Watching. A manor court is held before a seneschal appointed by the Marquis of Londonderry, every third Saturday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10; and a court leet annually, at which various officers are appointed for the manor, and also a constable for the borough, whose sole duty it is to assist in preserving the peace. The general-sessions for the county are held here, in June and December, before the assistant barrister for the division of Downpatrick; petty-sessions are held on the first and third Saturdays in every month, and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The church, built by Sir Hugh Montgomery, has been converted into a court-house, recently fitted up by the Marquis of Londonderry, and in which the sessions are held. The town-hall, for the transaction of the town business, is a handsome structure in the Grecian-Doric style, erected in 1770 by the first Marquis of Londonderry: it is surmounted by a cupola containing a clock, beneath which is the entrance into an area leading through the centre, on one side of which is the flesh-market, and on the other a weigh-house and other requisite offices and stores; above is an elegant suite of assembly-rooms, with other apartments, in which the members of the Down hunt hold meetings. A stone cross of octagonal form, decorated with canopied niches, was built by the late corporation in the centre of the town, to replace the ancient cross destroyed by the insurgents in 1641.

The PARISH comprises 14,803 statute acres: the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture highly improved; there is no waste land, but about 700 acres of valuable bog, from which the neighbourhood is supplied with fuel. In the mountain of Scrabo are two quarries of excellent freestone, equal in appearance and superior in durability to that of Portland, besides five others of inferior quality; large quantities are raised for the supply of the adjacent districts, and several cargoes have been shipped to America. Some extensive lead-mines are held under lease from the Marquess of Londonderry by a company in the Isle of Man: the ore is rich, but the mines are very indifferently worked; the water being imperfectly carried off by a level, the lessees have sunk a new shaft, and erected a steam-engine to raise the ore and to drain the mine. The ore is shipped at Bangor and sent to Flint, where it is smelted. Under Scrabo are three thin veins of coal, which show themselves in the lough; but they are at a great depth beneath the surface, and no attempt to work them has yet been made. Regent House, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, recently erected by its proprietor, is built of polished Scrabo stone, and situated in tastefully disposed grounds, commanding a fine view of Lough Strangford and the adjacent country.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Londonderry, in whom the rectorial tithe rent-charge is impropriate, with the exception of that part for the townland of Ballyskeagh, which is appropriate to the see of Down. The stipend of the curate is £64. 12., of which £40. 12. are payable by the impropriator, and £24 from Primate Boulter's fund; he has also the glebe, which comprises 28½ statute acres, valued at £40 per annum; and the glebe-house, a good residence, situated in the town, and built at an expense of £700, of which £415 were a gift and £46 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, a handsome cruciform edifice, was built in 1817, at an expense of £5446, of which £831 were a gift and £3692 a loan from the same Board; the remainder, £923, was a donation from the late Marquess of Londonderry. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Dundonald, Bangor, and Donaghadee; the chapel is a small plain building. There is a place of worship for a Presbyterian congregation in connexion with the Presbytery of Antrim, and three for those in connexion with the General Assembly, one of which, recently erected in Regent-street, has a handsome hewn-stone front of the Doric order; there is also a place of worship for Covenanters, and two for Methodists. Of the public schools, one on Erasmus Smith's foundation, a spacious house with residences for a master and mistress, was built at an expense of £1000, defrayed jointly by the Marquess of Londonderry and the trustees of that charity; and for another, a house was lately erected by Francis Turnley, Esq., under the will of his late father, with a house each for a master and mistress. The union workhouse, on a site of 8½ acres purchased for £830, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £7100, and is constructed to contain 600 inmates. In the bog at Loughriescouse was found, in 1824, at 23 feet below the surface, the body of a Highlander in a good state of preservation; parts of his dress were perfect, but the body crumbled into dust on ex-

posure to the air. The head and horns of a moose-deer were, in 1832, dug up on the townland of Ballymagreechan, and are deposited in the museum at Glasgow. The cemetery of the abbey of Moville is used for a parochial burial-ground; and near the old church, now the court-house, are the ruins of a private chapel, built by Sir Robert Colville. In that church were interred the remains of the earls and others of the family of Mount-Alexander; of several of the Colville family; of the first Marquess of Londonderry; and of his father.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, or ST. MARY'S, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 22 miles (N. W.) from Wexford, and 50 (S.) from Dublin; containing 3723 inhabitants, of whom 1437 are in the town. This town owes its origin and name to its founder, James Barry, Esq., who was sheriff of Dublin in 1577, and progenitor of the barons of Santry; it came into the possession of John Maxwell, Esq., afterwards created Lord Farnham, by marriage in 1719 with the daughter and heiress of James Barry, Esq., and is now the property of the present lord. In the disturbances of 1798 this place was attacked, on the 1st of June, by the insurgents, who obtained possession of it for a short time, but were soon driven out by the troops of the line and yeomanry.

The TOWN, formerly called Bunclody, from its situation at the confluence of the rivers Clody and Slaney, is on the confines of the counties of Carlow and Wexford, which are here bounded by those rivers. It was originally built in the form of an irregular square, but has since been extended in various directions, and in 1841 contained 257 houses, most of which are well built; the whole has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The western suburb extends into the parish of Barragh, in the county of Carlow, with which it is connected by a bridge over the river Clody; and the town, generally, occupies a sequestered and beautifully romantic site on the banks of the Slaney, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, and at the base of a chain of mountains stretching along the borders of Carlow and Wexford. The environs are embellished with several elegant seats embosomed in thriving plantations, which acquire, from their proximity to the water, a freshness of verdure finely contrasting with the dark foliage of the surrounding woods. Adjoining the town, though in the parish of Kilrush, are barracks for the military, of whom a detachment is generally stationed here. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Wexford. The market, chiefly for provisions, is on Saturday, and is one of the best-attended in the south of Ireland, there being no other within ten miles of it; fairs chiefly for cattle are held on Jan. 4th, April 29th, and the 17th and 18th of June, and for coarse linen and flannel on Aug. 20th, Sept. 14th, and the 4th and 30th of November. A constabulary police force and a detachment of the revenue police are stationed here; and petty-sessions, which, previously to 1831, were weekly, are now held on alternate Saturdays.

The PARISH comprises about 8284 statute acres of land, chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and green crops for winter feeding have been partially introduced; the only waste land is mountain on which is a bog that supplies the inhabitants with fuel. On the banks of the Slaney is found pebble-limestone, which is burnt for manure by the proprietors of the adjacent lands; and a marl-pit has been discovered on the estate of Rylands, which is the only one in the neighbourhood. Limestone and culm for the whole of this district are brought, at a very great expense, from the county of Carlow, between which and Enniscorthy a communication might easily be made by a railroad along the bank of the river Slaney, which from Enniscorthy to this place preserves a continued level, eminently adapted to the purpose. The expense would be very inconsiderable, when compared with the advantages resulting from it to so wide a district, and might be defrayed by the freight of limestone and culm alone, independently of the remuneration that might arise from the facility of conveyance it would afford for the produce of the extensive quarries in the neighbourhood. Slate of excellent quality, building-stone, and granite abound in the immediate vicinity. The principal slate-quarries are at Drumcree and Glaslacken, the former the property of Lord Farnham, now under lease to Captain Browne, and the latter the property of A. Colclough, Esq.: these quarries formerly were very extensively worked, and the slate in great estimation; but since the introduction of Welsh slate, the demand has considerably diminished. The granite is found in loose masses on the declivities of both banks of the river Clody, and some of the best quality is found in the deer-park of Carrigduff, adjoining the Woodfield demesne; the quarries of building-stone are very extensively worked. Coal is supposed to exist in the townland of Ryland, the property of Lord Farnham; but it has not yet been sought for. In the town is a mansion, the residence of the late Lord Farnham before he succeeded to the title; the gardens are laid out with great taste, and stocked with many varieties of choice plants. In the vicinity, but principally in the parish of Kilrush, is Woodfield, the seat of Lord Farnham, a handsome mansion beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne extending into the parishes of Barragh and Clonegal; the grounds are tastefully disposed, and embellished with verdant lawns sloping to the margin of the river. The other seats are Weston Cottage and Rylandville. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the stone and slate quarries; and near the town is an extensive flour-mill.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, separated from the parish of Templeshanbo by act of council, in 1776, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, is a handsome residence, built in 1808 at a cost exceeding £1200; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a neat structure with a square tower surmounted by a spire, and, rising above the foliage of the grove in which it is situated, forms an interesting and conspicuous feature in the distant view of the town: it was built in 1775, and subsequently enlarged by parochial cess and by subscription; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £548 for its repair. The churchyard is kept in neat order, and the graves are annually decked with flowers. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district formerly called Marshalstown, comprising also part of the pa-

rishes of Monart and Templeshanbo, and small portions of St. Mary's Enniscorthy and Kilrush. The chapel, recently erected near the north-eastern suburb, but within the parish of Kilrush, is a handsome edifice with a lofty pinnacled tower the lower stage of which forms a hall to the residence of the priest. A Roman Catholic chapel of ease has been built in the village of Kilmashall, and the old chapel converted partly into a residence for the curate, and partly into a school in connexion with the Board of Education; there are chapels also at Marshalstown and Castle-Dockrell. Of the public schools, one is on Erasmus Smith's foundation; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden: the school-house was enlarged in 1814, by the trustees and the late Lady Farnham, who also presented to it a lending library of 200 volumes, for the use of the parish. A dispensary is open three days in the week for the relief of the poor, who, if unable to attend, are visited at their own dwellings; a fever hospital, built by subscription about twenty years since, contains beds for 12, and is capable of receiving 20, patients: the medical officer is paid £120 per annum for attending the dispensary, and £20 for visiting the hospital. Near Clohamon bridge are some slight remains of a castle, now rapidly disappearing; the principal gateway retains the grooves for the portcullis, and the fosse by which it was surrounded is still remaining. In the wood adjoining the town is a very strong chalybeate spring, now grown into disuse; and at Kilmashall are the ruins of an ancient church, near which is a holy well, formerly held in great veneration and much resorted to by pilgrims.

NEWTOWNBREDA, a village, in the parish of KNOCKBREDA, union of BELFAST, barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Belfast, on the road to Saintfield; containing 384 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Lagan, and immediately adjoining Belvoir Park, the seat of Sir R. Bateson, Bart.; it consists chiefly of small detached white-washed cottages, with gardens in the rear, which give the village an extremely interesting appearance, and indicate a quiet and comfortable tenantry. Here is a station of the constabulary police; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. In the village is the parochial church, a small but elegant edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1747, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren's, under the direction of Mr. Cassels, by the Viscountess Dowager Midleton. The burial-ground, which is the cemetery of several respectable families, contains some very handsome monuments, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a town or village, in the parish of GALLOON, union of CLONES, barony of COOLE, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Clones, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 541 inhabitants. In 1641, the Enniskilleners defeated the army commanded by Mac Carthy-more, about one mile north of the town, in retreating through which the latter set fire to the church, and burned it to the ground, together with several inhabitants who had sought refuge there; they were afterwards totally defeated at Kilgarret Hill, half a mile to the south, and their leader made prisoner. The village consists of two streets, and in 1841 contained 96 houses; it has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Clones and Lisnaskea. There is a market on Friday; fairs for yarn and butter are held on the second Friday in each month, and on May 12th is a large fair for cattle. General-sessions are held four times in the year, and petty-sessions on alternate Wednesdays, in the court-house, to which a bridewell is attached. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. Here are the parochial church, and a large Roman Catholic chapel; also a handsome meeting-house recently erected for the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, one-half the expense of which was defrayed by J. Butler Danvers, Esq. The old meeting-house has been converted into a school. This place gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Butler, earls of Lanesborough, and was once the seat of that family, of whose mansion no vestige can now be traced.

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN, or NEWTOWN-TRIM, a parish, in the poor-law union of TRIM, barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, adjacent to Trim; containing 298 inhabitants. The parish, which is also called St. Mary's Newtown, is situated on the river Boyne, and comprises 566 statute acres of land, chiefly arable, and entirely the property of Sir William Dillon, of Lismullen, Bart. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim: the tithes, amounting to a rent-charge of £34. 12., were purchased from the Ashe family by the late Board of First Fruits, as an augmentation to the vicarage of Trim. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is included in the district of Trim. Within the limits of the parish are some interesting remains of religious houses, described in the article on Trim.

NEWTOWN-CONYNGHAM, a village, in the parish of ALL SAINTS, union of LONDONDERRY, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Letterkenny; containing 186 inhabitants. It consists of a few scattered houses, situated near Lough Swilly, and has a receiving-house for letters under Londonderry; a station of the constabulary police; a fair on the 29th of October; and a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholic district of Lagan.

NEWTOWN-CROMMELIN, a parish, in the union of BALLYMENA, barony of KILCONWAY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N.) from Ballymena; containing 799 inhabitants. The parish comprises $3445\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the land in general is of an inferior description, nearly two-thirds consisting of mountain and bog. Considerable inroads, however, have been made upon the mountain land; and many of the farms of the lower elevations are in a high state of cultivation, and produce very good crops of oats and potatoes. There are immense strata of iron-ore, yielding from 26 to 30 per cent. of metal; but the experiments to work the mines, hitherto made, have not been successful, owing to the inadequacy of the machinery, and the inexperience of the persons engaged in the works. The village of Newtown-Crommelin is situated to the left of the road from Ballymena to Cushendall: it is neatly built, and, viewed from the road, has a pleasing appearance; the houses are of two stories, are kept whitened by the landlord, N. D. Crommelin, Esq., and, being on the mountain side, are seen from a great distance. It

is a police station; and fairs are held on the 5th Feb., 11th May, 9th Aug., and 5th November.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the gift of the Rector of Dunaghy: the tithe rent-charge is £22. 10., augmented by £66 from Primate Boulter's fund; the total income, inclusive of 8 statute acres of glebe, is £95. 10. The glebe-house, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the church, was built in 1831, at a cost of £500, of which £450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The church was built about the same period, by a gift of £800 from the Board; it is a neat edifice, capable of accommodating 300 persons: the tower is still in an unfinished state. Montallo House, half a mile from the village, once a respectable edifice, is falling to decay: it was built and occupied by a Mr. Gamble, who took part with the government against the insurgents in 1798, and fell at the battle of Antrim; it has not been since inhabited.

NEWTOWN-DROGHEDA, a village, in the parish of Tullyallen, union of Drogheda, barony of Ferrard, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N. E.) from Drogheda, near the road to Termonfechan; containing about 24 houses and 126 inhabitants. It was formerly a chapelry belonging to the abbey of Mellifont, but is not now noticed in the ecclesiastical divisions: it is in a detached portion of the parish, near the river Boyne, and separated from the main body by the ancient county of the town of Drogheda. Here is one of the three Roman Catholic chapels belonging to the district of Tullyallen; and in the demesne of Newtown, immediately adjoining the village, are some vestiges of the ancient church. Newtown House is a handsome residence; and Green Hills is in the vicinity.

NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, county Westmeath. —See Newtown.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, a post-town or village, in the parish of Clongesh, union, barony, and county of Longford, and province of Leinster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Longford, and 61 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Longford to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 478 inhabitants. It derives its name from the family of the Earl of Granard, whose seat, Castle Forbes, is situated here. The estate was granted by James I., in 1619, to Sir Arthur Forbes, an ancestor of that nobleman, and was created a manor, with the privileges of a market and fair. The proprietor built a strong mansion here, which, in 1641, sustained a severe siege by 500 insurgents, and was defended by Sir Arthur's widow, aided by her tenantry, to the last extremity. The village, which is pleasingly situated, comprises 87 houses, and contains the parochial church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. It is a station of the constabulary police; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The market and fairs have been long discontinued.

NEWTOWN-GIRLEY, a village, in the parish of Girley, union of Kells, barony of Upper Kells, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N.) from Athboy; containing about 23 houses and 105 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-GORE, a village, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, union of Mohill, county of Leitrim, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (S. E.) from Ballinamona, on the road to Killeshandra; containing 35 houses, and 187 inhabitants. Here is a small meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, in which a school is held. Garadice Lake and several others are situated in the vicinity. There are some vestiges of the ancient abbey of Moy, and close to the village is a large Druidical altar. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south are the ruins of the castle of Longfield, which, from the gable that still remains, appears to have been of strong but rude masonry: it was taken possession of by Major Martin Armstrong, after the battle of Cavan.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a post-town and parish, in the union of Castle-Blayney, barony of Upper Fews, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 9 miles (S. E.) from Armagh, and $52\frac{1}{4}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 7538 inhabitants, of whom 1231 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the roads leading respectively from Dundalk to Armagh, and from Newry to Castle-Blayney and Monaghan, in the midst of the Fews mountains, owes its origin and importance to Mr. Hamilton, who laid the foundation of the present town about the year 1770, previously to which time, the whole district was a dreary, wild, and uninhabited waste. About the beginning of the same century, an attempt had been made to establish a town at Blackbank, and a castle had been erected for the protection of the new settlers; but the undertaking failed, and soon after an attempt was made for the same purpose at Johnston-Fews, which resulted only in the erection of a few mud cabins. Upon the failure of both enterprises, government erected barracks at those places, and troops were regularly stationed there till the establishment of the present town, when they were removed to this place; the ruins of the castle and barracks of Blackbank, and also of those of Johnston, within a few miles of the town, are still remaining. The whole face of this extensive district was completely changed after the establishment of the town: the lands were rapidly brought into cultivation; several roads were opened, and great numbers of persons were induced to settle here under the advantageous leases granted by Mr. Hamilton. The town gradually increased in extent and importance, and the surrounding district was erected into a parish by Primate Robinson, who severed it from the parish of Creggan, built a church, and endowed the living.

The present town contained in 1841, 290 houses, many of which are large, well built of hewn stone, and roofed with slate found in the parish; it has a sub-post office to Castle-Blayney and Newry. There is a large market every Saturday for provisions; and fairs are held on the last Saturday in every month for cattle, horses, pigs, and butter, and are numerously attended. A constabulary police force is stationed here; also a body of the revenue police, since the establishment of which, the depôt for two companies of the regiments stationed at Armagh, which were quartered in this town, has been broken up, and the military withdrawn. Petty-sessions are held on the last Wednesday in each month; there is an excellent court-house, in which the quarter-sessions for the county were held till 1826, and sessions are now held by the assistant barrister, once a year, in June. Here is also a bridewell. Near the town were formerly mills for smelting lead-ore, which continued in operation so long as wood lasted for fuel.

The parish comprises 12,404½ statute acres. The land in some parts is very good, but better adapted for oats than for wheat; the soil is light and friable, and the system of agriculture improving. Here is abundance of bog for fuel: stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried; there are some quarries of excellent slate, not now worked; and in the mountain district is lead-ore of rich quality, which might be worked with advantage. There are many good houses in the parish, the principal of which is Harrymount. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £403. 9. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits contributed £100, is a handsome residence; it was built under the old acts in 1806, at the cost of £592 British, defrayed by the above grant and by £500 supplied by the then incumbent: in 1830 the sum of £316 was expended on improvements. The glebe comprises 31 acres of arable land, valued at £38. 15. per annum. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £106, is a plain edifice, erected by Primate Robinson, in 1775, out of funds provided by the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Lower Creggan: the chapel, in the town, is a spacious and handsome edifice. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. A school in the town is supported from the funds of Erasmus Smith, under the patronage of the Primate. There are some remains of an extensive encampment at Clogh-a-mether, said to have been the chief residence of O'Nial of Ulster, between whom and Baldragh, Prince of Louth, a battle is said to have taken place near the town. In this fort, which is nearly two miles in circuit, the army of Cromwell encamped in the winter of 1645, and was severely harassed by the Irish forces, who hemmed them in on every side, and, cutting off their supplies, reduced them to such distress that many perished through hunger.

NEWTOWN-LENNAN, a parish, partly in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, and partly in that of IFFA and OFFA EAST, union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the high road to Kilkenny; containing 1806 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Lennan, by which it is separated from the county of Kilkenny; and the river Suir flows within a mile of its south-eastern boundary: it comprises 5774 statute acres of good land, of which more than two-thirds are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. The system of agriculture is improving; there is neither waste land nor bog. That portion which is within the barony of Slievardagh is separated from the other by a chain of hills running east and west and cultivated nearly to their summits, which are planted with trees. Limestone of the finest quality is found in great abundance, and is burnt for the supply of the country for many miles round: in the north-eastern part of the parish are extensive slate-quarries, in active operation; the refuse, together with that of the limestone, is used in making and repairing the roads. There are strong indications of coal, and a few years since attempts were made to procure it; but the works were impeded by water breaking into the shafts, and were afterwards discontinued on the death of the proprietor, Edmond Power, Esq. Cregg is a handsome residence, erected about 20 years since, and situated in tastefully disposed grounds. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Clonegam; the tithe rent-charge is £331. 2. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Carrick-on-Suir: the chapel is a neat edifice in good repair. There are ruins of the churches of Newtown-Lennan and Abenny, to each of which a large cemetery is attached; in the latter are two stone crosses, with inscriptions in the Erse character.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and the head of a union, in the parish of DRUMACHOSE, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 12¾ miles (E. N. E.) from the city of Londonderry, and 131 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Londonderry to Coleraine; containing 3101 inhabitants. The district in which the town stands was anciently the territory of the O'Cahans or O'Canes, the head of a powerful and warlike sept, whose castle on the brow of a romantic glen was called *Lema-vaddy*, or "the Dog's Leap." The estimation in which these chieftains were formerly held, appears from the fact that Dermod O'Cahan was summoned by Edward II. to attend him with his forces on his disastrous expedition against Scotland: he went, but, instead of joining the army of the invader, was found in the ranks of the Scottish king at the battle of Bannockburn. After the general forfeiture of Ulster, in 1608, arising out of the attainder of the earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, Sir Thomas Philips, surveyor of the forfeited estates, obtained a grant of 1000 acres in this district, where he erected a castle and a bawn upon the eastern bank of the Roe, on a spot near the site on which a town named Ballyclose, now a suburb of Newtown-Limavady, previously existed. The town took its name Newtown from the circumstance of its modern erection; and, to distinguish it from several others, acquired the adjunct of Limavady from its contiguity to O'Cahan's castle. It increased rapidly under the fostering care of its founder, who, in 1610, brought hither 25 English families; and in 1613 the town obtained a charter, which is stated to have been granted on the petition of the inhabitants, and for the better plantation of Ulster. By this charter, the inhabitants were incorporated under the name of "the Provost, 12 Burgesses, and Commonalty," and a court of record was created, of which the provost was to be judge; he was also to be clerk-of-the-market, and collector of the tolls and customs, which he retained for his own use. It likewise conferred a licence for holding a market on Monday, and a fair on July 1st (to which three others were added a few years afterwards); granted 300 acres of land for a common, and 375 for the maintenance of a free school to be erected at Limavady; and the right of sending two members to parliament. A discretionary power of electing freemen was given to the provost and burgesses by the same charter.

In the war of 1641, the castle was besieged by the Irish army under O'Nial; but the garrison, under Captain Philips, the governor, supported by many of the townspeople, among whom were some women, held out during the entire winter, until relieved by the approach

of the parliamentary forces commanded by Colonel Mervyn, who routed the besieging army with much slaughter. The castle, however, was subsequently taken by the Irish, and burnt, together with the church and the entire town. A new town sprang up from the ruins, which suffered a similar fate in the war of 1688, being burned by the army of James II. on its retreat from Derry; the place was again rebuilt after the Revolution, and some of the houses then erected are still standing. The borough was disfranchised at the Union, from which period the corporation declined, the only official proof of its existence being the collection of the tolls and customs, which was eventually relinquished in consequence of the resistance given to the payment of them: on the death of the provost some years since, no successor was appointed, and the corporation may now be considered extinct. The land granted for commonage seems to have merged in the general estate on its sale by the Philips family, in the reign of Charles II. The school mentioned in the charter was never founded, nor can any particulars be procured relative to the land set apart for its endowment. The borough and manor courts are discontinued, and the place is now, like the rest of the county, governed by the magistrates and the police.

In point of size, the TOWN is the third in the county, and the first in the barony. It consists of 612 houses, and comprises four principal and several smaller streets; three of the streets are large and well built. There is a handsome sessions-house, where the general-sessions for the county are held in June and December, and petty-sessions on alternate Tuesdays; adjoining it is a small bridewell. The town is a constabulary police station, provided with a good barrack in one of the main streets. The market-house is a large, old, inconvenient building, over an arch which connects two of the principal thoroughfares. Large and commodious grain-stores and shambles were erected in 1820, by Edward Boyle, Esq., who also established grain-markets on Tuesday and Friday, which are well attended and productive of much advantage to the town and neighbourhood: connected with these buildings is a news-room, well supplied with journals and periodicals. In 1835, a second grain-market was established, with stores, by Mr. Winter; and there is now, also, a very considerable market for pork. The Monday market is for cattle, butter, and flax: the potato-market is held in an adjoining street. The fairs are held on the second Monday in February, March 28th, June 13th, July 12th, and Oct. 29th; they are all well attended, and largely supplied with cattle of every description: that of February is also a great horse-fair. Distillation is carried on in the neighbourhood. Branches of the Belfast and the Northern Banks have been established, and a branch of the Londonderry and Coleraine railway has just been formed to the place.

A dispensary is maintained in the usual manner. The church, which is the parochial church of Drumachose, is a large and handsome edifice, built in 1750 on the site of a former one, and enlarged in 1825 by the addition of an aisle, by a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits: it now consists of a nave and a north aisle, in the Grecian style. In the suburb of Ballyclose are meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and with the Remonstrant Synod: near the church is a meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists; and a new Presbyterian meeting-house has been recently erected; also a new Roman Catholic chapel, the old one at Roe mills having been taken down. The union workhouse, on a site of seven acres purchased for £708. 15., was completed in 1841 at a cost of £5982, and is constructed to contain 500 inmates. Of the castle built by Sir Thomas Philips nothing now remains: the site is pointed out as being in the grounds and gardens of the Lodge, at the north-western extremity of the main street. The environs of the town are extremely beautiful: to the north-west is the rich vale of Myroe, extending to the shores of Lough Foyle; to the east and north-east, the lofty range of Benyevenagh; and to the south, the summits of Donald's Hill and Benbradagh, beneath which is spread out the vale of the Roe, with its numerous villas, mills, and bleach-greens, and the rich foliage of the oak-woods and the plantations of Roe Park.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-BELLEW, county of GALWAY.—See MOYLOUGH.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, a market and post town, in the parish and barony of NEWCASTLE, union and county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Wicklow, and 17 (S. by E.) from Dublin; containing 823 inhabitants. The town is situated on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Wexford, and owes its origin and its name to Richard Kennedy, who was knighted in the reign of Charles II. and obtained a grant of the manor. In the disturbances of 1798 it was the scene of a sharp skirmish between the insurgents and the king's forces. The former, to the number of about 1000, variously armed, commenced an attack on the town, early in the morning of the 30th of May, by burning some houses; but on advancing to the market-house, they were opposed by the little garrison, consisting of a detachment of the Ancient Britons cavalry, another of the Antrim militia, and some yeomanry cavalry, in all 100. In the first onset, the commander of the Ancient Britons was killed, and the captain and lieutenant of the yeomanry severely wounded; but after some loss on both sides the insurgents were totally routed.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on a declivity towards the east, in the centre of some of the most beautiful scenery in the county. It consists of one wide street, with a small market-house in the centre, which, having been disused as such for a long time, is now called the court-house; and contains 123 houses irregularly built, some slated, but the greater number low and thatched. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Naas. The market, lately revived, is on Friday; fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, April 5th, June 29th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 21st. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays, and road-sessions every quarter. The town is also a constabulary police station; and there are a fever hospital and a dispensary, supported in the usual manner. On an eminence near the northern entrance of the town, a handsome church was built in 1835, as a chapel of ease to Newcastle, on a site given by Robert Gun Cunningham, Esq., the lord of the manor, who also contributed £100 towards its construction: it is in the later English style. The town has an excellent inn, well supplied with carriages of various descriptions.

In the neighbourhood are some of the most beautiful and romantic places in the county, such as the Glen of the Downs, and Belview, described under Delgany; Woodstock, under Newcastle; and Dunran, Kiltimon, and the Devil's Glen, under Killeskey. In the immediate vicinity, also, are several fine mansions and elegant villas. Mount-Kennedy, formerly the residence of Sir Richard Kennedy, was purchased from his descendant by the late General Cunningham, who was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Rossmore, and who expended upwards of £60,000 in plantations and other improvements. The house is a noble structure of the Ionic order, built after a design by Wyatt: from the portico on the western side is a fine prospect of highly ornamented grounds, closed in by the mountains in the distance; and from the eastern front, another prospect equally rich in scenery and more extensive in scope, terminated by the sea. On the lawn grew an arbutus of extraordinary dimensions, which being shattered by a storm, the arms, having been laid down and taken root, serve by the extent of ground they spread over to convey an idea of the great size of the parent trunk: the demesne contains some very fine specimens of the sweet-chesnut, oak, and ash, in the highest degree of vigour. In the hall are the fossil horns of a moose-deer, found with several others at Kiltimon. Altidore is a large plain building, but the grounds are peculiarly picturesque: in a wooded glen near the house is a succession of cascades of great height, over which the late proprietor, Mr. Blachford, threw alpine bridges; he also constructed seats, and laid out a series of walks calculated to display its beauties to the utmost advantage. The glen, called the Hermitage, formerly contained the mansion of Colonel Carey. Glendarragh is seated on an eminence overhanging a richly wooded glen; and among other mansions are East Hill, Monaline, Hermitage, Ballinahinch, Truddar House, Newtown, and Warble Bank, all worthy of notice.

NEWTOWN-PLATTEN, a village, in the parish of Duleek, union of Drogheda, barony of Lower Duleek, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Navan; containing about 21 houses and 116 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-SANDES, a village, in the parish of Murhir, union of Listowel, barony of Iraghticonnor, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S.) from Tarbert, and on the road from Listowel to Glin; containing 59 houses, and 314 inhabitants. It gives name to the Roman Catholic district comprising the parishes of Murhir and Knockanure, each containing a chapel: that of Murhir, situated in the village, is a large edifice. Near the village is a school-house, erected at the expense of the Rev. J. Long, P.P., and presented by him to the National Board of Education.

NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, an ecclesiastical district, in the union and barony of Clogher, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 4½ miles (N.) from Clogher, near the new road from Dublin to Omagh; the population is returned with Clogher. The lands were part of those granted by James I. in 1610 to Sir W. Cope and then called Derrybard; in 1619, a bawn was built thereon. The district comprises 13,768½ statute acres, and was formed in 1820, by disuniting 29 townlands from the parish of Clogher, in the manors of Cecil and Cope; at which time the district was an entire waste of uninclosed and uncultivated common, since reclaimed by the proprietor. The land varies in quality, some being light, some indifferent, and some good, but there is none of the best description; a small portion is mountain: yet, in consequence of judicious management, where nothing but bog and heath was to be found 30 years since, crops of corn, flax, and potatoes, and the richest verdure, are now general. The inhabitants combine spinning and weaving with agricultural pursuits. There are indications of coal, and pure specimens of carbonate of lead have been discovered; excellent freestone is found in several parts. Numerous escars run entirely through the district, curiously undulating, and rising into gentle swells consisting of sand and water-worn pebbles, principally of trap, greenstone, hornblende, quartz, porphyry, and agate. The village is small, comprising only 17 poorly built houses: fairs were formerly held, but have been discontinued owing to the numerous quarrels to which they led. The principal seats are Cecil and Raveagh.

The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Dean, who appropriates £60 per annum towards the income of the curate. The glebe-house, surrounded by fine plantations, was erected in 1824, by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 15 acres, valued at £15 per annum. The church was built in 1815, at an expense of £895, of which the same Board gave £738, and the proprietor of the estate the residue: it is a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with a lofty square tower. At Escrahoole is a Roman Catholic chapel, and there is a meeting-house for Presbyterians at Longridge. A school-house at Beltony, with a residence for the master and mistress, was built partly by the Rev. F. Gervais and partly by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school is endowed with two acres of land by the Rev. F. Gervais. At Escrahoole school-house, divine service is every Sunday evening performed by the curate, as it is 3½ miles from the church; and a new school-house, to be fitted up as a church, is now in course of erection.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, a market and post town, in the parish of Ardstraw, union and barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 7¼ miles (N.W.) from Omagh, and 99¼ (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Londonderry; containing 1405 inhabitants. This town, which is beautifully situated on the western bank of the river Mourne, about halfway between Omagh and Strabane, and surrounded by the lofty mountains of Munterloney, was anciently called Lislas, and appears to have been a place of early importance, commanding the only pass through this extensive mountainous district. The adjacent lands were granted by James I., on the settlement of Ulster, to Sir J. Clapham, who not having complied with the conditions of the grant, the property became forfeited to the crown, and was granted by Charles I. to Sir W. Stewart, from whom the present town took its name. Sir Phelim O'Nial, having obtained possession of the castle in 1641, cut off all communication with this portion of Tyrone, and compelled the king's forces to retreat from every post they occupied in this part of the country. In the war of the Revolution, James II. lodged for one night

in the castle on his way to Londonderry, and also on his return from Lifford; and, on leaving it the following morning, ordered it to be dismantled, and the town to be burned; which orders were carried into effect, and the town continued in ruins till restored by one of the Stewart family in 1722. After its restoration it soon became a place of considerable trade, from its situation in the centre of a great linen district; and in 1727, Dr. John Hall, rector of Ardstraw, built a handsome church here at his own expense, which has ever since continued to be the parish church.

The town consists of three principal and three smaller streets, and contains 350 houses, neat and well built; the principal streets are paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from a spring at the south-western end of the town, conveyed by pipes to the more respectable houses, and into public reservoirs in several parts of the town for the supply of the poorer inhabitants. In the main street are two good hotels. A considerable trade is derived from the situation of the place on a great public thoroughfare; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the numerous limestone and freestone quarries in the neighbourhood, which are extensively worked: the limestone found on the lands of Baronscourt is of remarkably fine quality for building. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry. The market, on Monday, is amply supplied with every kind of agricultural produce, and with unbleached linen: fairs, numerously attended, are held on the last Monday in every month, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. A small constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held monthly. The church is a large structure on a gentle eminence, and has a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire, which was added to it in 1803, in the time of the Rev. G. Hall, then rector, and afterwards Bishop of Dromore. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, two places of worship for Presbyterians and two for Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. In the town are the remains of the castle, which, with the exception of the roof, is nearly entire, forming a noble and highly interesting ruin. In the vicinity is Baronscourt, the seat of the Marquess of Abercorn, a stately mansion, situated in a widely extended demesne combining much romantic and beautiful scenery, embellished with three spacious lakes, and enriched with fine timber. Moyle House, Newtown-Stewart Castle, and Cross House, are also in the neighbourhood. Adjoining one end of the bridge is an ancient fort thrown up to defend the ford of the river; there is a similar one at Ardstraw bridge, and also at Moyle to guard the ford of the river Glenally. Numerous other forts in the neighbourhood, and various cairns, are noticed in the article on Ardstraw.

NEWTOWN-TRIM.—See Newtown-Clonbun.

NICHOLAS, ST., a parish, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Wexford; containing 316 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the south-eastern coast, and comprises 1213½ statute acres. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Ardcolm: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the tithe rent-charge is £49. 17., of which £29. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. There are no remains of the church; that of the union is at Castlebridge. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Castlebridge.

NICHOLASTOWN.—See Athy.

NILTEEN, or Nalteen, a grange, in the barony of Upper Antrim, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 3½ miles (E.) from Antrim, and on the Six-mile-water; containing 1191 inhabitants. It comprises 2737¾ statute acres, all superior arable land; and is one of the four denominations which constitute the union of Donegore, in the diocese of Connor. The vicarial tithe rent-charge, payable to the incumbent of Donegore, is £93; the rectorial tithe rent-charge, payable to James Moore, Esq., of Clover Hill, is £186.

NINE-MILE-HOUSE, a village, in the parish of Grangemockler, union of Callan, barony of Slievardagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S.) from Callan, and on the road from Dublin, by Clonmel, to Cork; containing 160 inhabitants. This small village is situated within half a mile of the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and in the immediate vicinity of the mountain of Slieve-na-man, which rises on the south of it.

NOBBER, a post-town and parish, in the union of Kells, partly in the barony of Lower Kells, but chiefly in the barony of Morgallion, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kells, and 31 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Clones; containing 3757 inhabitants, of whom 349 are in the town. In the reign of Henry VI. this place ranked among the boroughs of Meath, and was considered to be the key of the county, so that, when it had been burnt by the Irish, it was judged expedient, on its restoration, to construct fortifications for its defence; for which purpose the inhabitants were licensed to summon all the labourers within the town and barony, for three days in every quarter of the year, for three years. The town consists of 63 houses; it has a sub-post office to Kells, and a patent for a market, which is not held, and for a fair on April 25th for every description of cattle and for pigs, which is well attended: a constabulary police force is stationed here.

The parish comprises 10,488 statute acres. The land, which is principally under tillage, varies greatly in quality: in the southern part it is very superior, producing excellent crops of wheat, oats, and barley, with fine pasturage; there is a considerable quantity of bog in the north, and some marshy hog near the town. The system of agriculture is improving. The lake of Whitewood, which is in the demesne of the same name, the seat of Viscount Gormanston, who has a large estate in the parish, is nearly an English mile in length and is the source of the river Dee, which flows eastward through the parish and discharges itself into the Irish Sea near Annagasson, in the county of Louth. At Rockfield are three quarries near one another, one of which yields limestone, another greywacke, and the third a black slaty stone; there are several other limestone-quarries in the parish. The principal seats are, Whitewood, already noticed, standing conspicuously on an eminence, and of which the demesne contains 150 acres, about 80 being planted, chiefly with young oak; Brittas, a villa with a demesne containing about 400 acres, well planted; Julianstown, Rockfield, Possextown, where is an emi-

nence called Cromwell's Hill, on which it is said a battle was fought, and Cellar.

It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, appropriate to the see, and comprising, with the parish of Loughbraccan, the perpetual cure of Nobber, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £360. 9., the whole payable to the Bishop: the income of the perpetual curate arises from £55. 7. paid by the bishop, and from the glebe, which comprises 40 acres, valued at £70 per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1789, by a gift of £150 from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain structure, built in 1771 by parish cess. In the Roman Catholic divisions Nobber is the head of a district, comprising this parish and that of Cruisetown, in each of which is a chapel; that of Nobber is a neat and appropriate edifice, of modern erection, faced with hewn stone. Considerable remains of a religious foundation, supposed to have belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, are in the churchyard; as is also a monument of the Cruise family, of the date 1619, erected to the memory of Gerald Cruise, of Brittas, and Margaret Plunkett, his wife. Near the town is a very large circular Danish fort, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect. Nobber is the birth-place of the celebrated Irish harper, Carolan, the last of the native bards, who was born in 1670, and became blind at a very early period of his life from the effects of the small pox.

NOGHEVAL, or Noughoval, a parish, in the union of Athlone, partly in the baronies of Abbeyshrule and Rathcline, county of Longford, but chiefly in that of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster; containing, with part of the town of Ballymahon, 4480 inhabitants. A monastery of Dominican friars was founded at Ardnacraney, in the 14th century, by Robert Dillon, of Drumraney. The parish comprises 15,152 statute acres, of which 3564 are in the county of Longford: it is bounded on the west by Lough Ree, and the navigable river Inny flows through its northern portion. Agriculture is improving; the land is chiefly under pasture, with some bog extending along the confines of Longford county to the shores of Lough Ree, the islets of Inchbofin and Inisturk in which, belong to this parish. The soil rests on limestone; and quarries of a species of red marble have been opened on the lands of Cartron: there are several corn-mills on the Inny. Among the gentlemen's seats are Littleton Lodge, Gortmore House, Ardnacrany, Noghaville, Lissy Hill, Annville, Clonkeen, and Kilcornan: in that part which is in the county of Longford are Cartron and Rathmore. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate in the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £347. 10., payable to the bishop's lessee. At Tang is a Roman Catholic chapel; ruins of a church stand on the lands of Noghaville, and of an ancient castle at Lisduffe. Old coins are frequently dug up.

NOHOVAL, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, barony of Kinnalea, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 8 miles (E.) from Kinsale, on the old road to Robert's-Cove; containing 1175 inhabitants, of whom 142 are in the village. This parish is situated on the southern coast, and comprises 2568 statute acres. The land is generally good, though the soil is light; about four-fifths are under tillage, the remainder being rough pasture and furze-brakes: the manure chiefly used is sea-sand, landed at the bays along the coast, all of which are very much exposed and dangerous. A former incumbent, the Rev. W. R. Townsend, wrote a practical treatise on agriculture, which he gratuitously distributed among the working farmers, hoping to improve the system of husbandry; but he did not witness the desired result, as the old system is still every where followed. At Nohoval Cove are some extensive quarries, whence great quantities of slate are shipped to Cork; the boats returning with limestone, burnt generally here for the purposes of building. Not far distant, on the same estate, are some veins of manganese; they are in a state of decomposition, but, from the numerous springs impregnated with this mineral, it is quite evident that a great body of the ore is deposited in the immediate vicinity. Very clear and beautiful crystals of quartz are scattered among the soil, in most parts of the parish. The Cove is a romantic retreat, at the termination of a deep winding glen where many thousands of young trees have lately been planted, which, if they thrive, will form a great ornament to this barren spot: the entrance to the Cove is marked by three pyramidal rocks of considerable height. In calm weather, coal, culm, and limestone may be landed here; but in the winter, scarcely a vessel ever ventures into so dangerous a place. Dunbogy is a small well-sheltered cove, having a good landing-place. The village consists of 29 small houses. The chief seats are Nohoval House and the Lodge.

It is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory forming part of the union of St. Peter's, and of the corps of the archdeaconry of St. Finbarr, Cork; the perpetual cure united with Kilmonogue, and in the gift of the Archdeacon. The tithe rent-charge is £161. 10., of which £105 are payable to the archdeacon, and £56. 10. to the curate, who has also the glebe-house and land. The glebe-house is a neat and commodious edifice, erected by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 2½ acres. The church, a very neat edifice, has been recently enlarged and repaired; a chancel has been built, and a beautiful stained window in the east end added, also a belfry: it is furnished with a small fine-toned organ. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Tracton: a new chapel was built in 1846, the old one having been taken down. The most prominent headland in the parish is Barry's Point, where formerly a very strong castle stood, which was removed during the late war to build a signal tower, now also in ruins.

NOHOVAL-DALY, a parish, in the union of Kanturk, partly in the barony of Magonihy, county of Kerry, but chiefly in that of Duhallow, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N. W.) from Millstreet, and on the river Blackwater; containing 3954 inhabitants. It comprises 17,373 statute acres: the portion belonging to the county of Kerry forms part of a district called, in the civil divisions, the "East Fractions." The arable land is of medium quality; there is a large quantity of marshy bog. The parish comprises the greater part of the crown estate of Pobble O'Keefe, on which the village of "King-William's-Town" has been erected by government; and considerable progress has been made in draining, planting, and other

improvements, noticed in the article on that place. The new government road from Killarney to Mallow commences at Shanogh Cross, on the Kerry side of the parish, and, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, crosses the Blackwater over a handsome stone bridge, called Duncannon Bridge; it traverses the southern part of the parish, running nearly parallel with the river, and at Clonbanin, in the adjoining parish of Cullen, forms a junction with the new line of road from Mallow to Castle Island, which passes through the northern part of the parish. The old road from Shanogh Cross to Mount-Infant is now extended to the last mentioned road at King-William's-town, thus forming a direct communication between the two new and important lines of road. At Knocknagree is a large flour-mill, and four fairs are annually held there, the principal of which is that on the 28th of April. During the disturbances of 1822, a detachment of the military was stationed at this village. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery of Ardfert and partly impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore; the vicarage forms part of the union of Drishane. The tithe rent-charge is £210, of which one-half is payable to the incumbent, £6. 16. 8. to the dean, and the remainder to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Boherbee, but chiefly in that of Knocknacoppel, or East Kilcummin: there is a small chapel at Knocknagree. The late Mr. Cronin, of the Park, near Killarney, recently bequeathed £30 per annum for the establishment and support of a school in each of the parishes of Kilcummin and Nohoval-Daly. There are some vestiges of the church, in the burial-ground.

NOHOVAL-KERRY, a parish, in the union of Killarney, barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S. E.) from Tralee; on the river Maine, and on the old road from Tralee to Castleisland; containing 944 inhabitants. It comprises 3204 statute acres, of which about 600 consist of bog and coarse mountain pasture; the greater portion of the land is in pasture, and there are several dairy-farms. The state of agriculture is but slowly improving, notwithstanding the abundance of limestone obtained in the adjoining parish of Ballymacelligott, and burnt for manure. Almost all of the parish is College property held by middlemen three or four removes from the college, which fact may account for the very unimproved state of the land in general. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Ballymacelligott: the tithe rent-charge is £51. 7. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is included in the union or district of Ballymacelligott. There are ruins of the church still remaining, in the burial-ground.

NOUGHAVAL, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilfenora, and on the road from Ennis to Burren; containing 450 inhabitants. It comprises 4661 statute acres, only a small portion of which is under tillage, the greater part consisting of rocky limestone pasture, yielding a rich though scanty herbage: there are about 80 acres of pasturable mountain. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, united at a period unknown to the vicarage of Carrune, or Carne, together constituting the union of Noughaval and the corps of the precentorship of Kilfenora, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £26. 5., and of the entire benefice £52. 10., the whole payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by whom the benefice is at present held in sequestration: the glebe comprises 26*a.* 2*p.* In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Carrune, or Carne; the chapel is at the village of Noughaval. The ruins of the church stand on the glebe; and at Banroe, Ballymurphy, and Ballygannor, are the ruins of the castles respectively so called. Within the limits of the parish are three ancient forts, attributed to the Danes; and at Ballygannor is a cromlech of extraordinary dimensions, the table-stone being nearly 40 feet long and 10 broad, and supported by upright flagstones rising about six feet above the ground.

NURNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of Carlow, and partly in that of Forth, but chiefly in the barony of Idrone East, union and county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N. E.) from Leighlin-Bridge, on the road to Tullow; containing 905 inhabitants, of whom 216 are in the village. This parish comprises 2723 statute acres. There is no bog: agriculture is in a good state. Here are granite-quarries for building, and limestone for burning; and the Barrow navigation affords the means of conveying goods to Waterford. The village, consisting of 43 houses, stands at the junction of several roads; it is a constabulary police station, and has a patent for a fair on May 6th, which, however, is not held. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming the corps of the precentorship, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6. The church is a small neat building of hewn stone, erected in 1788, by aid of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £217 for its repair: the steeple was thrown down by lightning some years since. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunleckney. The parochial school-house was built by Col. Bruen, M.P., at an expense of £400. From the churchyard a noble view of the western part of the county is procured, with the windings of the river Barrow: in it is part of a rude stone cross, and without its boundary stands a perfect cross, six feet high.

NURNEY, a parish, in the union of Edenderry, barony of Carbery, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (W.) from Enfield, on the road to Edenderry; containing 651 inhabitants, and comprising 2130½ statute acres. The principal residence is Williamstown House. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Carbery: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire, and the tithe rent-charge is £50. 2., of which £33. 8. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Nurney is part of the union of Cadamstown: the chapel is a good plain building.

NURNEY, a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of West Ophaly, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Kildare, on the road to Athy; containing 735 inhabitants, of whom 139 are in the village. This parish comprises 1798¼ statute acres: there is a great deal of bog, but no waste, and

agriculture is improving. Nurney is a constabulary police station. Anciently a large castle stood here, which has been modernised; the property was forfeited, in 1641, by the Sarsfield family: the residence is called Nurney House, and has been greatly ornamented and improved by the Bagot family, who lived here till lately. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united, in 1809, to the rectories of Kildangan and Walterstown, the three parishes forming the corps of the prebend of Nurney, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £65. 15. 6., and the gross tithe of the union £149. 3. 6. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. A church was lately built. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is part of the district of Monastereven and Kildangan: the chapel adjoins the ruins of the ancient church and burial-ground.

O

OAGHILL, a village, in the parish and island of Arranmore, barony of Arran, union and county of Galway, and province of Connaught: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated nearly in the centre of the island, which forms the principal of the group called the Arran Islands. Here are a signal tower and a lighthouse, the latter exhibiting a bright revolving light, which attains its greatest magnitude every three minutes, and, being nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, is seen at a great distance in clear weather. In the village is a neat Roman Catholic chapel.

O'BRENNAN, a parish, in the union of Tralee, barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Tralee, on the old road to Castleisland; containing 992 inhabitants. It comprises 6547 statute acres, the greater part of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog, mostly reclaimable: a portion of the mountain tract is now being reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Here is a large flour-mill. The principal residence is O'Brennan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £51. 12. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend that of Tralee. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballymacelligott. Within its limits is the entrance to the principal caverns in the limestone strata in the adjoining parish of Ballymacelligott, *which see.*

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, a parish and village, in the union of Limerick, barony of Tulla Lower, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 6 miles (N. E.) from Limerick, on the road to Killaloe; containing 4995 inhabitants, of whom 435 are in the village. This place, which is situated on the Shannon, derives its name from a bridge of 14 arches built over that river by one of the O'Briens, and which for several centuries has withstood the violent impetuosity of the current. The arches mostly vary in span from 19 to 28 feet; four at the north end have been taken down by the government engineers, who have replaced them by two cast-iron arches each 60 feet span, and dredged the river to the depth of 7 feet. The parish comprises 11,425 statute acres, mostly of poor and sandy soil. The village consists of one street, and contains 82 houses neatly built; the neighbourhood is embellished with several handsome seats, the principal of which are Clonboy, Ross, Fuhers Lodge, and Fairy Lawn. An extensive flour and oatmill mill worked by steam affords employment to 50 men. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Castle-Connell; fairs are held on July 25th and Nov. 7th, and packet-boats pass daily to Dublin and Limerick. Near the village is Montpelier, a strongly impregnated sulphureous spring, in high repute for its efficacy in cutaneous diseases, and much frequented. The church was erected in 1820, the late Board of First Fruits making a free grant of £300. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; the stipend is, £46. 3. payable by the dean, and an augmentation of £23 from Primate Boulter's fund. A glebe-house was built in 1828, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 9 acres.

O'CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS, a village, in the parish of Killuran, union of Scariff, barony of Tulla Lower, county of Clare, and province of Munster, on the road from Broadford to Tulla. It is divided into two parts, called respectively Upper and Lower; and contains 56 houses, and 331 inhabitants.

ODDER, a parish, in the union of Dunshaughlin, barony of Skreen, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dunshaughlin; comprising 1204 statute acres. Towards the close of the twelfth century, a nunnery was founded here for Regular Canonesses of the order of St. Augustine by the family of Barnwall, of which some remains still exist: several cells of nuns in Meath were annexed to this house. Odder is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is entirely impropriate in the Misses Blundell; the tithe rent-charge is £30.

ODOGH, or Three-Castles, a parish, in the barony of Cranagh, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Freshford and Durrow; containing 1402 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Nore, comprises 4542 statute acres. The river, over which is a neat stone bridge, adds much interest to the surrounding scenery, which is also enlivened by a seat, called Three-Castles, situated in a pleasing demesne; and by the Grange, a neat residence. At Mount Eagle is an extensive distillery. A constabulary police force is stationed in the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council in 1797, to the vicarages of Donoughmore and Cooleraheen, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Sir James Tynte, Bart. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, of which £150 are payable to the impropriators. The glebe-house was built in 1798 by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £800, aided by £100 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The gross income of the benefice of the vicar, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £370. The church, a neat building, was erected about the year 1796, and for that purpose

the Board of First Fruits made a grant of £500. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Conahy, but chiefly in that of Freshford: the chapel, situated on the townland of Tullow, and called Three-Castles, belongs to the latter union.

O'DONNELL'S ISLAND, in the parish of KILDYSERT, union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER. It lies in the river Shannon, and comprises 8½ statute acres.

O'DORNEY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Tralee, on the new road to Listowel; containing 3142 inhabitants. At this place, otherwise called *Kyrie Eleison*, an abbey under the invocation of the Virgin Mary was founded in 1154, for Cistercian monks. Its possessions, at one time, very extensive, were at the Dissolution granted by Henry VIII. to Edmond, Lord of Kerry, created Baron O'Dorney, in 1537. In 1596, the abbey was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1603 the rectory of O'Dorney was granted by the queen to Wm. Taaffe, Esq.: it is now the property of W. Talbot Crosbie, Esq., of Ardfert Abbey. The parish comprises 7227 statute acres. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of Mr. Crosbie, who receives the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £138, and has appointed a curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Abbeydorney, which also comprises the parishes of Kilflyn and Killaghin and contains the chapels of Abbeydorney and Kilflyn. The ruins of the ancient abbey church are situated near the village of Abbey-Dorney, *which see*.

OFFERLANE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER WOODS, union of MOUNTRATH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Mountrath; on the road to Roscrea, and on that from Dublin to Limerick; containing 10,491 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called De Foralain, is situated on the river Nore, and comprises 48,926 statute acres, 311 being woodland, 8000 brown mountain and bog, 4000 green mountain and moor, 16,820 arable, and the remainder pasture. It comprehends an extensive range of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, stretching from east to west about seven miles in length by about two miles in breadth, and rising upwards of 1600 feet above the level of the sea; the greater part of the land in this extent being too rugged and barren to admit of cultivation. Gritstone is in great abundance, and there is a quarry for a fine stone similar to that of Portland; also limestone-quarries, and a slate-quarry. Petty-sessions take place on alternate Fridays, at Castletown and Cooleraine; and fairs are held at Castletown on June 29th, and at Rushall on the first Monday in every month. Police stations have been established at Castletown, Cooleraine, and Cartown. There are extensive flour and oatmeal mills at Cooleraine and Castletown, which manufacture at least 25,000 barrels annually.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge is £675, of which £450 are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The old church, situated at Annatrim, was in so bad a condition as to be condemned as unsafe for use; a new building has been lately erected near it, at a cost of £1535, of which £1211 were given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £324 were raised by subscription. The glebe-house stands on a glebe of 254 acres, of which 120 are bog and mountain. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it is called Underwoods, and contains four chapels, one at Cormorass, one at Rushall, one at Castletown, and one at Killinure. There is a dispensary at Cooleraine. Ruins exist of the old monastery of Monderhilt, of which St. Laserian was abbot about the year 600; and of a church at Churchtown near Castletown: there are also remains of the castles of Sharahane and Castletown, and ruins of a castle at Rushall. Several raths are in the parish.—See CASTLETOWN.

OGASHIN.—See QUINN.

OGONNILLOE, a parish, in the barony of TULLA LOWER, union of SCARIFF, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Killaloe, on the road to Scariff; containing 3162 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern side of Scariff bay, which opens into Lough Derg; and comprises 9925 statute acres, including the island of Coskerry, in Lough Derg, which contains 157 acres. The whole of the parish, with the exception only of about 97 acres, is the property of Major Purdon; the land is partly in pasture, but chiefly in tillage, and there is some mountain bog. An excellent new road has been constructed along the shores of Lough Derg, in lieu of the hilly road from Scariff to Killaloe, through the centre of the parish. The more elevated parts, and in particular the Gap of Ogonnilloe, command fine views of the lough, the Derry hills on the opposite shore, and the Keeper mountain in the distance. Tinerana, the residence of the Purdon family, is beautifully situated on the banks of Lough Derg, in an extensive and well-wooded demesne. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the gift of the Bishop; a portion of the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Killaloe, and the remainder forms part of the union of Omullod: the tithe rent-charge is £131. 10. 9., of which £29. 1. 6. are payable to the economy fund, £58. 17. to the incumbent of Omullod, and the remainder to the vicar, who also receives £34. 6. from the economy fund. The glebe-house was built in 1814, when the Board of First Fruits contributed £450, and a loan of £63, towards its erection: attached is a glebe comprising about 10 acres. The church is a neat edifice with a tower surmounted by minarets, erected in 1812 by aid of £800 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms a separate district: the chapel is at the Gap of Ogonnilloe. At Ballybran are the ruins of an old church; and on a small island about 100 yards from the shore are the remains of Betkelly Castle, also called Cahir Castle. Until lately this castle was almost perfect; but having been used for illicit distillation, it was partly blown up a few years since, and now forms a picturesque ruin.

OGULLA, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N.) from Roscommon, on the road to Boyle; containing, with the village of Tulsk (which is separately described), 1826 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6213 statute acres, principally excellent pasture; there is very

little bog. Petty-sessions for the district, and fairs, are held at Tulsk. The chief seats are Cargins and Toomona. Ogulla is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Elphin: the tithe rent-charge is £68. 8. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilcooly, also called Ballybrogh.

OILGATE, a village, in the parish of EDERMINE, union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing 25 houses, and 115 inhabitants.

OLDBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of DONORE, union of DROGHEDA, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Drogheda, and on the river Boyne; containing about 22 houses and 107 inhabitants. In the account of the possessions of the abbey of Mellifont, taken at the time of the suppression of monasteries, are enumerated sixteen fishing corraghs at this place, producing an annual rental of £13. 13. 4. It is celebrated as being the principal scene of the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, for the details of which see the article on Drogheda.

OLDCASTLE, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (N. W.) from Trim, and 45¾ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Killesandra; containing 5079 inhabitants, of whom 1508 are in the town. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the ruins of a castle, of which, however, not a vestige can be traced. The town contains 249 houses: in the excise arrangements it is within the district of Drogheda. The market-house, in the centre of the town, is a handsome oblong building, affording accommodation for the market below, and for the petty-sessions above; here is a dispensary. The largest market in the county is held at Oldcastle, every Monday, for yarn, particularly the finer kinds; it is also plentifully supplied with pigs, meal, potatoes, butter, butchers'-meat, &c. There are three principal fairs, on the 2nd Monday in June, Aug. 20th, and Oct. 28th; and some minor fairs have been lately established, for cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, yarn, butter, and wool. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays. The parish, also called Clolyne, comprises 7908 statute acres. Agriculture is in a prosperous state; about half the land is under tillage, and the other half is pasture: the supply of peat is abundant. There are several fine quarries of limestone, which is carried to a great distance in the county of Cavan, for burning into lime. Extensive flour and oatmeal mills (at Millbrook) were erected in 1777, by John Henry, Esq., on his estate, which consists of 200 acres; they have the convenience of a sixty-horse power by water supplied from Lough Crew, and the concern employs 50 hands. The mansion, on an eminence, commands extensive views of the surrounding country; and here the river Inny takes its rise.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Lord Dunsany: previous to the demise of the late incumbent, it was united to the rectory of Castlecorr, otherwise Kilbride, but it is now a separate benefice. The rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge is £312, of which £138. 12. 6. are payable to the impropriator and the residue to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected at an expense of £738, of which £277 were a gift and £461 a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises six acres, valued at £12 per annum, but subject to a small quit-rent. The church is a plain substantial building with a tower and spire, in very good repair; it was principally built by a loan of £1000 from the same Board, in 1816, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £284 for its repair: the spire was erected at the expense of J. L. W. Naper, Esq., of Loughcrew, lord of the manor. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also those of Loughcrew and Moylough, in which union are two chapels; that of Oldcastle is a large building, erected in 1815, at an expense of £2000, on a site given by Mr. Naper, who also contributed £1000 towards the building. The altar-piece is by Craig, a native of this parish; it is copied from the original by Angelo, and represents the Taking-down from the Cross. There is also a neat chapel for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, who are in communion with the Established Church. Here is a school upon the Lancasterian principle, established by the late Lawrence Gibson, Esq., a native of the parish, who realised a large fortune in London, which he left to endow a male and female school: the school-house is a very handsome building, erected at the cost of £6000, and capable of accommodating 1000 children; the average attendance being 800. It stands upon an inclosed space, containing 2 acres, divided into gardens and shrubberies, and a play-ground: the land was the gift of Mr. Naper. The annual income of this foundation, from debentures in the three and a half per cents, is £800. The union workhouse, on a site of 7¼ acres purchased for £615, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £5975, and is constructed to accommodate 600 inmates.

OLDMILLS, a village, in the parish of CARNCASTLE, union of LARNE, barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 27 houses, and 117 inhabitants.

OLD ROSS.—See ROSS, OLD.

OLD TOWN, a village, in the parish of CLONMETHAN, union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY WEST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, containing 33 houses, and 156 inhabitants.

OMAGH, an assize, market, and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of DRUMRAGH, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 26½ miles (S. E.) from Londonderry, and 86 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road between these two cities; containing 2947 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called *Oigh-Magh* and *Oigh-Rath*, signifying "the seat of the chiefs," is supposed to have owed its origin as a town to an abbey founded here in 792, which was converted into a house for the third order of Franciscans in 1464, and continued to flourish as such until the Dissolution, when its site and possessions were granted to Sir Henry Piers. There is no notice of the town as a fortress or place of defence until 1498, when Mac Art O'Nial, having taken up arms against the English government, fortified himself in the castles of *Omy* and Kinnard; upon which the Earl of Kildare, then lord-deputy, marched against the former, took it, razed it to the ground, and compelled Mac Art to submit to the king's authority. In 1602, Mountjoy, lord-deputy, placed a strong garrison in Omy, under the command of Sir Henry Docwra, and marched hence with all

his forces against the Earl of Tyrone; succeeded in taking the whole of his magazines, military chest, and other valuables; and, after driving the discomfited earl to Castle Roe, on the Bann, penetrated as far as Enniskillen. Tyrone never recovered from this defeat, and soon made his final submission at Mellifont.

On the plantation of Ulster in 1609, the town, with its surrounding district, was granted to Lord Castlehaven in the following divisions; 2000 acres at Addergoole, being Omagh and the adjoining townlands; 2000 acres at Fintona; 2000 at Brade; and 3000 at Ravone. But this nobleman having neglected to erect castles and settle British subjects on the land, according to the articles of plantation, the grant reverted to the crown; and the district of Addergoole was granted by Charles I., in 1631, to James Mervyn, Esq., under the name of the manor of Arleston or Audleston; and the greater part of Fintona or Ballynahatty, to the same person, under the name of the manor of Touchet. Colonel Archdall, the descendant of the grantee, is now lord of the manor. In 1641, Sir Phelim O'Nial, shortly after the commencement of the war, marched against the castle of Omagh, which, by an immediate surrender, escaped the sufferings inflicted on those places in the county that made a more vigorous resistance. James II. passed through the town in the spring of 1689, on his march northward to Strabane. The garrison which he placed here was soon afterwards driven out with great slaughter, but before they evacuated the place the soldiers set it on fire and destroyed it, with the church and the castle built by Mervyn. In 1743, the town, having been rebuilt in the intermediate period, was again destroyed by fire, two houses only escaping the flames. It was however soon rebuilt on a new plan, and has become a thriving and rapidly improving place.

Omagh is situated on a gentle eminence on the southern bank of the river Stroule, here known by the name of the Drumragh water, a branch of the Foyle; and consists of three principal streets, with several smaller branching from them. Many of the houses are large and well built; the streets are paved, but not lighted; and the inhabitants have but a scanty supply of water, as there are no public fountains or wells. It is now the county town, a distinction formerly enjoyed by Dungannon; but at what time the change took place has not been ascertained, further than that it occurred previously to 1768. The communication between the town and Cappagh is maintained by a fine bridge over the Stroule. A reading-room is furnished with newspapers, but not with periodicals or other literary works. The trade is very limited; the only manufactures are those of tobacco, and of ale and beer, of which latter there is an extensive brewery, the produce of which has acquired some celebrity. The land in the vicinity is tolerably cultivated, and well planted; the seats are New Grove and Mount-Pleasant. A branch of the National Bank has been established. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry. The market, held on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions, and on alternate Saturdays brown linens are exposed for sale: a market-house was built in 1830, in which grain and vegetables are sold; and a very convenient range of shambles was opened in 1834. Fairs are held on the first Saturday of every month, for all kinds of cattle.

The assizes for the county are held here; as are the quarter-sessions for the baronies of Omagh and Strabane, alternately with the town of Strabane. A court baron is also held every third Thursday for the manor of Audleston, at which the seneschal of the lord of the manor presides: debts to the amount of £4 are recoverable in it. The court-house is a large and handsome edifice, on the highest ground in the town; it has in front a fine portico of four Doric columns, with the royal arms in the tympanum: the stone of which the front is formed was raised from the quarries of Kirlis, eight miles distant. On the northern side of the town is the county prison, built in 1804, and enlarged in 1822 according to a plan adapted to the better classification of the prisoners, with the governor's house in the centre; it consists of 60 cells, 73 beds in rooms, 10 solitary cells, 9 day-rooms, and 6 yards, with an hospital, and small chapel, and has a tread-mill, not applied to any profitable use. To the north of the gaol are the barracks, originally intended for artillery, but now enlarged and fitted up for infantry, being the depôt and head-quarters of a military district; they contain accommodations for a field officer, 7 other commissioned officers, 110 privates, and 60 horses, with an hospital for 12 patients. Here is a chief constabulary police station. The county infirmary was established in 1796; and though considerably enlarged in 1810, its arrangements being still imperfect, further additions have just been made to it: a building for a fever hospital is also in the town, and a dispensary, established in 1831, is supported in the usual manner. The parochial church of Drumragh, situated at Omagh, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1777 by the Mervyn family, and enlarged in 1820 with a north aisle and galleries, at the expense of the parish: it is in the Grecian style, with a lofty tower and spire built at the expense of Dr. Knox, late Bishop of Derry. In the town is a large Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Drumragh and Omagh; there are also two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and two others belonging respectively to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres held at a rent of £30, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £6557, and is constructed for 800 inmates. No trace of the ancient abbey is now in existence, and even its site is matter of doubt: a small fragment of the ruins of Castle Mervyn is still visible on the side of a brook near the pound. Dr. John Lawson, author of *Lectures on Oratory*, was born in this town, in 1712.

OMEATH.—See Carlingford.

OMEY, an island, in the parish of Omey, union of Clifden, barony of Ballinahinch, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 4½ miles (N.W.) from Clifden, and on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. The island, which comprises 296 statute acres of arable land, lies very low, and is connected with the main land at low water: the channel forms a natural harbour at each end. The female inhabitants are generally employed in spinning wool and knitting stockings, in the manufacture of which they are very expert, and produce an excellent article known by the name of Connemara stockings. There are three burial-places on the island, two of which are kept as distinct cemeteries for men and women, according to an ancient custom, supposed to have

originated with a religious fraternity established by St. Feighan, who died in 664. The island is said to have been given to St. Feighan, after he left Fore, by Guaira, King of Connaught.

OMEY, or UMMA, a parish, in the union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLINAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the seaport and post-town of Clifden (which is separately described), 7953 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Umond, is situated on the coast of Connemara, and forms the extreme western portion of that very extensive and highly interesting district. It comprehends within its limits the islands of Omey, Tarbert, Ennisturk, Cruagh, Ardilane or High Island, and Friar Island, with the harbour of Ardbear or Clifden; and is 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, comprising 20,835¾ statute acres. The surface is strikingly diversified with numerous mountains, lakes, and bogs; and the coast, which is rugged and abrupt, is deeply indented with bays and creeks, forming excellent harbours. Though extremely wild and but very badly cultivated, it contains many tracts of fertile land, and the substratum is rich in mineral wealth. A great portion of the mountain and bog might be easily reclaimed, and, from the abundance of sea-weed and coralline sand found in the creeks and bays, might soon be brought into a state of profitable cultivation. The oats grown in this district are of remarkably fine quality, and in the London market obtain high prices. Copper-ore abounds; and on the estate of T. B. Martin, Esq., in the parish, two shafts were sunk some time since, from which about 60 tons of very rich ore were raised. Coal has also been found; and there is every probability that, when good roads have been opened throughout the district, and its natural advantages are fully developed, it will be found rich in agricultural produce and in mineral wealth. The scenery in many parts is boldly and impressively majestic, and in others beautifully picturesque and romantic. On the High Island, which comprises about 50 acres, and which is of very dangerous access except in fine weather, are the remains of an ancient religious house; the stone cells of the monks are still in a perfect state.

The entrance to the bay of Clifden is obstructed by many shoals and rocks; at the distance of five miles to the south of that island are the Carrigarone rocks, always above water. The inlet, a little farther up, divides into two branches, of which the southern or Ardbear has a bar of one fathom at the entrance, but within has deep water; the upper part is rocky, and has a good salmon-fishery at its head: the northern branch runs up to Clifden, and is dry at low water, but the tide rises 12 feet at the quay. Leaving Clifden, there is a channel for small vessels on the north of Carrigarone, between Rualie and Tarbert Island; and between Tarbert Island and Kingstown is a bar passable only by small vessels at high water. The sound between Ennisturk and the main land is called Kingstown, and forms a good harbour for small vessels, but is difficult of access from the rocks at its mouth. Streamstown bay or river, is an inlet navigable for five miles, but almost dry at low water: the channel at Omey Island forms a natural harbour at each end. From this place to Aghris Point, in lat. 53° 32′ 45″ (N.), and lon. 10° 8′ 30″ (W.), the coast to Cleggan bay is a low granite shore with rocks in the offing, outside of which are the small isles of Cruagh, High, and Friars; between these and the main land is deep water, but with several rocks and breakers. This district, which is regarded as the Irish Highlands, was the stronghold of the celebrated Grana-Uile, or Grace O'Malley, whose heroic exploits by sea procured for her the honour of an interview with Queen Elizabeth. The parish is the nearest point of land in Europe to the continent of America.

The living is a rectory or vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Ballynakill: the tithe rent-charge is £37. 1. 6. The glebe-house, a very comfortable residence situated in the town of Clifden, was built in 1823 at an expense of £507; £415 were a gift and £92 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, which also granted £554 for the erection of a church at Clifden, which serves for the whole union. The glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £40 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, called Clifden, comprising also the parish of Ballindoon, and containing three chapels, two in this parish and one in Ballindoon. At Errislaneen are the ruins of a church, and within a mile of the town are evident traces of a Druidical station; there are chalybeate springs at Clifden and Kingstown.

OMULLOD.—See CLONLEA.

ONOUGHT, a village, in the parish and island of ARRANMORE, barony of ARRAN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the western extremity of the island, which is the principal of the group called the Islands of Arran, at the entrance of the bay of Galway. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. Near the village are the ruins of seven churches, and of a monastery.

OOLLA, or ULLOE, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Tipperary, on the new line of road to Limerick; containing 3377 inhabitants, of whom 398 are in the village. James, Earl of Kildare, deputy governor of Ireland, in 1497 took Ballyneety Castle, and destroyed the fortress. In 1691, General Sarsfield surprised this castle in the night, blew it up, and destroyed all the cannon destined for the siege of Limerick, together with the ammunition, stores, &c., which had been brought hither, at an enormous expense, by William III.; who afterwards partially repaired the castle. The parish comprises 6859 statute acres, and is situated on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick: the land is tolerably good, and is chiefly meadow and pasture, about a fifth only being under tillage. The substratum is limestone of very superior quality, though not in much use for manure. The village consists of 70 houses, mostly small, but well built; it has much improved since the formation of the new road: there is a constabulary police station. The chief seats are, Newtown-Ellard, the ancient seat of the Lloyd family; and Castle Lloyd. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Crown, owing to the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is impropriate in Edward Deane Freeman, Esq. There is neither church nor glebe-house; but two excellent glebes comprise together 37 acres. The parishioners attend the church of Cullen, the curate of which per-

forms the occasional duties of the parish: divine service is also performed in Castle Lloyd, and in the spacious parochial school, which is supported by the Lloyd family and others. Near it stands the Roman Catholic chapel, a large old edifice. The remains of Ballyneety Castle present a stately heap of ruins, with here and there a wall nearly entire; the ruins of the church, and of Oolla Castle, stand close to the Roman Chapel chapel. In 1825, some large and perfect antlers of the elk were discovered; and, in 1828, a brazen trumpet, and spear and arrow heads of bronze, were found, which are now in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

ORAN, a parish, in the barony of BALLYMOE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5¼ miles (N. W.) from Roscommon; on the road to Castlerea, and on the river Suck; containing 2114 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Huaran-Hichlaback*, and is of great antiquity. St. Patrick is said to have founded a church here, of which St. Cethecus was bishop; this prelate was interred here. The old cemetery, adjacent to the high road, is still a favourite place of burial, and the reputation of its sanctity attracts many pilgrims. The parish comprises 5181½ statute acres of good land chiefly under tillage, there being neither waste nor bog: the soil rests on limestone, of which there are quarries. Oran is a prebend and rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Drimtemple, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £109. 10., and the gross tithe of the union £134. 10. The church of the union is at Drimtemple; it was erected in 1815, at an expense of £554, a gift from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glinsk and Kilcroan. There are still some ruins of the old church; and the remote antiquity of the place is proved by the fragment of a round tower, now only 12 feet high, and 11 feet 3 inches in internal diameter, having walls 4 feet 6 inches thick, well built of two different kinds of limestone.

ORANMORE, a post-town and parish, partly in the barony of GALWAY, but chiefly in the barony of DUNKELLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Dublin to Galway, and on the bay of Galway, 4½ miles (E.) from Galway, and 100 miles (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 7952 inhabitants, of whom 842 are in the town. Here was an ancient fortress of the Earl of Clanricarde, who placed it, on the breaking out of the war in 1641, under the command of Captain Willoughby, who also held the fort of St. Augustine, at Galway; and both these he surrendered to the Catholic forces in 1643. The parish comprises 19,339 statute acres: the land is generally of very good quality; there are about 100 acres of bog, and much waste land flooded in winter, but easily reclaimable. On the demesne of Renville is a lead-mine of promising appearance, which has never been worked; and there are quarries of excellent limestone. The town comprises 137 houses, and is well built: it is situated on an inlet of the bay; and two miles distant is New Harbour, where there is a quay, with good anchorage. A manor court is held every three weeks, petty-sessions every Thursday; and the town is a constabulary police station; fairs take place on May 23rd and Oct. 20th. The seats are, Menlo Castle, the residence of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart.; Renville; Merlin Park; and Oran Castle. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam: the rectory forms part of the union of St. Nicholas, and of the corps of the wardenship of Galway; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £285. 4., of which £225 are payable to the warden, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe, which belongs to the warden, comprises 27 statute acres. The church is a neat building, erected in 1835. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, and is the head of a district, comprising this parish and that of Ballinacourty, in each of which is a chapel. At Murrough are the ruins of an ancient round tower, of which about 40 feet remain: in the interior there appear to be courses of stone, on which to rest the timbers of a floor. Ruins of the castle of Oran also exist. Oranmore gives the title of Baron to the family of Browne, of Castlemacgarret.

OREGAN.—See ROSENALLIS.

ORITOR, a village, in the parish of KILDRESS, union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Cookstown, and on the road from Omagh to Belfast; the population is returned with the parish. Fairs are held on the 2nd Wednesday in July, Aug. 3rd, Oct. 10th, and the 3rd Wednesday in Nov., for cattle, sheep, and pigs. A court for the manor of Oritor is held on the first Monday in each month, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*: its jurisdiction extends over 12 townlands in the parish of Kildress, which were granted by James I. to the Annesley family, and are now the property of Lord Castle-Steuart. Here is a large Presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1825.

OSBERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Naas; containing, with part of the village of Sallins, about 518 inhabitants. This place is not known as a parish in the ecclesiastical divisions, but is considered to form part of that of Naas, in the diocese of Kildare.

OSSORY.—See KILKENNY.

OUGHTERAGH, TIPPERARY.—See OUTRAGH.

OUGHTERARD, a village or post-town, in the parish of KILCUMMIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Galway, and 118 (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Galway to Clifden; containing 718 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated on Lough Corrib, and is intersected by a river which, descending from a neighbouring mountain, and rushing over a mass of rocks above the town, forms a picturesque waterfall. The river appears to have had originally a subterraneous source, the limestone rock projecting over the stream for about 100 yards in length, in the form of a broken arch. The pearl-muscle is found in this river, with, sometimes, pearls of large size. Here are infantry barracks, at present unoccupied, for 7 officers and 142 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for three horses. A chief constabulary police force, and a party of the revenue police, are stationed here; and a receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Galway and Clifden. The town is much frequented by invalids for its chalybeate

spa; the well, however, is but indifferently constructed, and little care is taken to secure it from admixture with the water of the mountain stream. About a mile from the town, a fine quarry of black marble has been opened, and is worked by the proprietor of the estate; the marble is of the same quality as that of Menlough and Merlin Park: there is another quarry of the same marble in the neighbourhood. Two miles from the town, the road to Galway passes over a natural bridge of rocks; and in another place, the river flows under the castle of Aghcnure, which is built on a ledge of limestone rock. This castle, which is nearly two miles from the town, was anciently a seat of the O'Flaherty family, and at a later period was inhabited by the Earl of Clanricarde; it was a place of great strength. The river, after flowing under it, falls into Lough Corrib. The parish church, a small neat edifice, and the Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome building with a steeple, are situated in the town, in which are also the parochial school and a dispensary.

OUGHTERARD, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of South Salt, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Rathcoole, and on the road from Dublin to Naas; containing 460 inhabitants, and comprising 2919½ statute acres. In the ecclesiastical divisions it is not known as a separate parish, but is enumerated as a townland in the parish of Kill, in the diocese of Kildare; the tithe rent-charge is payable to the vicar of that parish. Here are the ruins of a small church, rebuilt in 1609 on the site of a chantry of great antiquity; under the west end is an ancient crypt, now used as the cemetery of the family of Ponsonby, of Bishops-court, in this county. In its vicinity are the remains of a round tower, on a steep hill; the doorway is formed by a circular arch 10 feet from the ground, and 10 feet higher on the south side is a window of the same shape and dimensions: from the summit is obtained an extensive prospect, including the promontory of Howth.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, or Aughterleigh, (likewise called Bill) a parish, in the union of Cashel, partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but chiefly in the barony of Lower Kilnemanagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Cashel; containing 1100 inhabitants. It comprises 2616 statute acres, including the fine demesne of Killenure Castle; and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Ballintemple: the tithe rent-charge is £104. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Ballintemple: in each is a chapel.

OUGHTMANNA, or Oughtmama, a parish, in the union of Ennistymon, barony of Burren, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S.) from Burren; containing 2075 inhabitants. It is chiefly situated on the confines of the county of Galway; but two detached portions, forming the headlands called respectively Aughnish Point and Finvarra Point, are situated on Galway bay: on each of these points is a martello tower. The parish comprises 9843¼ statute acres, a large portion of which consists of rocky mountain pasture: sea weed is in general use for manuring the parts in tillage. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilcorney and of the corps of the chancellorship of Kilfenora: the tithe rent-charge is £90. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Abbey. On the border of a lough are the ruins of Turlough Castle, of which no account is extant.

OULART, a town or village, in the parish of Millenagh, union of Enniscorthy, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 6½ miles (E.) from Enniscorthy, and on the road from Gorey to Wexford; containing 283 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, a large body of the insurgents encamped on Oulart hill, on Sunday, the 27th of May; and on the same morning a detachment of the North Cork militia, consisting of 110 chosen men, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Foote, marched from Wexford, and attacked the insurgents on the south side of the hill. The rebels fled at the first onset, and were pursued at full speed by the militia; but the latter being flushed with their success, neglected to preserve any order in the pursuit. While the insurgents were endeavouring to escape on the north side of the hill, they were informed that a body of cavalry from Gorey was advancing to cut off their retreat; upon which, turning round on their pursuers, who had nearly reached the summit of the hill almost breathless and in disorder, they charged them with their pikes, and destroyed the whole detachment, with the exception only of the Lieut.-Colonel, one serjeant, and three privates. The town, which in 1841 contained 53 houses, is a chief station of the constabulary police, and has a receiving-house for letters under Enniscorthy. Fairs are held on Twelfth-day, Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Monday, Ascension-day, and Michaelmas-day, for cattle, pigs, and sheep. Oulart gives name to the Roman Catholic district, comprising the greater part of the parish of Melina, the whole of Kilnemanagh, the greater part of Killesk and Kilcormuck, part of Castle-Ellis, and a small portion of Ballyhuskard: the chapel adjoins the town. In the vicinity, but within the limits of the parish of Kilnemanagh, are a fever hospital and a dispensary, established in 1827; they are under the care of a physician, who also acts as apothecary, and has a residence rent-free, with a salary of £100 per annum.

OUNESCALL.—See Annascall.

OUTRAGH, or Oughtragh, a parish, in the union of Mohill, barony of Carrigallen, county of Leitrim, and province of Connaught, on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Killesandra; containing, with the market and post town of Ballinamore (which is separately described), 9255 inhabitants. A small river runs through the parish, which comprises 21,689¾ statute acres of land, mostly under tillage; there is a large quantity of bog, and a considerable mountain tract. Limestone abounds, of which there are fine quarries; and a flagstone-quarry has been opened in the mountain, where mines are also said to exist. General and petty sessions, and fairs, are held at Ballinamore. The gentlemen's seats are Clover hill, Riversdale, Willyfield, Kilrush, and Willsbrook. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric. The tithe rent-charge is £186, payable to the vicar, by whom £9. 13. 10½. are paid to the bishop in lieu of the rectorial tithes. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by aid of £100 and a loan of £750, late currency, from the Board of First Fruits; the cost

of its erection was £1089, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 407¼ acres, valued at £240 per annum; about 60 acres are mountain pasture. The church was erected in 1787 by parochial assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £318 towards its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a good and spacious chapel in Ballinamore, and another at Dernasmalan. Here is also a Methodist meeting-house. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner, and Mrs. Percy has given £6 per annum to the poor of the parish.

OUTRAGH, Oughteragh, or Outrath, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Cahir, on the road to Cashel; containing 554 inhabitants. It comprises 1548 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united to that of Mortlestown, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £69. 4. 6., and of the whole union £181. 14. 6.; there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 12 acres. About 150 children are educated in a school supported by Wray Palliser, Esq., and the rector.

OUTRATH, a parish, in the barony of Shillelogher, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (S.) from Kilkenny; containing 599 inhabitants, and comprising 2050 statute acres. It is a prebend, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Inchiolaghan and of the corps of the chancellorship of Ossory: the tithe rent-charge is £150. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of St. Patrick's, and contains the chapel of Grange.

OVENS.—See Athnowen.

OWENASCALL, or Ounescall.—See Annascall.

OWENDUFFE, or Awinduffe, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Shelburne, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Taghmon, on the road to Ballyhack; containing 2625 inhabitants. The parish is situated on a stream called the Awenduffe or Blackwater, which is tributary to the Bannow or Scar river and separates the baronies of Shelburne and Shelmalier; it comprises 7980¼ statute acres. At Yoletown are two flour-mills, worked by the Blackwater; and there are also two bleach-greens on the banks of that river. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an impropriate cure, forming part of the union of Tintern: the rectory is impropriate in the family of Boyse, to whom the tithe rent-charge, £255, is payable. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is in the district of Tintern: it contains a chapel, which is numerously attended.

OWEY, or Wye, an island, in the parish of Templecroan, union of Glenties, barony of Boylagh, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (N.) from Rutland; containing 94 inhabitants. It forms one of the group of islands called the Rosses, situated off the north-western coast, and comprises 301¼ statute acres. The highest point is 340 feet above the sea.

OWNING, or Beaulieu, also called Bewley, a parish, in the union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 4½ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, and near the confines of the county of Tipperary; containing 1352 inhabitants, and comprising 4030 statute acres. The village comprises about 12 houses. The parish is in the diocese of Ossory, the rectory being one of the four denominations constituting the union of Fiddown: the tithe rent-charge is £135. In the Roman Catholic divisions Owning forms part of the district of Templeorum, and contains a chapel. Some schools are supported in the parish.

OWREGARE, or Uregare, a parish, in the union of Kilmallock, partly in the barony of Small County, but chiefly in that of Coshma, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S.) from Bruff, and on the road from Limerick to Kilmallock; containing 1903 inhabitants. This place, in 1660, was the scene of an obstinate and severe skirmish between the celebrated Pierce Lacy and a detachment of the English garrison of Kilmallock, which had pursued him to this place, where he was defeated and many of his followers slain. The parish comprises 4844 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, with some large tracts of meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improved. The principal seats are Greenpark, the Cottage, Owregare House, Miltown, and Ballincolloe. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; the rectorial tithes are impropriate in the Grady family. The tithe rent-charge is £288. 18., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Bruff. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Dromin, and partly in that of Bruff. Near the ruins of the church, of which the foundations only now exist, are the extensive remains of the castle of Ballygrenane, the once splendid residence of the De Lacy family, and now the property of Lord Carbery; and near the southern extremity of the parish is Bulgadine Hall, also the property of that nobleman, but in a neglected and ruinous condition. Within ten yards of Owregare House, two skeletons of unusually large size were discovered in digging. Admiral Sir Edward Nagle was a native of this place.

OYLGATE, a village, in the parish of Edermine, union of Enniscorthy, barony of Ballaghkeen, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 4¼ miles (S.) from Enniscorthy, on the mail-road to Wexford; containing 25 houses, and 115 inhabitants. Fairs for cattle are held on March 1st, May 21st, and Aug. 15th. Here is the principal Roman Catholic chapel of the district, which was recently rebuilt; and adjoining it, a residence for the parish priest and a school-house have been erected by subscription.

OYSTER ISLAND, in the parish of Killaspicbrown, barony of Upper Carbery, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Sligo: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in the Pool of Sligo, and comprises 33 statute acres; it is remarkable for the purity of its herbage, and for restoring diseased cattle. Its ancient name was Inishroras; and it is enumerated among the lands granted by Charles II. to the Earl of Strafford, and Thomas Radcliff, Esq., in 1666. On the island are two lighthouses, north and south.

P

PACE-KILBRIDE.—See KILBRIDE-PILATE.

PAINSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, partly in the barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, but chiefly in the barony and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1¾ mile (N.) from Carlow, on the road to Athy, and on the river Barrow; containing 202 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2143½ statute acres, under a highly improved system of agriculture: there is no bog. The Barrow navigation affords great facility for the transmission of goods to Waterford and Dublin; and the Carlow railway runs through the parish. Oak Park, the seat of Colonel Bruen, is more particularly noticed in the article on the town of Carlow. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Leighlin. The tithe rent-charge is £66. 15., of which £34. 10. are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the impropriate curate. A very handsome church is now in course of erection in the demesne of Oak Park, by Colonel Bruen; meanwhile, divine service is performed in a private house licensed for the purpose. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carlow. There are ruins of a church and a burial-ground, on the townland of Painstown; and the ruins of a church at Duganstown.

PAINSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Slane, and on the road from Trim to Drogheda, by Navan; containing 1127 inhabitants. This parish is bounded, in the northern portion, by the river Boyne, and comprises 3511 statute acres: the land is of good quality, nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; there is no waste land, and only about 50 acres of bog, at Horsestown. Copper exists, but has not been worked for some years; and there are quarries of building-stone. Beaupark, the spacious and elegant mansion of Gustavus Lambart, Esq., is situated on very elevated ground, overlooking the river Boyne, and commanding a view of some richly varied scenery; the grounds are celebrated both for natural and artificial beauty; the demesne contains about 300 Irish acres. Dollardstown is also a spacious mansion, the property of Sir W. Meredyth Somerville, Bart., and formerly a seat of the Meredyth family. Seneschalstown is the property of the Aylmer family; Tersington is the seat of T. Russell, Esq. In 1546, license was granted to the bishop and clergy of Meath to alienate for ever the advowson of Painstown, reserving to the bishop and his successors out of the rectory a yearly pension of £20: the living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectory of Ardmulchan, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, the former having one, and the latter two turns. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 13. 11. late Irish currency; and the entire value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £563. 9. The glebe-house is close to the church, and was built in 1810, at a cost of £1260, of which £100 were a gift, and £625 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent. The glebe of the union comprises 23 acres, valued at £32. 13. per annum, but subject to a rent of £27. 13. The church is an old but very neat edifice, with a handsome tower; in 1823, a gallery was erected at the west end, and the steeple was roofed and repaired, by aid of a loan of £400 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Blacklion, and has a chapel at Yellow Furze, a neat modern structure.

PALATINETOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of URGLIN, union, barony, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Carlow, on the road to Castledermot; containing about 88 inhabitants. It is said to derive its name from a colony of German refugees, who were driven from their native country, and settled here, in the reign of Louis XIV. The Right Hon. B. Burton obtained a patent for four fairs, of which that on the 26th of March is the only one at present held. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village.

PALLASGREINE, PALLASGREANE, or PALLAS GREEN, a town or village, in the parish of GREANE, union of TIPPERARY, barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 13 miles (S. E.) from Limerick, and near the new mail-road from Limerick to Tipperary; containing 201 inhabitants. In 1841 it comprised 37 houses, the whole of which are small thatched buildings, with the exception of Pallas House, at the head of the village. In the northern part of the parish is a sub-post office to Limerick and Clonmel. Three small fairs are held in the year. The old parochial church is near the village; and at Nicker, in the vicinity, is the principal chapel of the Roman Catholic district of Pallasgreine, which also contains the chapel of Templebredin.

PALLASKENRY (formerly called NEWMARKET), a market and post town, in the parish of CHAPEL-RUSSELL, union of RATHKEALE, barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W.) from Limerick, and 103¾ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 783 inhabitants. This town, which is one of the most improving in the county, is situated on the road from Limerick to the quay of Ringmoylan, and on the lower road from the same city to Castletown; and comprises 149 houses, a great number of which are well built and slated. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight: it has a post-office under Limerick and Tipperary; is a chief constabulary police station; and contains the dispensary for the barony, which has a resident physician and is open daily. The market, held on Thursday, is well attended, and amply supplied with provisions. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on to a great extent; there was a large bleach-green near the town; and though the population is chiefly engaged in agriculture, yet flax-dressing, spinning, and linen-weaving still give employment to many of the inhabitants. The spirit of industry has been powerfully excited latterly by an institution called the Castletown and Chapel-Russell Loan Fund, now removed from the town to Castletown by its founder, the Rev. William Waller. It was commenced in 1823, by means

of a fund of £218 subscribed by the Earl of Charleville, the County of Limerick Trustees, the London Committee, the Irish-Peasantry Society, and the County of Limerick Ladies' Committee. The fund is lent out in small portions, sometimes in money, but more frequently in wool, flax, and implements for manufacture, such as wheels, reels, and looms; and is repaid by weekly instalments, in which the manufactured goods are taken at a liberal valuation. In seasons of scarcity provisions are issued, and articles for clothing and bedding occasionally. In consequence of the judicious management of the trustees, it appears that, at the end of the first thirteen years, a profit of £76 accrued from it; and the habits of those for whose benefit it has been so successfully carried on, have been much improved. The new and elegant parish church stands at a short distance eastward; and in the town is a small but very neat meeting-house belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Not far distant are the ruins of the castle of Pallaskenry, originally built by the O'Donovans, but for many generations in the possession of the Fitzgeralds. In a quarry near the town was found an ancient silver bodkin, weighing 5*oz.* 2*dr.*, now in the possession of Sir Vere Edmond de Vere, Bart.; and in 1834, part of a golden fibula, weighing 3*oz.*, was discovered in a drain near the church. Numerous petrifactions have been found in a stream which flows through Currah and Hollypark wood, and also in the neighbourhood of Dromore lake, about a mile from the town.

PALMERSTOWN, NORTH, a parish, in the union of Balrothery, barony of Balrothery West, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 11 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 285 inhabitants, and comprising 1580¾ statute acres. Good building-stone is found. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Dublin, and the vicarage forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Clonmethan: of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £101. 5., two-thirds are payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Rollestown. Some remains of the church still exist.

PALMERSTOWN, SOUTH, a parish, in the South Dublin union, barony of Uppercross, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Lucan, and on the river Liffey; containing 1411 inhabitants, of whom 201 are in the village. It comprises 1517¾ statute acres. Near the village, which is irregularly built, and in which the dwellings are of an humble character, was an hospital for lepers, previously to the Reformation. At the commencement of the present century here were extensive printing-works, large iron-works, oil and dye stuff mills, and wash-mills: lead and copper works have been established for 25 years; there are cotton-mills employing about 120 persons, and a flour-mill on the Liffey, which river bounds the parish on the north. A fair for the sale of cattle and horses takes place on Aug. 21st. The city police have a station near Chapelizod bridge. Palmerstown House, erected by the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state for Ireland, and provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and now the seat of his grandson, the Earl of Donoughmore, is a spacious mansion on elevated ground, commanding most extensive and rich views; besides which, there are several pleasing villas, including Riversdale, Brook Lawn, Palmerstown, and Bellgrove. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Chapelizod: the tithe rent-charge is £127. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Lucan, Palmerstown, and Clondalkin, and contains a chapel; the priest is rural dean over his own union and those of Maynooth, Celbridge, and Saggard. On the townland of Irishtown are the remains of an old castle, clothed with ivy, near which coins and bullets have been found; and at Cruise river, a battle is said to have been fought between the Danes and the Irish. The parish gives the title of Viscount Palmerston to the family of Temple.

PARIS, LITTLE, an island, in the parish of Thory, union of Enniskillen, barony of Lurg, county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster; containing 9 inhabitants. It is situated in Lough Erne.

PARK-GATE, a village, in the parish of Donegore, barony of Upper Antrim, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 4½ miles (E.) from Antrim; containing about 35 houses and 162 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police; petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays; and fairs on the 7th of Feb., May, and Aug., and on the 4th of November.

PARSONSTOWN, or Birr, a market and post-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's county, and province of Leinster, 18 miles (S. W.) from Tullamore, and 60 (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Tullamore to Roscrea; containing 9567 inhabitants, of whom 6336 are in the town. The place derived its name of Birr from the abbey of Biorra, founded here by St. Brendan Luaigneus; or from *Bior*, the Irish term for the bank or margin of a river. It constituted part of the ancient district of Ely O'Carrol in Ormond, in Munster; and did not form any portion of the King's county as at first erected into shire ground in the reign of Philip and Mary, being annexed to it under an inquisition of the 2nd of James I. The castle of Birr was considered to be the chief seat of the O'Carrols, chieftains of the sept. A great battle was fought in the vicinity, in 241, between Cormac, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and the people of Munster: the place suffered much from the ravages of the Danes in 841 and 842; and in 1154, O'Hedersgool, King of Cathluighe, was killed at the church-door.

Soon after the English invasion, Henry II. granted this district to Philip de Worcester and Theobald Fitzwalter, subsequently to which he sold it to De Braosa and others: it was afterwards transferred to Hugh de Hose or Hussey, in which family it continued till the time of James I. In 1533, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, then lord-deputy, laid siege to the castle, in support of Fergananim O'Carrol, his son-in-law; but soon raised the siege, in consequence of a wound received from one of the garrison. Lord Grey, when lord-deputy, took the castle in 1537; and one of the charges against him, which led to his execution, was, that he had sanctioned the outrages committed by Fergananim O'Carrol. This chieftain eventually surrendered his territory to Edward VI., who restored it to him with the addition of the dignity of Baron of Ely during life. In the proceedings under the commission for the plantation of Ely O'Carrol, in

the reign of James I., Birr and its appendages were assigned to Lawrence PARSONS, brother of Sir William Parsons, the surveyor-general, in 1620; and, as in the grant the place is described as the castle, fort, village, and lands of Birr, it must have been of some importance. In the same year the new proprietor obtained a licence to hold a market on Tuesday, and two fairs; and, seven years after, a licence for a Saturday market and two additional fairs. The assizes for the county used to be held here at that period.

On the breaking out of the war of 1641, William Parsons was made governor of Ely O'Carrol and Birr Castle, which latter he garrisoned with his own tenantry. The next year, an engagement took place between the garrison and the sept of the O'Carrols; and in the same year, 1642, the castle was besieged by the Irish, but was relieved by Sir Charles Coote, who threw into it a supply of ammunition and provisions. This action was deemed so important that it procured for Sir Charles the dignity of Earl of Mountrath. But the following year the place fell into the hands of General Preston, commander of the forces of the confederate Catholics in Leinster, who kept possession of it until it was taken by Ireton in 1650; and a subsequent attempt by the Marquess of Clanricarde, to recover it for the king, was baffled by the approach of Colonel Axtell. At the time of the Restoration, it seems that the place was of some commercial importance, from the number of brass tokens then coined for the convenience of trade. In the war of 1688, the castle was again besieged by Colonels Grace and Oxburgh, and surrendered on terms which afterwards were made grounds of accusation against Sir Laurence Parsons, the governor; he was found guilty of high treason, but received a pardon after several reprieves. At this period, Birr is mentioned by Sir William Petty as sending two members to parliament. In 1689, the Roman Catholic clergymen took possession of the church, tithes, and glebe, which they held till the battle of the Boyne. In 1690, the castle was besieged by General Sarsfield, the Duke of Berwick, and Lord Galway; but the siege was raised by Sir John Lanier for King William. A meeting of delegates from several volunteer corps was held here in 1781, and again in 1782, at which strong resolutions were passed relative to the great questions which then absorbed public attention. In 1799, a meeting of magistrates, convened to petition against the legislative union, was dispersed by the high sheriff and a body of artillery with three pieces of cannon; for which that functionary, and the commander of the military, were brought to the bar of the house of commons on the motion of Sir Laurence Parsons, when, instead of punishment, they received a vote of thanks for their conduct.

PARSONSTOWN, the name by which the place was called so early as the reign of Charles I., is pleasantly situated on the Birr river, formerly called Comcor, a branch of the Lesser Brosna; is well built; and inhabited by some wealthy and many respectable families. It is also the centre of a fertile and extensive district, whence it draws large quantities of agricultural produce to be distributed in other parts, sending into it in return the foreign articles required by the inhabitants. Archbishop Ussher says, that Birr was considered the centre of Ireland; and Sir William Petty, in his survey, marks the church with the words "Umbilicus Hiberniæ:" it is in 53° 6′ 16″ (N. Lat.), and 7° 38′ 23″ (W. Lon.); its geocentric latitude is 52° 55′ 30″ (North). It is the largest town in the county, consisting of 1103 houses; and rose to the highly improved state in which it now is chiefly during the period in which the late proprietor, the second earl of Rosse, superintended its progress. The principal streets, formed of modern houses and laid out in straight lines, terminate in Duke-square, in which is a statue of the Duke of Cumberland, on a Doric pillar 55 feet high, set up in 1747, in commemoration of his victory at Culloden. The castle, situated at one side of the town, may be said to have been rebuilt by the Parsons family: the centre of the building, which was consumed by an accidental fire in 1832, has been restored and improved.

About 60 years since, a brisk TRADE was carried on here in woollens, which gave employment to several hundred weavers and combers. At present, the trade is principally confined to two distilleries, each producing about 95,000 gallons of spirits annually; but a great variety of minor manufactures is carried on. There was also formerly an extensive manufacture of glass, of which the only remains are the ruins of the glass-house. A branch of the Provincial Bank has been established. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Maryborough. The market is well supplied with provisions of good quality; the fairs are held on Feb. 11th, May 5th, Aug. 25th, and Dec. 10th. Large quantities of corn, flour, spirits, butter, cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold here; and in return, timber, iron, drapery, groceries, coal, and most other articles of domestic consumption, are brought in, for the supply of the district. The want of water-carriage to facilitate the conveyance of commodities, is severely felt: a plan has consequently been proposed, to form a navigation along the valley of the Brosna from Croghan bridge, about half a mile below the town, to the Shannon, from which river the Brosna is navigable for two miles, for the largest barges; thence the line is proposed to be carried by a still-water navigation until the channel of the river can be again made available, at about 9½ miles below Parsonstown. The sessions-house consists of a hall, a court, and offices for transacting business: at one end of it is the bridewell, the only one in the county; it has two day-rooms, nine cells, and two airing-yards. General-sessions for the county are held here in rotation with Tullamore and Philipstown four times in the year; and petty-sessions occasionally. A manor court, under a seneschal appointed by the Earl of Rosse, is also held; and the town is a chief constabulary police station. There are a fever hospital, and a dispensary. A reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and in the centre of the town is an observatory, belonging to Thomas L. Cooke, Esq. The barracks, which are about an English mile distant, have accommodations for 48 officers of infantry, 1110 privates, and 15 horses, with an hospital: the building consists of two large squares, and attached is an area for exercise.

The parish, which comprises 7217½ statute acres, does not present any striking features of fertility or improvement: the principal seats are, Ballyegan, a splendid residence; Tinnakilly; Oakley Park; and Elm Hall. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £207. 14. The glebe-house, in the town,

was built in 1826, by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 25 acres, rent free. The church, erected in 1815, by a loan of £5000 from the Board, and £3000 raised by assessment, is a stone edifice in the pointed style of architecture, with a steeple 100 feet high. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, which is still called Birr, is part of the bishop's mensal, and the head of a district comprising also the parish of Loughkeen. Each of the parishes has a chapel: that at Birr is a splendid edifice in the later English style, having two minarets and a steeple 150 feet high, with a fine bell; it is the cathedral of the diocese. There are three other places of worship; one for the Society of Friends, one for Wesleyans, and one for Presbyterians: that of the Wesleyans, erected in 1820, is a handsome building with a well-executed pediment of hewn stone. The walls and steeple of the old church are still standing; on the latter is a sculpture in stone of the arms of Sir L. Parsons, who died in 1628, impaled with those of his lady, Anne Malham. The union workhouse, on a site of $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres purchased for £415. 16., was completed in 1841 at a cost of £6900, and is constructed for 800 inmates.

Many curious relics of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood of this parish; a collection of which, consisting of swords, spears, skeins, celts, and the Barnaan Cuilawn found at Glankeen, are in the possession of Mr. Cooke, who has also a number of the brass tokens already noticed. Some instances of extraordinary longevity have been recorded; one person is named who lived to the age of 114 years. At Clonbela, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, is a mineral spring. Lord Rosse, who devotes much time and thought to studies connected with astronomy and other branches of science, has a laboratory, with machinery for polishing the largest specula for telescopes, by means of which he constructed a 25-feet reflector, the great speculum of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The telescope stands on the lawn in front of Birr Castle, and is moved by machinery somewhat similar in principle to that of Herschel's celebrated telescope, but simpler in construction, which also is the invention of his lordship. Mr. Cooke has a seven-feet reflector, equatorially mounted on a cast-metal pillar in a very simple manner. Some documents and MS. accounts relative to the wars of 1641 and 1688 are in the possession of the Earl of Rosse. A "history and description" of Parsonstown was published in 1826: the work is anonymous, but is supposed to have been written by Mr. Cooke.

PARSONSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Drogheda, barony of Ferrard, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dunleer; containing 237 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises 524 statute acres, some of which is good land, but the remainder consists of a cold tenacious clay. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting part of the union of Dunany; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithe rent-charge is £36. 9., of which £22 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathdrummin, or Clogher.

PARTICLES, a parish, in the union of Kilmallock, barony of Costlea, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Kildorrery; containing 2431 inhabitants. This place derives its name from particles or parts of several religious foundations of which it was formed; these are the townlands of Down Gadmond, Down Innish, Chapel Martel, and Ineycahal, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged respectively to the abbeys of Buttevant, Kilmallock, Manister-Nenagh, and Adare, to which they had been given at a very early period by the family of O'Kelly, or O'Hely. The village of Glanasheen, in this parish, was built by a colony of Palatines brought hither in 1769, from Lord Southwell's settlement at Rathkeale, by Silver Oliver, Esq., by whom also the surrounding country was greatly improved. The descendants of these colonists are still in possession of their farms; but these have been so frequently subdivided, that the tenants are becoming very poor.

The parish is situated among the Castle Oliver mountains, and extends northward to within four miles of Kilmallock; it comprises 8497 statute acres: the soil is fertile, being based on a substratum of limestone, which is also found in round nodules, and burnt into lime both for agricultural and building purposes. The principal seat is Sunville, near the hill of Ardpatrick, anciently belonging to the Godsall family. Castle Oliver, anciently called Castle-na-Doon, originally the residence of the Roche family, and afterwards of the family of Fitzharris, became, after the Restoration, the property of the Olivers, from whom it took its present name; it now belongs to the Misses Gascoigne, of the county of York. The estate, including the demesne and park, comprises 20,000 acres; and a new and splendid castle is in course of erection. At Sunville is a very extensive flour-mill, with machinery of the most improved description, producing 3000 barrels of flour annually, and affording employment to a part of the inhabitants, the rest of whom are wholly employed in agricultural pursuits. A constabulary police force is stationed near the village. The living is a curacy, in the diocese of Lismore, instituted in 1835, and endowed with £75 per annum by the dean and chapter of Limerick, to whom the rectory was appropriated by charter of Charles II., in 1674, as part of the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 9. Divine service is regularly performed in a school-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Kilfinane. On the summit of the high grounds of Chapel Martel is a circular inclosure having the appearance of a military station, within which it is said that a converted Dane founded a chapel, afterwards giving it, with the adjoining lands, to the abbey of Buttevant. From the summit of the hill above the village of Glanasheen is a very interesting prospect, embracing every county in Munster; on one of the smaller hills in the centre of the group is a small gate-way tower, erected by Silver Oliver, Esq.

PASSAGE, EAST, a small maritime town, in the parish of Kill-St.-Nicholas, barony of Gaultier, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 6 miles (E.) from Waterford, in connexion with which city it has a receiving-house for letters; containing 624 inhabitants. When Perkin Warbeck abandoned the siege of Waterford, in 1497, he embarked at this place for Cork. A fort here, which commanded the passage up the harbour, was taken in 1649 by a party of Cromwell's troops, on commencing the siege of

Waterford: the serious inconvenience this produced to the besieged caused Ferral, the governor, to attempt the recovery of the place, but his forces were repulsed by a large body of Cromwell's army. In 1663, the Duke of Ormonde was made governor of the port and town of Passage for life. The town contains 112 houses, and is situated on a narrow piece of low land between the river Suir and a lofty precipitous hill; it is a constabulary police station, and the parish church stands on the summit of a hill here. A block-house mounted with several great guns, and commonly under the command of the governor of Duncannon Fort, about a league distant, on the Wexford side of the river, formerly stood where the old pier or mole now is. The river affords commodious shelter and anchorage to vessels of large burthen, and the town is now progressively improving. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, situated in part of the parish of Crook; also a school.

PASSAGE, WEST, a sea-port and post-town, partly in the parish of Monkstown, and partly in that of Marmullane, barony of Kerrycurrihy, union and county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Cork, and 131½ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the western shore of the estuary of the Lee; containing 1721 inhabitants. The period of the extension and improvement of Passage, which is not even mentioned in Smith's *History of Cork*, is uncertain: the cause, however, is sufficiently obvious in its excellent and sheltered situation, just at the termination of the deep harbour; in its great salubrity; and in its being the only direct communication between Cork and Cove, to each of which places it has a sub-post office. It owes much of its importance to W. Parker, Esq.; but this spirited gentleman having engaged in foreign speculations, and for a time removed to the Cape of Good Hope, the place remained stationary until a few years since, when further improvements were effected under the active exertions of Thomas Parsons Boland, Esq., proprietor of the western portion of the town, the late Mr. Michael Wallis, and Messrs. Brown and Co. To the fostering care of these gentlemen, from an inconsiderable village, Passage has become a mercantile town, much frequented during the summer for the fine air and sea-bathing. The town comprises one principal street, near a mile long, extending along the shore, and intersected by several smaller streets and lanes, which are mostly in a very dirty state. It contains 285 houses; the parish church of Marmullane, a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel erected in 1832, a commodious and handsome building; five schools; and a dispensary. Petty-sessions are held every Friday, and the place is a constabulary police station. Its salubrity is attested by the longevity of the inhabitants: it is said to be no uncommon circumstance for people of 80 years of age to be in rude health, and earning their livelihood by labour; few have suffered during the visitation of contagious diseases; and, out of a large population, during the prevalence of cholera, in 1832, only 60, and those very aged and infirm, were afflicted.

A large dry-dock has been constructed by Mr. Brown, by which it is expected that the trade, which principally consists in ship-building, will increase considerably; much employment is also afforded to the labouring classes by the discharging of the cargoes of all large vessels bound for Cork, the river up to Cork not being navigable for those of above 400 or 500 tons' burthen. The ferry to Great Island and Cove is at the eastern extremity of the town, and the traffic during the summer months is very great: the want of a steam-boat to transport passengers and carriages having been much felt, the St. George's Steam-Packet Company lately built a very elegant pier, under the direction of Mr. G. R. Pain, of Cork, where their packets can lie alongside in all weathers, and discharge passengers or cargoes at all times, even during the lowest ebb tide. At the quays adjoining the dry-dock, the largest ships can lie in safety; or they can anchor in the channel in 20 fathoms of water. Connected with this dock is a ship-building establishment, where two or three vessels are always on the stocks, furnishing employment to a great number of men. Near the Ferry point is a rope-walk, with suitable buildings and machinery. In consequence of the establishment of this dock and ship-yard, several spirited merchants of Cork have become ship-owners, and now carry on in their own vessels an extensive trade which, before, was principally done by strange ships. Spring tides rise 16 feet at the quay.

The intercourse between this place and Cove is kept up by the ferry; on the other side of the water is an excellent level road all the way to Cove, a distance of two miles. A new line of road has been completed around the precipitous shores of the bay, leading to Monkstown. Many boats were formerly employed here in fishing, which has nearly ceased, being engrossed by the men of Cove, whence the inhabitants of Passage obtain their principal supply. Upwards of 200 covered cars, called jingles, are engaged almost daily in the communication between Passage and Cork; they carry four inside, and the charge is 2*s.* 6*d.* for the entire vehicle, or in proportion for single passengers. A railway to Cork is now in course of construction. Steam-boats sail and return several times daily, and small boats constantly pass and repass. A fund has been established for the support, or assistance, of poor room-keepers, whose rent is paid, and who receive coal, potatoes, &c., during the winter: it is liberally supported by the resident gentry.—See Marmullane and Monkstown.

PATRICK'S, ST., or Singland, a parish, in the union of Limerick, chiefly in the barony of Lower Bunratty, county of Clare, but partly in that of Clanwilliam, county of Limerick, and partly in the county of the city of Limerick, province of Munster, on the southern bank of the Shannon, and close to the city, a part of which is within it; containing 4132 inhabitants. The Shannon sweeps round the eastern, northern, and western sides of the parish; and the small river Groody, a branch of the preceding river, passes through it. The extent is 5409 statute acres. The land, which is very fertile, is chiefly under tillage, and supplies the city with large quantities of vegetables; along the banks of the Groody is a tract of rich meadow, liable, however, to casualties from floods. On this river are a bleach-green, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill; at the salmon-weir near the Shannon, is a very extensive flour-mill, which commands the whole water of that river; and in the city suburbs is a large brewery. A short canal from the Abbey river to the Shannon, formed in 1758, intersects the parish from west to east. The city waterworks and the county infirmary are in the parish, and

there are several very elegant seats, with small but highly ornamented demesnes; the principal are Park House, Corbally House, and Corbally Park.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Limerick. The rectory was united, at a period prior to any known record, to the entire rectory of Cahirvally, the rectory and vicarage of Emly-Grenan, and the chapelry of Kilquane, which union till lately constituted the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop, who is also patron of the perpetual cure, which comprises the parishes of St. Patrick and Kilquane. Cahirvally and Emly-Grenan, are now unconnected with the treasurership. The tithe rent-charge of St. Patrick's parish is £118. The church has been in ruins since the war of 1641, when it was destroyed together with an adjoining round tower: the cemetery is used as a place of burial for Roman Catholics. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and those of Kilmurry and Derrygalvin, in which union are two chapels. Singland was the scene of a battle fought in 943 between the Munster Irish and the Danes, the latter of whom were defeated, driven into the town, and forced to pay a heavy contribution. Cromwell, Ireton, William III., and de Ginkell all had their camps and intrenchments here when they invested Limerick; military weapons have consequently been frequently found in the grounds. Some remains of the ancient military roads from Dublin and from Cork which passed through the parish are still traceable. The lands of Singland are held under the vicars-choral of Limerick by a lease, from which that body derives little advantage.

PATRICK'S ROCK, ST., county of TIPPERARY.—See CASHEL.

PATRICK'S WELL, ST., a village, partly in the parishes of KILLELONEHAN and MUNGRETT, but chiefly in that of KILKEEDY, barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Limerick, on the road to Rathkeale; containing 541 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a well dedicated to St. Patrick, still held in great veneration by the peasantry, and over which has been placed a figure of the tutelar saint, rudely carved in stone. The village consists of one long irregular street, and contains 105 houses, most of which are old thatched buildings, and the remainder neat well built cottages roofed with slate, and of recent erection; the mail from Limerick to Tralee passes daily through it, and a receiving-house for letters in connexion with the former place has been established. Fairs are held on Feb. 26th, May 28th, June 16th, Oct. 14th and 20th, and Dec. 18th, principally for cattle and pigs: petty-sessions are held once a fortnight; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. In the neighbourhood are several large and handsome houses with well-wooded demesnes, and numerous good farmhouses with thriving orchards, producing abundance of apples from which excellent cider is made.

PAWLE ISLAND, in the parish of KILLYLEAGH, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of DUFFERIN, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Strangford, and comprises 49½ acres.

PEPPERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Fethard; containing 1215 inhabitants, and comprising 4779 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. The ruins of the church still remain. The ruined castle of Knockelly, consisting of a large and nearly perfect square tower of superior masonry, forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery: it is encompassed by a strong wall, about 30 feet high, with bastions at the angles; and part of the inclosed area is now occupied by a farmhouse. There is also an ancient fort or moat within the limits of the parish.

PETER'S, ST., a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; immediately adjoining the town of Wexford, and containing 1690 inhabitants, of whom 513 are within the town. The parish, which comprises 1405 statute acres, extends in a south-western direction from Wexford towards the mountain of Forth; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture much improved. The principal seats are Great Clonard and Little Clonard, both embracing fine views of Wexford Harbour: Roseville and Newbay are also in the parish; and that part of the town within its limits contains the Franciscan convent, nunnery, Roman Catholic chapel, Lancasterian school, fever hospital, and distillery, which are respectively noticed under the head of Wexford. The ecclesiastical parishes of Kerlogue and Maudlintown have for all civil purposes long since merged into St. Peter's. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Wexford; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the tithe rent-charge is £68. 8., of which £7. 16. are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the curate. There are no remains of the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Wexford. In the demesne of Great Clonard are the ruins of a castle or tower, near which Cromwell is said to have had an encampment: various coins of this period have been found on the spot.

PETTIGOE, a town or village, in the union of DONEGAL, partly in the parish of DRUMKEERAN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, but chiefly in the parish of TEMPLECARNE, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Kesh, on the road to Ballyshannon and Donegal; containing 616 inhabitants. It is situated on the united rivers of Pettigoe and Omna, which are here crossed by two bridges in their course to Lough Erne: the country around is capable of much improvement, and some land has been reclaimed of late years. Here are a station of the constabulary police, and a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Kesh. Fairs are held on the 25th of each month, besides which there are three large markets (called "*Marga More*") on the Wednesdays respectively preceding All Saints' day, Christmas-day, and Lent. The parochial church of Templecarne, the Roman Catholic chapel, and a meeting-house for Presbyterians, are in the town.

PHIBSBOROUGH, a village, in the new parish of GRANGEGORMAN, union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Navan, and near the Royal Canal. Here is a neat Roman Ca-

tholic chapel belonging to the district of St. Paul, with a residence for the chaplain annexed; also a lending library.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market and post town (formerly the assize town of the county, and a parliamentary borough), in the parish of KILLADERRY, union of TULLAMORE, barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. E.) from Tullamore, and 47 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1489 inhabitants. This place, the ancient name of which was Dingan and Killaderry, was the chief seat of the O'Conors, chieftains of the surrounding district, then called Offaly, of which they retained possession until 1546. In that year, Brian O'Conor, having united his forces with Patrick O'More, chieftain of the neighbouring territory of Leix, made an incursion into the county of Kildare, and burned a great part of Athy, whereupon Sir William Brabazon, lord-justice of Ireland, caused them to be proclaimed as traitors; marched a large force into Offaly, which he laid waste with fire and sword; and forced O'Conor to take refuge in Connaught. Sir William, to secure his newly acquired possessions, erected a castle here, the name of which, in the subsequent reign of Philip and Mary, when the territories of Offaly and Leix were reduced to shire ground under the names of the King's and Queen's counties, was changed from Dingan to Philipstown, in honour of the king, and the place made the assize town of the former of these counties. In 1569, it obtained a charter of incorporation from Elizabeth, which conferred the same liberties and free usages as the town of Naas enjoyed; also a Thursday market, and other minor privileges: this charter was followed by a grant of lands in the next year. In 1673, Chief-Justice Byssc obtained a licence to hold two fairs. Another charter granted in the 4th year of James II., conferred on Philipstown the privilege of returning two members to parliament. Afterwards, during the war of that period, it was burned by the same king's troops. At the Union it was deprived of the right of returning representatives, in consequence of which the borough gradually declined, until at length the corporate jurisdiction fell into total desuetude. The act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., by which the assizes were removed from Philipstown to Tullamore, completely extinguished its political importance, and reduced it nearly to the rank of a village.

The TOWN has little to recommend it; being nearly surrounded by bog, it is extremely uninteresting. Its public buildings are, a court-house, formerly the county court-house, but now used only for holding sessions; a prison, until lately the county gaol, erected at the commencement of the present century; a large cavalry barrack, containing accommodations for 12 officers, 131 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 82 horses, with an hospital for 16 patients; the church, a neat small building; and a large and handsome Roman Catholic chapel. The town is paved at the expense of the county, but is not lighted. The market, which continues to be held on Thursday, is large and improving. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd, March 18th, May 15th, June 14th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 18th, and Dec. 3rd: four of these, termed the new fairs, from having been instituted about the year 1820, are held in a part of the town called Molesworth-street, so named from Viscount Molesworth, of whose estate the town was formerly a part. Quarter-sessions are held here four times in the year, and petty-sessions every second Thursday: the magisterial duties within the borough have been performed by the county justices for a series of years beyond the memory of man. A large dispensary is supported in the usual manner. The Grand Canal passes close to one end of the town: during the progress of that work, the line terminated for some time at Philipstown, and produced a sensible effect on the growth of its prosperity; but when the canal had been extended to Tullamore, that place drew to it all those advantages, and Philipstown sank still lower in trading importance. Here is a school for boys, under the superintendence of the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity. The ruins of the old castle are still to be seen, covered with ivy. Philipstown gives the inferior title of Baron to Viscount Molesworth.—See KILLADERRY.

PHILIPSTOWN, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Ardee, on the road to Carrickmacross, and on the river Glyde; containing 1669 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-west by the county of Monaghan, and comprises 3660 statute acres, the whole of which, excepting a portion of bog, is good arable and pasture land: agriculture is improving, under the auspices of the neighbouring gentry, who are also endeavouring to introduce the improved system of breeding cattle. The principal seats are, Thomastown Castle, in a well-wooded demesne of about 300 plantation acres; and Rathnestin. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Charlestown: the tithe rent-charge is £237. 17. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish is one of four forming the district of Tallanstown; there is a large chapel at Reastown.

PHILIPSTOWN, an extra-parochial district, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH (though locally situated within the ancient county of the town of Drogheda), and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Drogheda, on the road to Dunleer; containing 64 inhabitants, and comprising $268\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres.

PHILIPSTOWN-NUGENT, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Castle-Blayney, and on the river of Philipstown; containing 401 inhabitants. It comprises $1035\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land, chiefly in tillage. Here are extensive flour-mills, fitted up in a superior manner; and at Hackball's Cross is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is a curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Baronstown; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £70. 15. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, surrounded by neatly planted grounds; and nearly adjoining it is the church of the union, which is noticed in the article on Baronstown. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is in the union or district of Baronstown.

PIERCETOWN, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (W. by N.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballymahon, and on the river

Inny; containing 1080 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the county of Longford, and comprises 4230½ statute acres, including a great extent of bog: the land is principally under tillage; there is abundance of limestone. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Almoritia: the tithe rent-charge is £71. 5., and the glebe comprises 12 acres, valued at £24 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Forguey, and contains a chapel at Ballinacurra.

PIERCETOWNLANDY, or LECKNO, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, partly in the barony of LOWER DULEEK, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Duleek, and on the new great north road from Dublin to Belfast, by Ashbourne; containing 590 inhabitants, and comprising 2531¼ statute acres. An abbey is said to have been founded here in 750, and some remains of an old church still exist. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilmoon: the tithe rent-charge is £127. 1. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ardcath.

PIG ISLAND, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies off the western coast, and comprises 6½ statute acres.

PILLTOWN, a market and post town, in the parish of FIDDOWN, union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Waterford, on the road to Clonmel; containing 701 inhabitants. It derives its name from a branch of the river Suir, called "The Pill," at the head of which it is situated, about 1½ mile from the river; and consists chiefly of one wide street, about a quarter of a mile in length, containing 133 houses, which, being mostly of modern erection, with neat gardens in front, and interspersed with some fine old trees, have an extremely pleasing appearance: at the east end of the town is an excellent hotel. A patent for a market has been obtained, but it is not yet established; a handsome building, erected at the expense of the Earl of Besborough and intended for the market-house, is appropriated to the use of the Roman Catholic day-school, the Protestant Sunday-school, and all public meetings: it is also used for performing the evening Church service. At the rear of the market-house, is a commodious quay, erected a few years since at the expense of Viscount Duncannon, at which not less than 126 vessels have discharged their cargoes in one year, the Suir being influenced by the tide as far as the Pill, and navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burthen, and for smaller vessels up to the town. Here is a chief constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays at the market-house. In the town is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, being one of the three belonging to the district of Templeorum; also the male and female Protestant parochial schools, chiefly supported by the Earl of Besborough and the rector; and a dispensary for the poor. A loan fund has been established, with a capital of £100 raised by subscription; and, in consequence of a bequest of £1000 to the poor of the parish from the late Robert and Elizabeth Landers, almshouses have been erected. A neat museum has been fitted up at the hotel by Mr. Redmond Anthony, the proprietor, who has here a valuable collection of paintings, curiosities, and Irish antiquities; a small charge is made for admission, and the proceeds, averaging upwards of £40 per annum, are applied by him towards the support of the fever hospital at Carrick-on-Suir. The scenery in the vicinity is varied and beautiful; and immediately adjoining the town is the splendid seat of the Earl of Besborough, which is described in the article on Fiddown.

PLEBESTOWN, or PLEBERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 262 inhabitants, and comprising 898 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £32. 8., is entirely payable: for the performance of ecclesiastical duties it forms part of the union of Burnchurch.

POBBLE-O'KEEFE.—See KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN.

POINTZ-PASS.—See POYNTZ-PASS.

POLEROAN, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N.W.) from Waterford, on the road to Carrick-on-Suir, and on the north-eastern bank of the river Suir; containing 1894 inhabitants, of whom 145 are in the village. It comprises 3596 statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1680, to the vicarages of Portnescully and Illud, together constituting the union of Poleroan, till lately in the gift of the Corporation of Waterford, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, of which one-half is payable to the impropriators, and the other to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £202.10, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe. The patronage passed into the hands of the Bishop on the death of the late incumbent, in Dec. 1845, in consequence of the corporation having failed to dispose of the advowson under the provisions of the Municipal Reform act. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Moncoin.

POLLARDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Kildare, on the road to Milltown; containing 313 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal, near the border of the Curragh of Kildare, and comprises 1249¾ statute acres. Within its limits is Rathbride House. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Thomastown: the tithe rent-charge is £56. 7. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Allen and Milltown, and partly in that of Rathangan.

POLSILLAGH, a village, in the parish of KILMOYLAN, union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 32 houses, and 150 inhabitants.

POMEROY, a parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7¼ miles (N.W.) from Dungannon, on the road to Omagh; containing 8547 inhabitants, of whom 491 are in the town. The district was granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord-deputy, and soon after was created a manor under the name of Manor Chichester. It was then altogether an extensive forest, some of the oaks of which, when cut down seve-

ral years since, measured 29 feet in circumference. During the unsettled period of 1641 it was nearly stripped of its timber, and it remained in a neglected state until 1770, when the Rev. James Lowry undertook its management: he planted a great portion of the demesne, which now exhibits some very fine timber, and bequeathed a sum to erect the present mansion. In the demesne, which consists of 556 acres, is a small lake, whose borders resemble in shape the coast of Ireland, on a scale of about one foot to a mile. Near it is a very abundant spring of water, strongly impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. The town or village, which is seated on the summit of a hill and contains 107 houses, consists of a square, and a long street, the roadway of which having been cut down in order to diminish the ascent, the houses on each side are in an unsightly and even dangerous situation. A court leet and baron for the manor is held here every three weeks, in which debts to the amount of 40*s.* are recoverable: petty-sessions are held on the third Wednesday in every month. It is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters under Dungannon and Omagh. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of every month, for the sale of cattle; and two annual fairs on June 1st and Oct. 31st. The parish comprises 15,951 statute acres: the eastern and southern parts are fertile and well cultivated; the western, which forms part of the Altmore mountain, and comprises nearly 3000 acres, is uncultivated mountain and bog. Granite, basalt, quartz, limestone, freestone, clayslate, ironstone, and coal have been found. The principal seats within the limits of the parish are Pomeroy House, Mulnagore Lodge, and Drummond Lodge.

The parish was erected in 1775, by an order of council, at the application of Primate Robinson, by severing 41 townlands from Donaghmore: it is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £291. 15. The glebe-house, built in 1786 at an expense of £414 supplied by Primate Robinson, and enlarged in 1793 at a cost of £332 by the then incumbent, has a glebe of 560 statute acres (of which 145 are irreclaimable) valued at £198 per annum, purchased by the same Primate: the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe included, is £489. 15. per annum. The townland of Gortfad, in this parish, forms part of the glebe of the rectory of Desertcreight. The church, built in 1775 on a site three miles from the village, is a handsome edifice, yet, though spacious, it does not afford sufficient accommodation for the congregation during the summer months. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donaghmore, and has a chapel in the village of Pomeroy; where also is a meeting-house for Presbyterians. The parochial school, situated near the church, was built, and endowed with six acres of land, by Primate Robinson. In the higher chain of the Altmore mountains are the ruins of the castle erected by Sir Thos. Norris, in the reign of Elizabeth, to protect the mountain pass; and not far distant are the remains of two barracks, built during the last century as stations for troops placed here to put down the bands of robbers that then infested the country, committing many outrages.

PONDS, a village, in the parish of RATHFARNHAM, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 49 houses, and 223 inhabitants.

POOLBOY, a village, in the parish of KILCLOONY, union of BALLINASLOE, barony of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 mile (S. E.) from Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish. Here are the ruins of a priory, of which no account is extant; and on the verge of a bog near the village is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spa, noticed in the article on Kilcloony.

PORT, barony of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL.—See INVER.

PORT, a parish, in the union of ARDEE, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4¾ miles (E.) from Dunleer, and on the eastern coast; containing 868 inhabitants, of whom 138 are in the village. It comprises 1803¼ statute acres of tolerably good land, principally in tillage; and within its limits is Scafield, a neat and pleasantly situated residence. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Rathdrummin: the tithe rent-charge is £109. 2., the whole of which is received by the vicar, on his paying a quit-rent at the custom-house of Drogheda of £2. 19. 6.; and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £5 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dysert.

PORT, an island, in the parish of INNISBOFFIN, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, containing 20¾ statute acres. It is situated on the side of Boffin harbour.

PORTADOWN, a market and post town, and district parish, in the union of LURGAN, barony of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. E.) from Armagh, and 69 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Belfast: the town contains 2505 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Port-ne-doon*, or "the port of the fortified eminence," derived that name from an ancient castle of the M'Canns or M'Canes, who were tributaries of the O'Nials and occupied this very important station, commanding the pass of the river Bann. The adjoining lands were, under the name of the manor of Ballyoran, granted by James I. to William Powell, and afterwards by Charles I., in the 7th of his reign, to Prudence Obyns and John Obyns, who erected a large mansion in the Elizabethan style for their own residence, and built 14 houses, in which they settled 14 English families. Of the ancient mansion there is scarcely a vestige, except the gardens, and the avenue, which is still tolerably perfect. The town, which has been greatly extended, and the manor, are now the property of the Duke of Manchester.

PORTADOWN is very advantageously situated on the river Bann, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, connecting it with the small suburb of Edenderry, in the parish of Seagoe. It consists of one spacious and handsome street, with several smaller streets branching from it in various directions; and contains 479 houses, of which those in the principal street are large and well built. The town has been greatly improved within the last 50 years, previously to which it was comparatively of little importance; it is paved and cleansed by a committee appointed under the act of the 9th of George

IV., who raise money for that purpose by an assessment on the inhabitants. The river, which falls into Lough Neagh about seven miles below the town to the north, and communicates with the Newry canal about one mile above it to the south, is navigable for vessels of 80 tons' burthen; but from a bar at its mouth, and from want of depth in the canal, the vessels generally navigating it seldom exceed 60 tons. Considerable facilities are afforded by railways: see *Belfast*. The bridge, which is the only one across the river between Knock and Toome, a distance of full 30 miles, was built in 1764, but has suffered so much from the winter floods, that it has become necessary to rebuild it; the expense is estimated at £8000. The chief TRADE is in corn, pork, cattle, and other agricultural produce, and is greatly promoted by the situation of the place in the centre of an extensive and fertile district. The corn trade is particularly brisk during the winter; on an average, from £10,000 to £15,000 are laid out weekly in the purchase of grain, which is shipped to Newry and Belfast for exportation to England, the vessels returning with cargoes of timber, coal, slates, iron, and other articles for inland consumption. The manufacture of linen, lawn, cambric, and sheeting, is extensively carried on, chiefly for the bleachers and factors of Banbridge; and the weaving of cotton goods for the merchants of Belfast also affords employment to a great number of persons. A large distillery has been established, consuming annually more than 3000 tons of malt, bere, and oats; there is also a very extensive porter brewery; and since the Tyrone collieries were opened, brick-making has been carried on. Branches of the Belfast and Ulster Banks have been opened. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Armagh. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with linen-yarn, which is sold in great quantities: fairs are held on the third Saturday in every month, and also on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday, for cattle, pigs, and pedlery; and during the winter great quantities of pork are sold. A commodious market-place, with shambles and every requisite, has been erected by subscription, and is under the regulation of a committee. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town: petty-sessions are held every Saturday; and courts for the manors of Ballyoran and Richmount, at which debts to the amount of 40*s.* are recoverable, every third Monday, before a seneschal appointed by the Duke of Manchester.

The district parish comprises 3836 statute acres, mostly in a profitable state of cultivation; the demesne attached to the ancient mansion of the Obyns family, with the exception of a tract of woodland, has been parcelled out into farms. The principal seats are, Ballyworkan; Carrick, the residence of the Blacker family, a fine old mansion, embellished with some stately timber; Clowna; Eden Villa; and Fair View. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Drumcree, who pays the curate a stipend of £150. The church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a tower at the east end, and for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits contributed £831, and a loan of £461, was built in 1826; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £173 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish gives name to a district including also the parish of Drumcree, where is the chapel. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A dispensary for the tenants of the Portadown estate is wholly supported by the Duke of Manchester, by whom also a lending-library and a loan fund have been established.

PORTAFERRY, a sea-port, market, and post town, in the parish of BALLYPHILIP, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Downpatrick, and 102 (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 2107 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern side of the inlet that forms the entrance to Lough Coyne or Strangford Lough, and opposite to the town of Strangford, on the western side of the same inlet: a constant intercourse is kept up between the two places by means of a ferry. The town owes its origin to a castle built by the Savage family, who came into this part of the country with John de Courcy, shortly after the arrival of the English; and the place being well secured and garrisoned by that powerful family, its situation on the strait made it a post of great importance in all the subsequent wars, during which neither it nor the neighbouring district of the Southern Ardes ever fell into the hands of the Irish. But the town, until lately, was only a small collection of cottages, built under the shelter of the castle, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It is now, owing to the exertions of the proprietor, Andrew Nugent, Esq., and the spirit of commercial enterprise in the chief townsmen, a place of considerable business, and increasing yearly in prosperity.

It contains 453 houses, and consists of a square and three principal streets, besides a range of good houses on the quay, which is built along the edge of the strait. The public buildings are, the market-house, a substantial old structure in the middle of the square, which in the disturbances of 1798 became a post of defence to the yeomanry of the town, who repulsed a body of the insurgents that attempted to take possession of it; the church of the parish of Ballyphilip, a neat building erected in 1787; a large and commodious Presbyterian meeting-house; and another for Wesleyan Methodists: at a little distance from the town is the Roman Catholic chapel (a large building) for the parishes of Ballyphilip, Ballytrustan, Slane, and Witter. The town is a constabulary police, and a coast guard, station. The market, on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions; fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Feb. 13th, the Tuesday after May 12th, and Nov. 13th. There is a distillery; and a brisk trade is carried on, chiefly with Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast, whither Portaferry sends wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and kelp, receiving in exchange timber, coal, and general merchandise. The situation of the town gives it the command of a fine prospect: adjoining it, on a rising ground, is Portaferry House, the residence of the Nugent family, a large and handsome building, finely situated in an extensive and highly ornamented demesne. The glebe-house of Ballyphilip, the residence of the Chancellor of Down, stands on the site of the ancient parish church, which is said to have been once an abbey. The castle is rapidly falling to ruin: near it are the ruins of a chapel roofed with stone. A school is maintained here under the patronage of Mr. Nugent, who pays £20 annually to the master.

Seal.

PORTARLINGTON, a borough, market, and post town, in the union of MOUNTMELLICK, partly in the parish of CLONEHORKE, barony of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, but chiefly in the parish of LEA, barony of PORTNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Maryborough, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3106 inhabitants, of whom 2866 are in the town. This place, anciently named Coltodry, or Cooletetoodra, corrupted into Cooletooder, as it is still sometimes called, derives its present appellation of Arlington from Lord Arlington, to whom, with a large extent of country, it was granted in the reign of Charles II.; and its prefix Port from a small landing-place on the river Barrow, on which it is situated. Its only claim to antiquity attaches to the decayed castle and village of Lea, in the neighbourhood, the town having arisen only since the grant above named, which included a charter of incorporation constituting it a borough, though then only in its infancy. Lord Arlington subsequently disposed of his interest in the town to Sir Patrick Trant, upon whose attainder, as a follower of James II., the possessions became forfeited to the crown, and were granted by William III. to General Rouvigny, one of his companions in arms, whom he created Earl of Galway. The earl settled here a colony of French and Flemish Protestant refugees; and though the estates were taken from him by the English act of resumption, yet the interest which the new settlers had acquired by lease was secured to them by act of parliament in 1702, and they were made partakers of the rights and privileges of the borough. The estates, which had been sold to the London Hollow Sword-blade Company, passed from them to the Dawson family, now earls of Portarlington, by purchase; since which time the town has attained a very considerable degree of prosperity. The French language continued to be spoken among the refugees for a considerable time; but at present they are scarcely to be distinguished from the other inhabitants, except where their names afford evidence of their foreign extraction.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the river Barrow, by which it is divided into two portions, and which, in an eastern direction, makes a sweep round that portion included in the Queen's county, forming a tongue of land whereon is a large square with a market-house in the centre. It consists principally of one main street, which forms part of the Dublin road by Monastereven and enters the market-place on the south: this street, being continued at a right angle from the market-place on the west, is carried by a bridge over the river, through that part which is in King's county; and, at the western extremity of the town, branches off, on the north-west forming the road to Clonegown, and on the south-west the road to Mountmellick. A short street on the north side of the square leads over another bridge, into the road to Rathangan and Edenderry; and on the east of the square are various ranges of building. The streets are well formed, the roadway being made and repaired with broken stone, and the footpaths partly flagged and partly paved; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps, which are very numerous. The houses are well built, and the external appearance of the town is superior to that of any of the same size in the county; the whole number of houses, in 1841, was 515. It is principally inhabited by private families, as a pleasant place of residence, and as affording, from the number and high reputation of its scholastic establishments, great facilities for public education. Above the Tholsel, or Town-house, are three rooms, the largest of which is occasionally appropriated as an assembly-room; a reading-room is well supported by subscription. There is a small manufactory for tobacco, and another for soap and candles; the trade of the place is merely what is requisite for the supply of its numerous respectable inhabitants. The Dublin and Cashel railway, and a branch of the Dublin Grand Canal from Monastereven to Mountmellick, pass close to the town. There are two markets, one on Wednesday by charter, and the other on Saturday by custom; they are well supplied with butchers'-meat and other provisions, and occasionally with fish. Fairs, four of which are by charter and four of recent appointment by act of parliament, are held annually on Jan. 5th, March 1st, Easter-Monday, May 22nd, July 4th, Sept. 1st, Oct. 12th, and Nov. 23rd, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. A chief constabulary police station has been established in the Queen's county part of the town, and a station also on the King's county side.

By charter of incorporation granted by Charles II., in 1667, the government of the BOROUGH was vested, until 1840, in a sovereign, twelve burgesses, two portreeves, and as many freemen as the burgesses might choose to nominate. The sovereign was elected annually from among the burgesses; and a recorder, who might be either a burgess or not, was appointed by the Earl of Portarlington: the appointment of freemen had been for some time discontinued, and there was then only one. The borough ceased to possess any corporate privileges on the passing of the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108. Portarlington by its charter was empowered to return two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do from the year 1692 till the period of the Union; since which time it has returned one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, formerly vested in the corporation, was by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, extended to the £10 householders; and as the ancient limits of the borough were but very imperfectly defined, and had little relation to the elective franchise, a new boundary was drawn round the town, comprehending an area of 933 statute acres. The number of electors registered in 1841, was 188, of whom 178 were £10 householders, and 10 freemen or burgesses: the sovereign was till 1840 the returning officer; and also a justice of the peace within the precincts of the borough. The lord of the manor has power to appoint a seneschal, and to hold courts leet and baron, and also a court of record; the former for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.*, and the latter for the determination of all pleas or actions wherein the debt or damage does not exceed the value of £200. There being no prison within the manor, all decrees or executions issuing from these courts are directed against the goods of the defendant; an appeal

from the decision of the courts lies to the judge of assize on the circuit. The courts are held in a suite of rooms, well adapted to the purpose, above the market-house. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday in the market-house, at which six magistrates frequently attend.

Two churches were built in the town at the time of the Settlement, dedicated respectively to St. Michael and St. Paul, in the reign of William III., and endowed severally with a rent-charge of £40 late currency reserved upon lands let in perpetuity. St. Paul's was appropriated to the French and Flemish settlers, and St. Michael's to the use of English Protestants in the town; in consequence of this arrangement, the former of these is called the French church, and the latter the English. The income of the French church was augmented with £50 per annum by parliament many years since, and has been lately increased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to £100: the late Board of First Fruits increased the stipend of the minister of the English church to £100 per annum. The livings are in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The English church, situated on the eastern side of the square, has a handsome spire; the French church is in the street leading westward to the river, and till within the last thirty years divine service was performed in the French language. In the Roman Catholic divisions Portarlington is the head of a district, called Portarlington, Emo, and Killinard, and comprising parts of the parishes of Clonehorke and Coolbanagher, and the parish of Lea with the exception of the townland of Inchcoolley. Chapels are respectively situated at Portarlington, Emo, and Killinard: that in Portarlington having been found too small for the increasing congregation, a new chapel has been erected near the old one, and is a handsome edifice in the pointed style; the principal front consists of a tower, with pinnacles at each angle, and surmounted by a fine spire, 140 feet high. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A savings' bank, opened some years since, has now a capital of deposits from the poorer classes, amounting to £16,000. A loan fund, which commenced with a capital of £100, is operating very beneficially: Colonel Armstrong, and Chidley Coote and Maunsell Dames, Esqrs., bore an active part in its formation; it is now under the management of three trustees, of whom the Rev. J. Wolseley is the principal, and the present capital is £2,300. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. About a mile to the south of the town is Spire Hill, so called from the erection of an obelisk on it by the late Viscount Carlow, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor in a season of scarcity: the flatness of the surrounding country renders it visible at a great distance; the sides of the hill are richly wooded, and it has winding walks through the plantations to its summit. A chalybeate spring near the town is said to be efficacious in scorbutic cases; its chief component parts are nitre and sulphur. Portarlington gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family.

PORTCLARE, a manor, in that part of the parish of Errigal-Trough which is in the barony of Clogher, union of Clogher, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster: the population is returned with the parish. This ancient district, which comprises 3000 acres of arable land and extends over the present towns of Aughnacloy and Augher, including the districts of Lismore and Garvey, with all the intermediate country, was granted in 1613, by James I. to Sir Thomas Ridgwaie, Knt., and confirmed in 1665 by Charles II., who changed the name of the manor from Portclare to Favour-Royal, by which it is at present known. A spacious and handsome mansion, called, after the estate, Favour-Royal, was erected here by the proprietor, in 1670; but being destroyed in 1823 by an accidental fire, a larger and more magnificent structure was erected in 1825, by John Corry Moutray, Esq. This mansion is situated on the bank of the river Blackwater, and is built of freestone found on the estate, in the Elizabethan style, embellished with a noble portico, and with elegant architectural details; the demesne comprises 740 acres of fertile and highly cultivated land, and is finely diversified and richly wooded. Within it Mr. Moutray has erected a cruciform church, in the later English style, with a square tower rising from the north-eastern angle; forming an interesting and beautiful object in the grounds, and corresponding in character with the house. It is built of the freestone procured on the estate, and was completed at an expense of £1000, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who have no other church within a distance of three miles. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the founder, who endowed it with £50 per annum charged on his estate, to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have added £30, making the stipend of the minister £80 per annum. The church was consecrated on the 3rd of July, 1835, and is designated St. Mary's, Portclare.

PORTERIN, or Portrun, a parish, in the barony of Athlone, union and county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Roscommon, and on the river Shannon: the population is returned with Killenvoy. It comprises 1133¾ statute acres, of which 1092, consisting of good arable and pasture land, are applotted under the Tithe act; and contains a quarry of excellent limestone, which is extensively worked, and burnt for lime. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killenvoy; the rectory is impropriate, and the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £27, is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar: a glebe of an acre and a half is let for £2. 5. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Killenvoy. There are some remains of the church, in the burial-ground, which latter is very extensive.

PORTGLENONE, a market and post town, and district parish, in the union of Ballymena, partly in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, but chiefly in the barony of Lower Toome, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 32¾ miles (N. W.) from Belfast, and 104 (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Ballymena to Castle-Dawson; containing about 6860 inhabitants, of whom 990 are in the town. This place is situated on the river Bann, which is navigable to Lough Neagh; the fords, now superseded by a bridge, were regarded as one of the most important passes between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, on the confines of which it is situated. The town consists principally of one long street, and contains 183

houses, several of them neatly built. The inhabitants carry on a small trade on the river by lighters, which bring up timber and slates; and at the bridge is a considerable eel-fishery: the weaving of linen is also carried on in the town and neighbourhood, and large quantities are exposed for sale in the linen market, held on the first Friday in every month. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and pigs, are held on the first Tuesday in every month. A constabulary police force is stationed here: petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays; and the manorial court of Cashel is held monthly, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5 late currency.

The parish was instituted in 1840, by separating 20 townlands from the parish of Ahoghill: that part on the Londonderry side of the Bann is called Glenone; on the other, Portglenone. Portglenone House occupies the site of an ancient castle of the O'Nials; Mount Davys was originally built by Colonel Davys, about the year 1700, and rebuilt in 1758 by Bryan M'Manus, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Crown: the incumbent has a tithe rent-charge of £232 out of the old parish. The church, a neat plain edifice, was built as a chapel of ease to the mother church of Ahoghill, prior to 1739, by Bishop Hutchinson, who was interred under the chancel. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ahoghill: the chapel is situated at Aughnahoy, about a mile from the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan Methodists.

PORTLAW, a post-town, in the parish of Clonegam, union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Upperthird, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 9 miles (W.) from Waterford, and 83¾ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3647 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the small river Clodagh, is altogether of modern origin; within the last twenty years, there was scarcely a cabin to be seen on that spot which is now the site of a handsome and flourishing town. It is solely indebted for its growth and prosperity to the residence of Messrs. Malcolmson and Sons, who introduced the cotton manufacture, and erected buildings for carrying it on upon a very extensive scale. The town is situated on the confines of Curraghmore Park, the princely seat of the Marquess of Waterford, from which it is separated only by the Clodagh, a deep and rapid stream, on whose margin the mills are erected: the total number of houses is 489, many of which are handsome and well built, and the remainder neat cottages roofed with slate. The manufactory is a spacious and lofty building (with a flat roof, on which is a reservoir for water,) fitted up with the most improved machinery, propelled by three large water-wheels and three steam-engines, the united power of which is estimated at more than that of 300 horses. The works afford constant employment to considerably more than 1000 persons; the amount of capital expended weekly is not less than £600. Connected with them are numerous trades to which they furnish employment; and in all the various departments upon which they have an influence, it is calculated that more than 4000 persons are procuring a comfortable subsistence. The cottons, when manufactured, are bleached on the premises, and are chiefly sold in the home markets, though large quantities are sometimes sent to America. The health, education, and morals of this newly created colony have been strictly attended to by its patrons: a dispensary for the benefit of the working people has been established, under the care of a resident surgeon within the walls of the concern; and a second dispensary is supported by the Marquess of Waterford. The formation of a temperance society has been so successful that its members are nearly 500 in number: meetings of the society are held once every fortnight in a spacious apartment fitted up for its accommodation. The fairs of Clonegam are now held here, on Easter-Monday, May 28th, and Aug. 26th. A sub-post office is in connexion with Carrick-on-Suir; there is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held generally once a month. A Presbyterian place of worship in connexion with the Synod of Munster, built by subscription, in the Guilcagh part of Portlaw, was opened in 1845. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel.

PORTLEMON, or Portlomon, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of Corkaree, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 4¼ miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballymahon; containing 427 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of Lough Hoyle, and comprises 2617½ statute acres of land, chiefly under tillage; there is some bog. Within its limits is Frum hill, on the summit of which is a rath: near the base, on the shore of the lake, is Portlemon, the seat of Lord De Blaquiere; the mansion is situated in a finely wooded demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority, in 1823, to the rectory of Portshangan, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £63. 15.; and the gross value of the union, tithe and glebe inclusive, is £138. 2. 5. The church, glebe-house, and glebe of the union are in Portshangan, and are noticed in the article on that parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Portlemon forms part of the district of Mullingar. Besides the rath on Frum hill, there are several others within the parish.

PORTMAGEE.—See Killemlagh.

PORTMARNOCK, a parish, in the union of Balrothery, barony of Coolock, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Dublin; containing 631 inhabitants. On a rock, close to the sea-shore, stands the small gloomy castle of Rob's-Wall, or Robuck's Wall, founded either in the 15th or early in the 16th century by Mac Robuck, descended from Robuck de Birmingham, and the head of a sept of this ancient family. The manor belonged, from a very early period, to the abbey of St. Mary, Dublin, and is now chiefly vested in a branch of the Plunkett family. The parish, which is bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, comprises 2084¼ statute acres. The sea-reed, or bent, grows plentifully, in conjunction with *Carex Arenaria*, on the sands near Rob's-Wall. There is a limestone-quarry, in which fossils are frequently found; and good potter's-clay is procured within the parish. Here are several respectable seats, the principal of which are Broomfield, Beechwood, Portmarnock House, Hazel Brook, and St. Helen's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of

the Archbishop; the tithe rent-charge is £73. 11., of which £17. 6. are payable to Mr. Hudson, and the remainder to the perpetual curate, who also receives £20 per annum from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Cloghran, was erected in 1791, by aid of £150 and a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The church, a small edifice with a tower and spire, was erected in 1788, by a gift of £500 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Baldoyle and Howth. Here are two martello towers, and remains of an old church near Carrickhill; from which elevation is obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country, with a vast expanse of sea.

PORTNESCULLY, a parish, in the union of Waterford, barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Waterford, and on the river Suir; containing 1131 inhabitants, and comprising 2452¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Poleroan; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford, and the tithe rent-charge is £150, of which £93. 15. are payable to the lessee of the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Moncoin, and contains the chapel of Carrigeen.

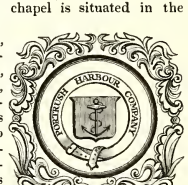
PORTNESHANGAN.—See Portshangan.

PORTOBELLO, a village, in the parish of St. Peter, union of South Dublin, barony of Uppercross, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster; containing 38 houses, and 287 inhabitants.

PORTRANE, Portrahan, or Portraven (anciently called Portraehern), a parish, in the union of Balrothery, barony of Nethercross, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Swords; containing 780 inhabitants. It comprises 2185½ statute acres, mostly poor land, having a great variety of substrata; including red sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, and greenstone in rugged rocks, on the north side of the conspicuous promontory of Portrane; and greywacke-slate, clay-slate, greenstone-slate, and a great variety of conglomerates, and minor minerals, on the coast, all curiously intermingled. The coast is remarkably grand and bold; and the sea has worked its way into the rocks, so as to form several excavations of large extent, in one of which is a well of fresh water, called Clink. Portrane House, the property and residence of the Evans family, is a spacious brick building, nearly in the centre of a fine demesne of 420 acres, well stocked with deer, and commanding extensive and splendid views; some of the best land in the county is within this beautiful demesne, and its large plantations are more thriving than is usual in situations so much exposed to the sea blasts. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Donabate; the rectory is impropriate, and the tithe rent-charge is £103, of which £80. 7. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms a portion of the district of Donabate: the chapel is in the form of a T, and was erected, about 20 years since, on land given for that purpose by Lord Trimlestown; it has a burial-ground attached, and there is a residence for the priest. About 120 children are educated in two public schools, of which one, for boys, is supported by G. Evans, Esq., by whom the school-house, a neat rustic building situated in a garden of about an acre in extent, was erected, and who gives the master a lodging and half an acre of land for a garden. The other school, for girls, is supported by Mrs. Evans, who built the school-house, with apartments for the mistress; at a proper age the children are taught embroidery, and several very elegant dresses and aprons have been worked here, one of which was for Her Majesty Queen Dowager Adelaide. These schools are conducted on the Lancasterian system, and are open to all religious sects. Remains of the old castle exist, consisting of a small square tower, long since deserted as a habitation: the last occupant was Lady Acheson.

PORTROE, or Portrue, a village, in the parish of Castletown-Arra, barony of Owney and Arra, union of Nenagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 6 miles (W.) from Nenagh, on one of the public roads to Killaloe; containing 447 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police: fairs are held on March 22nd, May 14th, July 23rd, and Nov. 11th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs, but chiefly for the last. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel is situated in the village.

PORTRUSH, a sea-port, in the parish of Ballywillan, union of Coleraine, barony of Lower Dunluce, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (N. E.) from Coleraine, to which it has a receiving-house for letters; containing 630 inhabitants. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on a peninsula of basalt jutting a mile into the sea towards the Skerries and having on the west a small but deep bay. According to the early annalists, this was the chief landing-place in the territory of the Rowte or M'Quillan's country; it was also chosen by Sir John Perrot, as the landing-place of his artillery at the siege of Dunluce Castle. On the plantation of Ulster by James I., it was made a creek to Coleraine; but it latterly has absorbed all its trade, as the accumulation of sand on the bar of the latter port has rendered it very dangerous. A large artificial harbour has been just finished at Portrush, the entrance to which is 27 feet deep at low water, and which has not only secured to the place this advantage, but has considerably increased its trade; the number of vessels now trading hither is 120, of the aggregate burthen of 10,260 tons. The principal trade is with Liverpool, Whitehaven, the Clyde, and Campbeltown. The chief imports are timber, coal, iron, barilla, and general merchandise: the exports are linen-cloth, provisions, grain, live stock, poultry, eggs, and salmon, the export of which last is very great during the season, which commences in May and ends in September; the numbers of salmon taken off the shore have been much increased by an improved kind of net, but the principal supply is still from the Bann and Bush rivers. The grain shipped in a recent year exceeded 6000 tons; the butter, 8166 firkins. Steam-boats ply weekly to Liverpool and Glasgow, and three



Seal of the Harbour Company.

times a week to Londonderry, Moville, and Ennishowen. The town, owing to these causes, is rapidly improving. Many villas and lodges have been built in it or its immediate neighbourhood; and the beauty of its situation, commanding an extensive and varied range of scenery, makes it a favourite place of resort for strangers, particularly during the bathing-season. The parish church is now situated here, and is a handsome edifice with a tower and bell; it was lately built, by subscription, the old church having been condemned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. Portrush is a station for the constabulary police and for the coast-guard. A male and female school, founded by the late Dr. Adam Clarke, and supported by the Irish Missionary Society, is kept in a large brick edifice with a cupola and bell. A handsome hotel has been just erected.

Close to the town is a beautiful and extensive strand, and at its southern extremity is a range of cliffs of white limestone, in which are several caves. Near it are some hills formed wholly of sand drifted by the northern winds; some of these are of recent formation, as the rich vegetable soil, bearing evident marks of cultivation, can be traced beneath them. After a violent storm in 1827, which swept away some of the sand, the remains of an ancient town were exposed to view, shewing the foundations of the houses, in which were found domestic utensils, moose-deer's horns, spear-heads of brass, and other military weapons. In the immediate neighbourhood is a rock in which are imbedded large and perfect specimens of the cornu ammonis: various other species of fossils are frequently discovered. A new line of road from this place to Portstewart passes along the cliffs close to the shore; a road along the cliffs from Portrush to Bushmills will be continued to Ballycastle; and a railroad to Coleraine is in contemplation.

PORTSHANGAN, or PORTNESHANGAN, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Mullingar, on the coach-road to Longford; containing 546 inhabitants. Lough Hoyle washes the south-western parts of the parish, which comprises 3636 statute acres, mostly under tillage and pasture, there being only a small quantity of bog. Here are quarries of a fine black stone, used also for flags. Petty-sessions are held at Knockdrin every second Monday. On the eastern limits of the parish stands Ballinagall, a modern mansion, erected at a cost of £30,000, in one of the finest and most richly wooded demesnes in the county: the other seats are Woodlands and Mountmurray. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Portlemon; the tithe rent-charge is £69. 4. 8. The glebe-house was erected in 1826, at an expense of £784. 11. British, of which £184. 12. were a loan and £415. 7. a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and £184. 12. were a gift from J. Gibbons, Esq.: there are two glebes, one of $5\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, the other of 4 statute acres. The church of the union is in this parish: it is a handsome building in the Gothic style (surmounted with a spire) erected in 1824, at an expense of £2908, of which £1892 were contributed by Mr. Gibbons (who also gave the site), £277 by Sir Richard Levinge, and the remainder was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Multifarnham. The parish school was endowed with £700 by the late Mr. Gibbons, who built the school-house. At Mountmurray are remains of an ancient castle.

PORTSTEWART, a sea-port and town, in the parish of BALLYAGHRAN, union and liberties of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Coleraine, to which it has a receiving-house for letters; containing 603 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of a branch of the great basaltic range of promontories, and commands an extensive view of the estuary of the Bann, the entrance into Lough Foyle, and the promontory of Downhill, with the peninsula of Ennishowen in the distance. The exertions of the proprietors, John Cromie and Henry O'Hara, Esqrs., have raised this place, in the space of a few years, from a group of fishermen's huts to a delightful and well frequented summer residence. Its principal street, which commands the view already described, consists of well-built shops, having the mansion of Mr. Cromie near its centre; at a little distance to the south is a street of smaller houses, and westward are a number of detached villas, lodges, and ornamented cottages, chiefly built as bathing-lodges by the gentry of the surrounding counties. In this portion is a castle, built in 1834 by Mr. O'Hara, on a projecting cliff over the sea; the road to it is cut in traverses through the rock on which it stands, thus giving it the character of a chieftain's fortress of the feudal ages. Numerous vehicles ply to Coleraine; and steamers frequently arrive off the port from Liverpool, the Clyde, Londonderry, and occasionally from Belfast. A mile from the town is the parish church of Agherton; divine service is also performed in a school-house in the place. There are a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The town is plentifully supplied with wild-fowl, round and flat fish, and herrings, of which last one of the most productive fisheries is off this port and on the coast of Ennishowen. The air here is serene and pure, the scenery picturesque, the country well cultivated, and embellished with elegant mansions, the principal of which, besides those already noticed, are Cromore, Flowerfield, Low Rock, and Blackrock. The vicinity presents a variety of objects of geological interest, especially at the castle, and near the creek of Port-na-happel, where is a rock of the colour and appearance of Castile soap, which, on being burut, emits a sulphureous smell, and leaves a purple cinder: here also are large layers of zeolite, steatite, and ochre, among the rocks of basalt. Not far from the town is the old channel of the Bann, from which the new channel has shifted nearly a mile westward: between the two are large drifts of sand blown in from the sea, and covering many acres of excellent land.

PORTUMNA, a market and post town, in the parish of LICKMOLASSY, union of LOUGHREA, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 14 miles (S. E.) from Loughrea, and 78 (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1643 inhabitants. This place was granted by Henry III., about the year 1226, to Richard de Burgo, by whom a castle was soon afterwards erected, the ruins of which may still be traced. The manor descended by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, to Lionel, Duke of

Clarence, from whom it passed to the Mortimer family, and subsequently to the Earl of Clanricarde, to whom it was confirmed in 1610, together with the castle, monastery, fair, and markets. The monks of the Cistercian abbey of Dunbrody had for a long time a chapel here, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and which, on their abandonment of it, was given by O'Madden, chief of the country, to friars of the Dominican order, who established a monastery here and a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In 1634, the Earl of Strafford held a council in the castle of this place, in order to establish the King's title to the estates of Connaught, which being negatived by the jury empannelled for that purpose, the earl placed both the jury and the sheriff under arrest, and sent them prisoners to Dublin. The Earl of Clanricarde died in 1636, and was succeeded by Ulic, the fifth earl of that family, who, on the breaking out of the war in 1641, fortified his castle, and took every precaution to secure the peace of the county. When appointed lord deputy of Ireland, after the departure of the Marquess of Ormonde in 1650, he made this castle his principal residence, which, in 1659, was besieged by General Ludlow. In the war of the Revolution, the castle was garrisoned by the adherents of James II., but surrendered to Brigadier-General Eppinger, who had been sent by William with a force of 1200 horse and dragoons to reduce it.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the river Shannon, which here divides into two channels, forming an island, through the centre of which the line of separation between the counties of Galway and Tipperary passes; it contains 257 houses, the greater number well built and covered with slate. The wooden bridge over the Shannon, built in 1796, by Mr. Cox, the American architect, is 766 feet in length, namely, 391 feet from the Galway shore to the island in the river, and 375 feet thence to the Tipperary shore. The Galway part was destroyed by a great flood in 1814, but was rebuilt and the whole repaired in 1818, under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Nimmo: it is now in a very dilapidated condition, to the great injury of the trade of the town, but is about to be rebuilt; for which purpose a plan has been submitted to the Board of Works by Mr. Rhodes, which includes a swivel-bridge of 40 feet span, to allow vessels navigating the Shannon to pass without lowering their masts. This is the only bridge between Munster and Connaught, from Banagher to Killaloe, a distance of 37 miles. The chief TRADE is in corn, great quantities of which are sent in from the county of Galway; and since the improved navigation of the river by steam-vessels, it has very much increased: there are some large flour-mills, and an extensive brewery. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds: the average quantity of beef slaughtered for the weekly market is from 12 to 15 cwt., and of mutton, from 18 to 20 stone of 14lb. each. Fairs are held on Feb. 15th, May 6th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 17th, and Nov. 15th, at which great numbers of pigs are purchased for the Limerick and Dublin markets. This is the station at which passengers from Dublin to Limerick and the south of Ireland are transferred to the larger steam-vessels navigating the Shannon; and the residence of the chief constable of police for the barony of Longford. Petty-sessions are held.

Portumna Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Clanricarde, a noble structure in the Elizabethan style, and probably erected during that reign, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1826; the walls only remain, and the offices have been fitted up as a temporary residence for the countess dowager. The remains of the ancient castle built by De Burgo, which was situated close to the river, were taken down a few years since. The parish church, a handsome structure of hewn limestone, with the spire, is situated in the town; it was built in 1832, at an expense of £1500, advanced on loan by the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1826, at an expense of £1200, is an elegant cruciform building in an inclosed square of an acre of ground, given by the Marquess of Clanricarde for the building and a burial-ground. There are considerable remains of the Dominican friary, the walls of which are in a tolerably perfect state: the church was cruciform, and of elegant design; three of the arches which supported the tower are still entire, and several of the windows, particularly the east window of the choir, are enriched with tracery. The ruins are partly concealed by trees, and intertwined with ivy; and, from their retired situation, have a very interesting appearance. The tenants of the marquess in this neighbourhood, who have their land on reasonable terms, and are in comfortable circumstances, testify a growing taste for improving the cultivation of their farms.

POTTERCHA, a village, in the parish of KILSKYRE, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing about 22 houses and 124 inhabitants.

POULLADOUGH, a village, in the parish of KILLERERAN, barony of TYAQUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S. E.) from Tuam, on the road to Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish.

POWERSCOURT, a parish, in the union of RATHDOWN, barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Bray, on the road from Dublin, through the Scalp, to Roundwood; containing, with the town of Enniskerry (which is separately described), 3070 inhabitants. This place, which in the ecclesiastical records is called Stagonil, and in other authorities Templebeacon, takes its present name from the De la Poer family, to whom it was conveyed by marriage with the daughter of Milo de Cogan, one of the followers of Strongbow, who built a castle here to protect his territories from the incursions of the mountain septs of the surrounding district. The castle was, in 1535, surprised and taken by the Byrnes and O'Tooles, but was soon recovered by the English, and subsequently granted by Henry VIII. to a branch of the Talbot family: it was seized in 1556, by the Kavanaghs, and garrisoned with 140 of that sept; but after an obstinate resistance it was taken by Sir George Stanley, and the garrison were sent prisoners to Dublin, where 74 of them were executed. In 1609, James I. granted the castle and all the lands of Fercullen, with the exception of 1000 acres of the parish, now belonging to the Earl of Rathdowne, to Sir Richard Wingfield, ancestor of the present Lord Powerscourt, as a reward for his services in suppressing a rebellion in Ulster raised in 1608 by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty and Sir Nial O'Donell, of whom the former was killed in the field,

and the latter made prisoner in his camp. The lands were soon after erected into a manor, and in 1618 the proprietor was created Viscount Powerscourt.

The PARISH, which is situated on the confines of the county of Dublin, and intersected by the Dargle river, comprises 18,938¼ statute acres, of which 7853 are fertile arable land, 5635 of inferior quality, and the remainder mountain. The surface is beautifully diversified, and richly embellished with handsome seats, highly cultivated demesnes, luxuriant plantations, and wooded eminences, finely contrasting with the rude grandeur of rugged masses of rock rising majestically from the narrow glens, and with the loftier elevation of the surrounding mountains. *Powerscourt*, the splendid seat of Viscount Powerscourt, is a spacious mansion of hewn granite with two fronts; one of them consisting of a centre with a portico supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the family arms, and of two wings, each terminating in an obelisk supporting the crest: the other front has at each extremity a circular tower, surmounted by a cupola and ogee dome. The interior contains many stately apartments, among which are, a noble hall, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, richly decorated; and a ball-room of equal dimensions, with galleries on each side supported on lofty fluted columns and sumptuously embellished: the floor is of chesnut-wood highly polished and inlaid, and the whole displays much beauty of arrangement and elegance of decoration. In this room King George IV. was entertained at dinner by the viscount; the splendid chair of state provided for his use on that occasion is still preserved. There are some splendid paintings, brought over by the late viscount, and a handsome octagonal room entirely wainscoted with cedar. The demesne, the principal entrance to which is through a lofty gateway on Enniskerry hill, comprises 1250 acres, of which 500, constituting the home demesne, lie around the mansion; 550 in the deer-park; and the remainder on the north side of the Dargle, which belongs to his lordship. From the terrace in front of the mansion is a fine view down a romantic glen, inclosed by impending mountains, among which the two Sugar Loaves are conspicuous, and terminating with the rugged outline of Bray Head; and in every part of the demesne, which is richly embellished with stately timber and flourishing plantations, the scenery is replete with beauty.

The Glen of the Waterfall, the approach to which is through the deer-park, is embosomed in mountains clothed almost to their summit with woods of oak; emerging from these the cataract is seen in all its grandeur, precipitating its waters in an unbroken volume from a height of more than 300 feet, with scarcely any interruption from projecting crags, into a chasm at its base between lofty detached masses of rock. When not augmented by continued rains, the sheet of water is clear and transparent, and the face of the precipice is distinctly seen; but after heavy falls of rain it descends with tumultuous violence, and the whiteness of the foam forms a striking contrast with the dark foliage of the surrounding woods. A slippery path beneath impending rocks leads to the summit of the precipice, from which the view downwards to its base is awfully terrific. The scenery is wildly romantic; a picturesque wooden bridge, over a stream that runs from the foot of the waterfall, leads to a banqueting-room commanding a fine view of the glen. The stream in this part of its course is called the Glenistorean, but meeting on the outside of the deer-park with another from Glencree, it takes that name, and, after flowing through a succession of richly cultivated demesnes, assumes the appellation of the *Dargle* river on its approach to the celebrated glen of the same name. The entrance to the upper end of this very remarkable glen is about a quarter of a mile from Enniskerry, and to the lower end about two miles from Bray. The glen itself is about a mile in length, inclosed on both sides with towering precipices clothed to their summits with woods of oak, darkening the narrow vale at their base, and occasionally broken by stupendous masses of bare and rugged rock, which rise perpendicularly through the luxuriant foliage. Confined between rugged bounds, and obstructed in its course by fragments of loosened rocks, the Dargle river rushes through the glen with all the noise and impetuosity of a torrent; on a ledge of overhanging rock a small Moss House has been placed, affording a limited view of the scenery, which is seen in all its varieties from numerous winding paths commanding in succession its most interesting features. From the Moss House is a path winding through the woods up the northern side of the glen, to a projecting platform of shapeless and rugged rock far above the summit of the highest trees on either side, and protruding into the very centre of the chasm; from this elevated station, which is called the Lovers' Leap, the extent and beauty of the glen are seen in pleasing combination with the softer features of the Powerscourt demesne at its western extremity. From another elevation, at no great distance from the former, called the View Rock, are seen the demesnes of Powerscourt and Tinnehinch, with the lofty mountain of Knocksea; the splendid chain of mountains from Beehanna to Glencree; and a large sweep of the glen, with a picturesque cottage on the opposite side. Lord Powerscourt kindly allows public access to the Dargle every day in the week, except Sunday.

Kilruddery, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Meath, though in this parish, is so closely connected with the parish of Bray that it is described under that head. *Charleville*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Rathdowne, is a handsome mansion of granite, erected near the site of a former building, which was accidentally burnt down in 1792: it is finely situated in a richly wooded demesne of 196 acres, surrounded by the grounds of Powerscourt, and embellished with timber of extraordinary growth. *Tinnehinch*, formerly part of the estate of Lord Powerscourt, is now the seat of James Grattan, Esq., and was the favourite residence of his father, the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan, for whom it was purchased by a vote of the Irish parliament, in testimony of their admiration of his splendid talents, and their gratitude for his unequalled exertions in obtaining a free trade with Great Britain, in 1782. It is beautifully situated close to the Glen of the Dargle, with the woods of which it communicates; and the Dargle river flows through the grounds. The house is a plain building, and, previously to the purchase of the estate (with other lands in the Queen's county) by the parliamentary grant of £50,000, was the principal inn of the county, and the frequent resort of that distinguished senator, who spent much of his early life amidst these enchanting scenes, in the cultivation

of those brilliant talents which commanded the respect and admiration of his country. *Bushy Park* is beautifully situated on rising ground, commanding an extensive range of mountain scenery, with a fine view of the mansions and demesnes of Powerscourt and Charleville. There are numerous handsome villas in the parish, the principal of which are, Lough Bray, in the mountain district of Glencree, a beautiful cottage on a lake in one of the most romantic parts of the mountain scenery; Ballyornan; Dargle Cottage; Ornée; Ballymorris; Ballywaltrim; Charleville Cottage; Ballynagee Cottage; and Newtown Cottage.

The scenery of the parish, on the side opposite to that of Powerscourt and the Dargle, abounds with features of impressive character. The valley of *Glencree* forms a noble vista, four miles in length, inclosed on each side by barren and rugged mountains, and terminating with the lofty mountain of *Kippure*, rising 2473 feet above the level of the sea, and in part impending over the basin of Lough Bray, below which were the Glencree barracks, a fine range of buildings, erected by government after the disturbances of 1798, and purchased by Lord Powerscourt in 1834. The scenery around *Lough Bray* is pleasingly romantic: there are an upper and a lower lake; the lower, which is the larger, comprises 64¾ statute acres, and is near the summit of the mountain, inclosed on one side by lofty and precipitous rocks, and on the other by a steep declivity. This district is much frequented by visiters from Dublin; the approach is by the military road, which joins the road from Rathfarnham. The *Djouce* mountain, which has an elevation of 2384 feet above the level of the sea, is on the boundary of the parish, and forms a prominent feature in the numerous varieties of its mountain scenery. The lands in the parish not in demesne are chiefly under tillage; the soil is a light limestone-gravel, yielding good crops, and the system of agriculture is improved: turf is procured in abundance on the mountains, and there are several quarries of good granite.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, constituting the corps of the prebend of Stagonil in the cathedral of St. Patrick, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The prebend was instituted in 1303, when it was charged with the payment of £10 per annum to the economy fund of the cathedral: it had formerly two dependent chapels, situated respectively at Kilruddery and Kilcroney; the latter, in the time of Archbishop Alan, was claimed by the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin. In 1831, some townlands of this parish were separated from it by the act of the 7th and 8th of George IV., to form the newly erected parish of Calary. The tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6.: the glebe-house, towards which the Board of First Fruits contributed £200 and a loan of £600, was built in 1817; the glebe comprises 3½ acres, held by lease from the Earl of Rathdowne, at a rent of £4. 10. per annum. The church, a handsome modern edifice, nearly in the centre of the parish, and within the Powerscourt demesne, was enlarged in 1822 at an expense of £1000, advanced on loan from the Board of First Fruits; the churchyard contains many interesting monumental inscriptions. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bray: the chapel, at Curtlestown, is a plain building, and service is also performed in a barn every Sunday. An estate in the county of Longford was bequeathed by F. Adair, Esq., to the ecclesiastical unions of Bray and Delgany and to this parish, one-third each, for charitable purposes. There are ruins of ancient churches at Churchtown and Killegar; and on a hill to the west of Enniskerry are the remains of a cromlech.

POWERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of Gowran, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Gowran, and on the road from Kilkenny to Graig; containing 1730 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5432½ statute acres; the greater portion is arable and pasture land, about one-half being under tillage. On the lands of Curraghlane, yellow ochre of good quality is procured; and at Mount Loftus is an extensive quarry in which is raised excellent granite of a beautiful light-yellow colour, fine-grained, and very compact; it may be raised in blocks of very large size, and is mostly used for gate-pillars and for buildings. Mount Loftus, the seat of Sir Francis Hamilton Loftus, Bart., is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view. A constabulary police force is stationed in the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £337. 10. The glebe-house, built in 1820, and towards which the Board of First Fruits contributed £100 and a loan of £900, is a good residence; the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is a small neat edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Graig; the chapel, a neat edifice, was erected about 20 years since.

POYNTZ-PASS, POINTZ-PASS, or FENWICK'S-PASS, a small town, in the union of NEWRY, partly in the parish of AGHADERG, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, but chiefly in the parish of BALLYMORE, barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Loughbrickland, to which it has a receiving-house for letters; containing 643 inhabitants. This place was formerly an encumbered pass through bogs and woods, from the county of Down into that of Armagh, and from the O'Hanlons' to the Magennises' country: it derives its present name from this important military position having been forced, after a desperate action, by Lieutenant Poyntz, of the English army, with a few troops, against a numerous body of Tyrone's soldiers; for which service he was rewarded with a grant of 500 acres in the barony. There are some remains of the castle which formerly commanded the pass; and at Drumbanagher are vestiges of the intrenchment surrounding the principal stronghold of the Earl of Tyrone during his wars with Queen Elizabeth, called Tyrone's Ditches. POYNTZ-PASS is now one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in this part of the country. To the south is Drumbanagher Castle, a handsome residence built in the Italian style, with a large portico in front; and on an eminence above the town is Acton House; not far from which is Union Lodge, in a beautiful demesne bounded by the extensive waters of Lough Shark. That portion of the town which is in the county of Armagh was built about 1790, by Mr. Stewart, then proprietor, who procured for it a grant of a market and fairs; the former was never established, but the latter, held on the first Saturday in

every month, are large and well attended, great numbers of cattle and sheep being sold. The town comprises 123 houses, in one principal street, intersected by a shorter one. It contains the church for the district of Acton, a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a tower at the east front, built in 1789, and considerably enlarged and improved in 1829; a Roman Catholic chapel; a school; and a constabulary police station.

PREBAN, or PREBAWN, a parish, in the union of SHILLELAGH, barony of SOUTH BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Tinahely, on the road to Rathdrum; containing 1176 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Braban, and is situated on the northern bank of the small river Derry, or Darragh, comprises 4265 statute acres; the land is good, and the system of agriculture improving. The principal seats are Tankersley and Ballinglenn, both pleasantly situated in tastefully disposed grounds, and commanding fine views of the vale of Derry and the Croghan mountain. On the townland of Ballinglenn is an extensive flour-mill. The living is in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory, which was appropriate to the see, and vested by the Church Temporalities' act in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was in February, 1842, disappropriated by an order of council, and the tithes vested in the incumbent; the tithe rent-charge is £163. 10. The church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was built in 1827 by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £120 towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Killavany: the chapel, a neat edifice, is situated in the small village of Annacurra. In the grounds of Ballinglenn two urns of clay were dug up in 1832, containing human bones; the larger was broken to pieces, but the smaller is now in the possession of J. Farran, Esq., of Rathgar. There is a rath in this townland; and in the grounds of Tankersley is a well, dedicated to St. Moab, and also a rath.

PRIMULT.—See BALLYBURLEY.

PRIOR, a parish, in the union of CAHIRCIVEEN, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Cahirciveen, and on the north-west side of the bay of Ballinaskelligs, on the western coast; containing 3323 inhabitants. It comprises 11,798 statute acres: the soil is mostly of a light gravelly nature; there are extensive tracts of bog, and brown sandstone adapted for building is found in several places. The state of agriculture is gradually improving. The bay lies between Hog's Head and Bolus Head, 5 leagues (N. E. by N.) from the Bull Rock, and is much exposed to the south-west winds: Bolus Head is in Lat. 51° 48′ 48″, and Lon. 10° 19′. The sea is making great inroads at the bottom of the bay; the shore, though high, being composed only of strata of clay. At a short distance from the shore, at Ballinaskelligs, is the island of that name, extending nearly east and west about half a mile; on the north side of this island is good anchorage for small vessels, and if its western extremity were connected with the main land (which might be effected at a moderate expense), the security of the anchorage would be greatly increased. At Ballinaskelligs is a pier, built by the late Fishery Board, and much used by fishing-vessels, and by boats bringing sea-weed for manure, which latter has much benefited the surrounding district; but the roads leading to the pier require improvement. Here is also a station of the coast-guard, being one of those constituting the district of Valencia. The seats are Seaganstown and Kinnard.

The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory forming part of the union of Dromod: the tithe rent-charge is £90. 2. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions Prior gives name to the district, which also comprises the parish of Killemlagh and contains the chapels of Dungeagan, Portmagee, and Karl, the first of which is in this parish. Some traces are to be seen of an ancient town at Ballinaskelligs, and of a small castle built on an isthmus to defend the harbour against pirates. Here are also the ruins of an abbey or priory of Augustinian canons, the establishment of which was removed hither at a remote period from the rocky island called the Great Skellig, the monastery of which place is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis. The abbey of Ballinaskelligs is said to have been plundered by the Danes in 812, when the monks were kept in confinefinement till they perished with cold and hunger: it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Blake, at a rent of £6. 13. 4. The present remains, though exposed to the violence of the sea, which has made great inroads on the building, show it to have been an establishment of considerable extent. In the vicinity is a holy well, dedicated to St. Michael, on whose anniversary it is visited by the peasantry for devotional purposes. Near it is a spot called the "Englishmen's Garden," where the bodies of twenty Englishmen are interred who had been killed by the natives.

PROSPEROUS, a town or village, in the parish of KILLYBEGS, union of NAAS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 11 miles (S. W.) from Leixlip; containing 526 inhabitants. This place, which is situated near the Grand Canal, owes its origin to Mr. Robert Brooke, who, toward the close of the last century, expended a large fortune in attempting to establish the cotton manufacture here. In less than three years a town, consisting of 200 houses, was built: establishments were completed for all the various branches of that manufacture, including the printing of linen and cotton goods, and also for making the requisite machinery connected with the works; and from the flattering prospect of success which grew with the attempt, the town rather prematurely derived its name. In pursuing this object, that gentleman exceeded the limits of his own private fortune, and, upon application to parliament, obtained a grant of £25,000; but in 1786, having again occasion to apply to parliament for assistance, his petition was rejected, and the works consequently were discontinued. Upon this occasion 1400 looms were thrown out of employment; and every other branch of the manufacture, together with the making of the requisite machinery, ceased. Though the undertaking was never revived, still the manufacture was continued on a very limited scale till 1798, when, during the disturbances of that year, a party of the insurgents attacked the town, and surprised a party of the king's troops, whom they put to the sword. Since that period the town has gradually declined in importance; a few

weavers still find some employment, but its situation in a low and marshy spot, surrounded by bogs and without water-power, affords neither advantages for the establishment of works of importance, nor reasonable hope of its revival. Near the town, the Grand Canal is carried through the hill of Downings. A constabulary police station has been established here; and there is a small thatched Roman Catholic chapel.

PUBBLEDRUM, an ancient parish, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, but chiefly in that of FORTH, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Tullow, on the road to Clonegal; containing about 1270 inhabitants. It comprises 4503 statute acres, of which nearly one-half consists of woodland, and the remainder, with the exception of about 240 acres of bog, is arable land: the state of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, and is burnt for manure; fine granite adapted for building is also found. The parish has been for several centuries the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Butler, and contains Ballintemple, the residence of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.; and the house of Broomville. At Blacklion is a station of the constabulary police. In the ecclesiastical divisions this is not known as a parish, but is considered to form part of the district parish of Ardoyne, in the diocese of Leighlin; and in the Roman Catholic divisions it is partly included in the union or district of Tullow, and partly in that of Gilbertstown: the chapel is at Ardattin. At Ballintemple are the ruins of an old church, beautifully situated on the margin of the river Slaney.

PUCKANE, a village, in the parish of KILLODIERNAN, union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMONDE, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Nenagh; containing 33 houses, and 155 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Shannon; has a sub-post office; and is a station of the constabulary police. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Monsea.

PULLAHER, a village, in the parish of CAMMA, union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Athlone, and on the road from Knockcroghery to Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish.

PULSHASY, a village, in the parish of TEMPLETOGHER, union of CASTLEREA, barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing about 35 inhabitants.

Q

QUEEN'S County, an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the counties of Kildare and Carlow, on the north by the King's county, on the west by the same and Tipperary county, and on the south by the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow. It extends from 52° 46′ to 53° 10′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 56′ to 7° 48′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 424,854 statute acres, whereof 342,422 are arable land, 69,289 uncultivated, 11,630 in plantations, 1117 in towns and villages, and 396 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 134,275; in 1831, to 145,851; and in 1841, to 153,930.

The slight notices of Ptolemy respecting the interior of Ireland lead to the inference that this county was inhabited by the *Brigantes*; but Whitaker asserts that the *Scoti* were the first settlers in it. Afterwards it was divided into *Leix*, which comprehended all that part of the county contained within the river Barrow to the north and east, the Nore to the south, and the Slieve-Bloom mountains to the west; and *Ossory*, which included the remainder. So early as the middle of the third century the latter of these divisions, with parts of the adjoining counties, was ranked as a kingdom, and annexed by Conary, King of Ireland, to his native dominion of Munster, instead of being, as formerly, attached to Leinster. Subsequent passages of history prove it to have been a district of considerable importance. When Malachy was forming a confederacy of all the native princes against the Danes, the King of Ossory was specially required to conclude a peace with the people of the northern half of the island, in order that all should be at liberty to act against the common enemy; and in the time of Cormac Mac Culinan, the king had the command of the first division of that monarch's army in his unjust and unfortunate invasion of Leinster, and fell in the battle of Maghailbe, in which Cormac himself was slain. His dominions were afterwards disposed of by Flan, King of Ireland. Both Leix and Ossory were visited by St. Patrick, in his peregrinations through the island to establish the Christian religion.

In the war waged by Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, against Dermod Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and which led to the invasion under Strongbow, the King of Ossory was one of the princes specially summoned by the former of those potentates. The district was then subject to the Mac Gillypatricks or FITZPATRICKS, who acted with so much vigour against Mac Murrough that, when the English had partially established themselves in the country, Mac Murrough prevailed on the English commander to join him in an invasion of Ossory, which they ravaged notwithstanding the gallant resistance made by Donald Fitzpatrick, then king. Though defeated, this toparch persevered in his determination not to treat with Mac Murrough, and was again defeated, and forced to seek refuge in Tipperary. He afterwards formed an alliance with Maurice Prendergast, who, upon some offence received from the King of Leinster, had quitted the service of that monarch; and both invaded the neighbouring territory of Leix, which they ravaged with little opposition, until O'More, then dynast of it, was compelled to apply to Mac Murrough, by whom, aided by the English, he was quickly reinstated. Prendergast and Donald subsequently quarrelled; and the former, after skilfully extricating himself from an ambuscade laid for him by the other, retired with his followers in safety into Wales. Donald, though twice defeated, was not subdued. The position of his territory on the confines of Munster and Leinster afforded him opportunities of intercepting the communications between Waterford and Dublin, of which he availed himself so effectually, that a league was formed against him by Strongbow (who on Dermod's

death had succeeded to the kingdom of Leinster) and O'Brien, King of Limerick. But the appeal to arms was prevented by a treaty, in effecting which Maurice Prendergast, who had returned to Ireland, rendered his old ally good service. From this time, Donald continued faithfully attached to his new friends, the English adventurers. His territory was the place of rendezvous for their army when it was preparing to march against Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, who had now declared against the English; and he proved his adherence still further by guiding the army through the woods till it encamped before Limerick.

About this period, the whole of the district now forming the Queen's county was known by the name of Glenmaliere, and Leix: the latter division was made a county palatine; and on the division of the immense possessions of William, Earl Marshal, between his five daughters, it was allotted to the youngest, who had married William de Braosa, lord of Brecknock. Their daughter Maud married Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore; and from this connexion, the imperial house of Austria, and the royal families of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Denmark, Holland, Sardinia, and Saxony, derive their descent. Mortimer, preferring to reside on his English estates, employed one of the O'Mores to defend and manage his Irish property, who, within twenty years after, became so powerful, that he held it as his own, and proved one of the most turbulent opponents of the English settlers in that part of the pale. So fully, indeed, was his authority recognised as lord of the district, that he was summoned by the English government to oppose Bruce and the Scotch. For two centuries after, the district was the seat of an almost incessant war between the O'Mores and the English, which was carried on, however, without any occurrence of much historical importance on either side. During the same period the Mac Gillypatricks, or Fitzpatricks, maintained their independence in Ossory, but generally adhered to the English. In the 5th year of Mary, both districts were reduced to shire ground, and incorporated under the name of the Queen's county, the assize town being named Maryborough, in honour of the Queen. But this new arrangement did not immediately tranquillize the country. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, Owen Mac Rory O'More was so powerful that Sir George Carew, president of Munster, accompanied by the Earls of Thomond and Ormonde, was induced to hold a parley with him to bring him back to his allegiance, in which they were entrapped in an ambuscade, and the Earl of Ormonde made prisoner, and detained till he paid a ransom of £3000. The daring insurgent, however, was shortly after killed in a skirmish with Lord Mountjoy; and the followers of the O'Mores were driven into the counties of Cork and Kerry, then nearly depopulated.

At this juncture many English families, to whom grants of the lands thus forfeited had been made, settled here. Seven of them, whose founders were most influential in securing the new settlements, acquired the names of the Seven Tribes. The families so called were those of Cosby, Barrington, Hartpole, Bowen, Ruish, Hetherington, and Hovenden or Ovington, of whom the first only has retained its possessions; that of Barrington, still extant, has alienated its property; all the rest are extinct in the male line. In the reign of Charles I., large grants of land were made to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, now forming the extensive manor of Villiers, which has descended through the female line to the present duke. In the same reign, and during the unsettled period of the Commonwealth, the families of Pigott, Coote, Prior, Parnell, and Pole, settled here: those of Vesey, Dawson, Staples, Burrowes, and Johnson, obtained lands in it after the Revolution. The county had its full share of the calamities of the civil war in 1641, at the beginning of which the insurgents secured Maryborough, Dunamase, and other places of strength. The Earl of Ormonde, arriving at Athy from Dublin, detached parties for their relief; on his retreat the whole of the county submitted to General Preston, but was forced again to submit to the royal arms. In 1646, Owen Roe O'Nial seized upon several forts in it. In 1650, Cromwell's forces entered the county, and met with much resistance: in the course of the struggle most of its fortresses were dismantled by his generals, Hewson and Reynolds. During the Revolution of 1688, a signal victory was gained by the troops of William at a noted togher or bog-pass near Cappard, where they defeated a much superior number of the Irish. After the termination of the war, the country was so harassed by the ravages of the Rapparees, that the resident gentlemen applied to King William to have a force of infantry and dragoons quartered in it, and specified the castle of Lea as one of the principal stations for their reception.

The county is partly in the diocese of Killaloe, partly in those of Dublin and Glendalough, partly in that of Kildare, but chiefly in those of Ossory and Leighlin. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ballyadams, Clandonagh, Clarmallagh, Cullinagh, Maryborough East, Maryborough West, Portnehinch, Slievemargue, Stradbally, and Tinnehinch. It contains the greater part of the borough and market-town of Portarlington; the disfranchised borough, market, and assize town of Maryborough; the ancient corporate and market and post town of Ballinakill; the market and post towns of Mountmellick, Mountrath, Stradbally, and Abbeyleix; the post-towns of Burros-in-Ossory, Rathdowney, Ballybrittas, Clonaslee, and Ballyroan; and the suburb of the borough of Carlow called Graigue: the largest villages are those of Ballylinan, Castletown, Emo, Newtown, and Arles. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament; two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Portarlington, Maryborough, and Ballinakill. Since the Union it has been represented by three members, two for the county, and one for Portarlington: the election for the county takes place at Maryborough. The constituency, as registered in 1841, amounted to 1657, of whom 411 were £50, 220 £20, and 801 £10, freeholders; 26 £50, and 95 £20, rent-chargers; and 32 £20, and 72 £10, leaseholders. Queen's county is included in the Home circuit: the assizes are held at Maryborough; and general sessions of the peace at Maryborough, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Stradbally, Burros-in-Ossory, and Abbeyleix, twice in the year at each of these places. The county gaol is at Maryborough, and there are bridewells in Burros-in-Ossory, Stradbally, and Abbeyleix. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, and 82 other magistrates; besides whom are the usual county officers, including four

coroners. There are 42 stations of the constabulary police, having a force of one county inspector, 8 sub-inspectors, 10 head-constables, 52 constables, and 262 sub-constables, with 10 horses; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, was £13,304. The amount of the grand jury presentments, in 1844, was £24,479. The district lunatic asylum for the Queen's and King's counties, Westmeath, and Longford, is at Maryborough; as is also the county infirmary; and there are dispensaries at Abbeyleix, Ballybrittas, Ballymoyler, Ballinakill, Clandonagh, Errill, Mountrath, Mountmellick, Newtown, Coleraine, Portarlington, Rathdowney, Stradbally, Swan, Ballickmoyler, Burros-in-Ossory, and Clonaslee, which are supported by grand jury presentments and private subscriptions, in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter. In the military arrangements Queen's county is included in the Athlone district, and contains one barrack for infantry at Maryborough, constructed for the reception of 61 non-commissioned officers and men.

The SURFACE of the county is generally either flat, or gently undulating with small hills, exhibiting a pleasing variety rather than picturesque effect. The inequality is mostly caused by the escars, ridges of which traverse several parts; they are mostly formed of rounded nodules of limestone, calcareous sandstone, and coal-shale, the parent rocks of which are found in the county or close to its confines. The principal of these escars, called the Ridge, rises near Athlone, and, thence proceeding across the King's county, enters the Queen's at Mountmellick, and proceeds to Rathleague through the extremity of Maryborough, forming in this county an unbroken line about 6 miles long, varying in height from 12 to 45 feet, being generally broad at the base and narrowing upwards to the width of a few feet: to the north of Maryborough, a road is carried along its summit; south of the town, it is planted. Near the same place a very copious spring bursts from it, termed the Blessed well of Maryborough, and much resorted to by the peasanty, who perform devotional ceremonies, called stations, around it. Beyond Rathleague the escars maintain a south-eastern course, and are broken and interrupted; but they soon resume a regular ridge-like form, and divide into two branches, one southwards to the Doon of Clopoke, the other eastwards to Stradbally, again forming an unbroken line of more than six miles.

The tract extending from Urlingford, in Kilkenny county, to Dawson's Grove near Monastereven, on the confines of Kildare, is the most improved of any in Leinster. It is generally well planted, not in isolated patches close to the mansion-houses, but over the whole face of the landscape, so as to give it much the appearance of an English woodland scene. *The Dysart Hills*, which are situated in this rich tract of country, add much to its variety and beauty; they are wholly composed of limestone, and their direction is north and south between the baronies of Maryborough, Stradbally, and Cullinagh, not forming a continuous elevation, but in most cases standing singly. The Rock of Dunamase and the Doon of Clopoke are two of the most striking of them. To the west the land rises into the lofty range of the *Sliere-Bloom Mountains*, which form a marked line of division between this and the King's county: their summit is called "the Height of Ireland," from a popular opinion that it is the most elevated point in the island; near it is the Pass of Glandine, a narrow defile, impassable for carriages, and forming the only mountain communication between the King's and Queen's counties. The northern side of the mountains of this range is very fertile; while the southern, though more exposed to the genial influence of the sun, is nearly barren, and mostly covered with heath. Towards the southern boundary of the county the ground rises into the *Slievemargue Hills*, which separate it from Kilkenny. The only lake is *Lough Annagh*, called also Lough Duff, on the border of the King's county, to which one-half of it is considered to belong.

The SOIL, which rests chiefly on a substratum of limestone, varies from a stiff clayey loam, well adapted to the growth of wheat, to a light sand, which produces good barley, turnips, and potatoes. In the Slieve-Bloom mountains the surface inclines to a black, and in some parts a yellow, clay, of unequal depth, covering a mouldering rock or gritty gravel; its general character is spongy, wet, boggy even where highest, and very rocky. The Dysart hills are fertile to their summits, which, though too steep for the plough, afford rich pasturage for sheep. The soil of the southern barony of Cullinagh is a gravelly silicious clay towards the mountains; in the central parts it is a rich loam, and in the south, light and sandy: the largest bullocks in the county are fattened on the rich pastures in the low lands. In the northern barony of Portnehinch the soil is light and unproductive, unless in some favoured spots where a persevering course of judicious cultivation has improved its character. Bogs are frequent in every part, especially about Maryborough; they may all be considered as branches of the great central Bog of Allen. The turf from them yields both white and red ashes; that affording the latter is most esteemed either for manure or fuel. In some places are large tracts of marshy land called callows, which are inundated during winter but in summer afford excellent pasturage. The land on the banks of the Barrow is alluvial, and forms rich and valuable meadows.

The average size of farms, particularly in the tillage districts, is not more than from 12 to 14 acres; some noblemen and landed proprietors, however, hold large tracts of land in their own hands, the superior cultivation of which is very effective as a leading example towards the general improvement of agriculture in the county. Wheat is now generally grown even in the mountain districts: barley is also extensively cultivated: potatoes and oats form an essential part of the rotation system. Green crops are often seen, particularly turnips, of which the Swedish kind is most esteemed: rape and vetches are extensively raised; clover is to be seen every where; flax is planted only in small quantities for domestic consumption. The implements and carts employed in rural economy are generally of the most improved description: both bullocks and horses are used in ploughing, generally in pairs; where the soil is very deep and stiff, two pairs of the latter are sometimes put in the same team. The manures are, lime; limestone-gravel, here called corn-gravel, procured with little labour or expense; and composts from the farmyard. The common fence is of white-thorn, planted on ditches well constructed but too often sub-

sequently neglected: stone walls are also raised for the same purpose, particularly for the demesnes of the nobility and gentry. All the improved breeds of English cattle have been introduced into the county; the favourite dairy-cows are a cross between the Durham and native breed, as they are good milkers, of large size, and easily fattened. Dairies are numerous and productive: cheese is made in small quantities; but butter, which is of very good quality, is the chief produce. Pigs are reared in great numbers; no farmhouse is without them, but the breed is inferior to that in the southern counties: goats are also kept by all the small farmers and cottiers. The horses are a light, small-boned, active race, good for the saddle, but not well fitted for heavy agricultural labour.

A great part of the county, particularly the mountainous districts to the north-west, was once covered with timber; in proof of which it may be stated that in the neighbourhood of Lough Annagh, oak, fir, and yew trees are found in numbers lying a few feet below the surface, some of the roots adhering to the trunks and others remaining in their original position, the trunks having been burnt off and the charred cinder adhering in all its freshness to both trunk and root: large trunks and roots of trees are also perceptible in the lake, with their timber sound and remarkably tough. In the reign of Elizabeth, Captain Leigh received the thanks of that queen for having valiantly led the English cavalry from Birr to Athy, through the woods and forests of Oregan. The country has since been entirely cleared of its old woods; but new plantations have sprung up in most parts. The farmhouses, like the farms, are generally small; many have neat gardens and orchards, which, with the hedgerow-trees, give them the appearance of much rural comfort. Draining and irrigation are but little attended to.

The principal portion of the county, in a GEOLOGICAL point of view, belongs to the great floetz limestone field, which forms the base of the greater part of the level country of Ireland; the Slieve-Bloom mountains, in the north-west, are of the sandstone formation, and at the Slievemargue in the south-east the coal formation commences. The limestone field abounds with escars, already noticed. The COAL formation begins near Timahoe, and extends east and south-east to the Barrow, and southwards almost to the Nore. It forms the northern extremity of the Kilkenny field, from which it is separated only by a small river; and the coal is in every respect similar in each part: the portion included in the Queen's county extends about 3 miles by 2. The strata range is in Kilkenny, but the dip being to the west, the pits on this side are deeper. There are five collieries at work; namely, Newtown, Wolf Hill, Doonane, Poulakele, and Moydebegh: those of Rushes and Tollerton, though very valuable, are not wrought at present. The pits at Newtown are from 45 to 48 yards deep; all those around Moydebegh are from 61 to 64 yards. The coal at Newtown and Doonane is equal to the best Kilkenny coal, and sells at 20*s.* per ton at the pits; that of the other collieries, though somewhat inferior, never sinks below the price of 17*s.* per ton. Hence the poor people, even in the immediate vicinity of the pits, cannot afford to use it, and it is entirely purchased by maltsters, brewers, distillers, and smiths, by whom it is much sought after, inasmuch as, being almost pure carbon, without any admixture of bitumen, it requires no preliminary preparation even for malting purposes; it is conveyed to all the surrounding counties chiefly in one-horse carts. In the summer of a recent year, 64 pits were at full work, for unwatering which five steam-engines were employed, but the coal is mostly raised by horses. The works furnished employment to 700 men, and the value of the coal raised is estimated at upwards of £78,000 per annum. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the workmen, from their irregular and inconsiderate habits, are miserably poor; and the district is frequently disturbed by broils and tumults, so that police stations are thickly distributed throughout this portion of the county.

Iron-ore shews itself in some parts, and mines were wrought until the failure of the supply of timber for fuel caused them to be relinquished: a branch of the iron-manufacture which had been successfully carried on at Mountrath, when timber was plentiful, has been discontinued for the same reason. Copper and manganese have been found. Slate-quarries have been opened at Roundwood, in Offerlane, and at Cappard. Near Mountmellick are quarries of soft silicious sandstone, which is wrought into chimney-pieces and hearthstones that are in great demand. Ochre, fullers'-earth, and potters'-clay are met with: potteries have been long established in the neighbourhood of Mountmellick, and large quantities of tiles, crocks, and garden-pots are made. The other manufactures are confined to cottons, flannels, friezes, and stuffs, of a coarse durable kind, for the clothing of the peasantry. Much broad cloth was woven in Mountmellick for the Dublin market, and a broad stuff called "Durants" was also manufactured there and at Maryborough; but the trade has long declined. The same observation is applicable to serges, the use of which has been in a great measure superseded by that of cotton cloth. Cotton factories were erected at Cullinagh, Abbeyleix, and on the Barrow near Athy, but all failed; the only one at present in the county is at Mountrath. In Mountmellick are an iron-foundry and some extensive breweries, a distillery, and tanneries. At Donoughmore is a starch manufactory, the produce of which is almost exclusively sent to Dublin. The flour-mills at Mountmellick, Coleraine, Maryborough, Castletown, Rathdowne, Donoughmore, Abbeyleix, and Stradbally, besides several in other parts, are each capable of manufacturing 12,000 barrels of flour annually.

The Nore, or Newre, is the only river of any magnitude that passes through the county; it rises in the Slieve-Bloom mountains, and enters Kilkenny near Durrow, receiving in this part of its course the Tonnet with its branch stream the Dolour, the Old Forge river, the Cloncoose with its branches the Cromoge and Corbally, the Trumry, the Colt, and the Erkin or Erkenny. *The Barrow*, which rises in the same mountain range, and forms the northern and part of the eastern boundary of the county, receives the Blackwater, the Trihogue, and the Owcnass or Onas; it is navigable for barges from Athy downwards, and quits the county for that of Carlow at Cloghgrennan. *The Grand Canal* enters the county at Clogheen, near Monastereven, and is carried along near its eastern boundary for eight miles to Blackford, where it re-enters the county of Kildare, shortly after which it communicates with the Barrow at Athy.

A branch has been carried from Monastereven, by Portarlington, to Mountmellick. The roads are numerous throughout every part of the county; in general they are well laid out, and kept in good order. The railway from Dublin to Limerick and Cork passes through Queen's county.

Relics of ANTIQUITY of every description known in Ireland are to be found here. There is a pillar-tower nearly perfect at *Timahoe*, in a valley near the ruins of a monastic building. On Kyle hill, about two miles from Burros-in-Ossory, is a rude seat of stone called by the common people the *Fairy Chair*, and which is supposed to have been a judgment-seat of the Brehons. Near the south-western verge of the county is an ancient Irish fortress, called *Baunaghra*, or "Kay's Strength," little known on account of its retired situation on the top of a high hill surrounded by a deep circular fosse, with a mound or wall on the summit. The other principal relics are described under the heads of the parishes in which they are situated. MONASTIC institutions, of a very early date, were numerous; but most of them have so completely fallen into decay, that even their site cannot now be ascertained. The ruins of Aghaboe, whither the seat of the see of Ossory was removed from its original situation at Saiger, in the King's county, still exist in such a state of preservation as to afford some idea of the ancient extent and character of the buildings. The ruins of Aghmacart are also visible; as are traces of those of Killedelig, Killermogh, Mundrehid or Disert-Chuilin, and Teampul-na-Cailliagh-dubh near Aghaboe. The churches of Dysartenos and Killabane have been preserved as parish churches. The site of the monastery of Leix is known only by the existence of the town of Abbeyleix: that of Timahoe is conjectured, with much probability, from the round tower there. Rostuirc was near the Slieve-Bloom mountains; Stradbally or Monaubealing stood near the town of Stradbally; and Teagh-Schotin and Slatey were in Slievemargue: the sites of Cluainchaoin, Cluainimurchir, Disert Fularthaigh, Disert Odrain, Kilfoelain, and Leamchuil or Lahoil, are wholly unknown.

Among the remains of MILITARY antiquities is the Rock of Dunamase, described in the account of the parish of Dysartenos. Lea Castle, on the Barrow, eight miles from Dunamase, is supposed to have been built about the same period, its architecture much resembling that of the other; and it was still further secured by its natural position, being protected on one side by the Barrow, and on the other by a deep morass: it was incapable, however, of holding out against Cromwell, by whom it was taken and destroyed. The castles of Shean, Moret, Ballymanus, and five others in the same part of the county, were built by Lord Mortimer, as posts of defence for the English tenants whom he endeavoured to settle on his estates. Shean or Sim Castle was built on a conical hill; though not of great extent, it was a place of considerable strength, but not a vestige of it is now in existence. Burros-in-Ossory was a strong fort on the Nore, belonging to the Fitzpatricks, and the great pass to Munster; it was the scene of a very bloody engagement in the war of 1641. Ballygihin, Castletown, Watercastle, and Castlefleming, with several others, belonged to branches of the family. Shanbogh, in the same district, was a castellated mansion, which served as a protection against the Rapparees who infested the deep woods with which this part of Ireland was then covered. Grantstown, Ballagh, Clonbyrne, Gortneclay, Coolkerry, and Kilbreedy are in the same barony. Castlecuff, in Tinnehinch, built about 1641, by Sir Charles Coote, celebrated for his military prowess, is a very large ruin; he also built the castle of Ruish-hall. The castles of Clara, Ballinakill, Coolamona, Tinnehinch, and Castlebrack, are in the same district: the last-named contains some subterraneous apartments, which were opened and partially explored; but presenting nothing more than other small caves, and the air being very foul, no attempt was made to penetrate to the extremity of any of them. The ruins of a castle at Ballyadams, which gives name to the barony, are still visible; another is to be seen at Grange. Shrule Castle was in the south-western extremity of the county, near the town of Carlow. The entrance into the ruins of Cloghgrennan Castle separated the county of Carlow from the Queen's county. The remains of Rathaspeck Castle were applied to the building of the neighbouring parish church. A conical heap of stones on the summit of a very lofty hill, near the boundary of Stradbally barony, is known by the name of Cobler's Castle. The chief modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed under the heads of their respective parishes.

The middle classes of the gentry pay much attention to the improvement and embellishment of their grounds; their dwelling-houses are handsome and convenient, with suitable offices. The habitations of the PEASANTRY, though in many parts superior to those of the neighbouring counties, are generally deficient in appearance or in internal comfort. Abbeyleix and Castletown are exceptions, much attention being paid to the houses there; in the baronies of Maryborough and Upper Ossory they are also comfortable, but in the northern barony of Tinnehinch they are very poor, being little better than hovels, and in the neighbourhood of the collieries still worse. A plot of ground, of from half an acre to an acre, is generally attached to the peasant's hut, as a potato-garden, for which he pays in labour from 20*s.* to 50*s.* rent. The fuel throughout the entire county is turf, the coal being exclusively used, as already observed, for manufacturing purposes: wood was formerly so abundant, that a clause was introduced into many old leases binding the tenant to use no other kind of fuel; and at the present time, the ancient custom of dues and services is inserted in many leases. A strong attachment to old customs is pointed out, as one of the striking characteristics of the peasantry: but that this adherence is not caused by prejudice alone is shewn by their adoption of improved practices of agriculture, when the success of others has ultimately convinced them of their superior advantages. Another fact, illustrative of this observation, is, that the peasantry in all parts, even in the mountainous districts, speak English fluently; the Irish being never heard, except with some of the very old people. The custom of frequenting wells for devotional purposes is declining fast.

Of the chalybeate springs the most remarkable are those at Cappard, Killeshin, Mountmellick, and Portarlington: the first-named is the strongest, but none of them are in much repute for their sanative qualities beyond their own immediate neighbourhood. There is a very

singular artificial curiosity, called the Cut of Killeshin, about three miles from Carlow, on the road to the collieries. It is a pass through a lofty hill, above half a mile long, and from 10 to 40 deep according to the rise of the ground, but not more than four feet four inches wide, cut through the solid rock, so that cars have barely room to pass along it. The constant flow of water, and the friction of the carriage wheels, have occasioned this extraordinary excavation. The carrier, as he approached the gap at either end shouted loudly, and the sound was easily conveyed to the other extremity through the cavity. If the cars met within the cut, the driver of the empty car was bound to back out, a task of no small difficulty along this narrow and ill-constructed road. A new road has been opened, which has obviated the necessity of making use of this pass. Contiguous to the cut are the ruins of Killeshin church, with an antique and highly ornamented entrance archway, surrounded by an inscription in Saxon characters, now illegible. Adjoining the church was a rath with a deep fosse. This place was remarkable for having once been the chief town in the county, though not a stone building of it is now standing, except the ruins just mentioned.

QUIN, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of UPPER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Ennis, on the old road to Limerick; containing 3634 inhabitants, of whom 173 are in the village. It was anciently called Quint, or Quinchy; and about 1250, an abbey was founded, which was consumed by fire in 1278. About the commencement of the 15th century, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, a monastery for Franciscan friars of the Strict Observance was founded here by Sioda Cam Macnamara, which is said to have been the first house of the Franciscan order in Ireland that admitted this reformation. The buildings, the remains of which still exist, were erected chiefly of a kind of black marble, by Macon Dall Macnamara, lord of Glancoilean, whose tomb still remains. The monastery with all its possessions was granted, in 1583, to Sir Turlogh O'Brien, of Ennistymon; and in 1604 the buildings were repaired. In the vicinity, Teigue O'Brien, son of Sir Turlogh, who had revolted from the English government, was defeated in 1601 by Capt. Flower and mortally wounded. The village, which in 1841 contained 35 houses, is a station of the constabulary police, and has a receiving-house for letters under Newmarket-on-Fergus: fairs are held on July 7th and Nov. 1st, and petty-sessions on alternate Wednesdays.

The parish comprises 9585 statute acres: the land is chiefly in tillage, but there is a considerable portion of rocky land, affording a scanty, though rich pasturage; together with about 320 acres of bog. Although there is an abundance of limestone adapted both for building and agricultural purposes, as well as a good supply of sea-manure brought up the river Fergus, the state of agriculture is rather backward. The Quin river, which flows into the Fergus, abounds with fine eels. At Ballyhickey is a productive lead-mine, worked by a mining company; the ore, which is of superior quality, is conveyed to Clare, where it is shipped for Wales. The seats are, Quinville Abbey, a handsome mansion recently rebuilt in the Elizabethan style; Knopouge Castle, which formerly belonged to the Macnamaras of Moriesk, and is one of the few ancient castles still inhabited; Ballykilty; Dangan; and Lough O'Connell. From a turret on the summit of Mount Cullane, in the last-named demesne, is obtained an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, embracing a number of lakes, of which that called Lough O'Connell lies immediately at its base.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe. The rectory is united to those of Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaly, Kilmurrynegaul, and the half-rectory of Tullagh, together constituting the union of Ogashin, in the patronage of the Wyndham family; the vicarage is episcopally united to those of Cloney and Dowry, together forming the union of Quin, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £131. 10. 9., of which £53. 6. 1. are payable to the rector, £60. 18. 5. to the vicar, and the remainder to the prebendary of Tullagh: the gross tithe of the rectorial union amounts to £371. 15. 5., and of the vicarial union to £209. 17. 5. The glebe-house (in the parish of Dowry), towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822, granted £450 as a gift and £200 as a loan, is a commodious residence; the glebe of the vicarial union comprises 15 acres. The church is a small plain building with a low tower, erected in 1792, by aid of a gift of £500 from the late Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £100 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Cloney, each containing a chapel. A new chapel was lately completed at Quin, a handsome and spacious cruciform structure in the Gothic style, with a portico of hewn stone; the expense, £2000, was defrayed by subscription. At the village is a dispensary.

Quin abbey is considered to be one of the finest and most complete remains of monastic antiquity in Ireland: it is situated on a gentle slope near a small stream, having an ascent of several steps to the church, which consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower in the centre, and a chapel on the south side of the altar. In the chapel is a rudely sculptured figure, in relief, of some saint; and in the chancel is the monument of the founder's family. The cloisters are adorned with coupled pillars and ornamental buttresses; and on three sides of them extend respectively the refectory, the dormitory, and a grand room to the north of the chancel, under all of which are vaulted rooms. To the north of the large room is a private way to a strong tower, the walls of which are nearly ten feet thick; and adjoining the abbey are the remains of a building supposed to have been appropriated to the accommodation of strangers. The south end of the abbey is of superior workmanship to the adjoining parts, but the whole is much disfigured by the custom of burying within the walls. Besides the castle of Knopouge, there are remains of the castles of Ballymarkahan, Dangan, and Danganbrack. Dangan Castle is said to be one of the oldest in Munster, having been built by Philip de Clare, from whom the county of Thomond has since been called Clare. It was, with other possessions, granted by Charles II. to Pierse Creagh for his services against Cromwell, and still remains in the possession of the descendants of the original grantee. The castle was formerly a place of some strength, and was of a quadrangular form, flanked

at each angle by a small round tower: from the centre rose the donjon or keep. The ruins form a picturesque object in the well-planted demesne of Dangan. The castle of Danganbrack is now in the Scott family, having, with Knopouge, been purchased from the Macnamaras.

R

RACAVAN, or RATHCAVAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of BALLYMENA, barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Larne to Ballymena; containing, with the post-town of Broughshane (which is separately described), 5356 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Rathcoon, is situated on the river Braid, and comprises, including a small detached portion, 17,563 statute acres. The surface is boldly varied: there are large tracts of mountain, bog, and waste; the remainder is arable land of a light gravelly soil. Several basaltic quarries are in operation; greenstone is found in great abundance; and near the base of Slemish, a detached mountain of greenstone, gold is said to have been met with. The parish contains four extensive bleach-greens, with beetling-engines and other apparatus, in which together more than 100,000 webs of linen are finished annually; there is also a large mill for spinning linen yarn, and the weaving of linen-cloth is extensively carried on in various parts. A large fair is held at Broughshane on the 17th of August, for horses, cattle, and pigs; and great numbers of carcases of pigs are sold in the market every Tuesday, to the agents of the Belfast merchants. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Buckna, held every month at Broughshane, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Skerry, or the Braid; the tithe rent-charge is £237. 12. The church, at Broughshane, has been built within the last 60 years. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, a spacious handsome building with a cupola containing a bell; also for Covenanters at Craigamuoy. An excellent institution for the accommodation of the poor, and a society affording clothing to 50 males and 50 females annually, are supported by subscription. Mr. Jamieson, in 1829, bequeathed £600 to the poor, but the legacy has not been paid over for that purpose. There is a small, ancient churchyard at some distance from the main road, and difficult of access; it is of triangular form and well walled, and is now used exclusively as a burial-place for Presbyterians.

RADDONSTOWN, or BALRODDAN, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1¾ mile (N. E.) from Kilcock, on one of the roads to Maynooth; containing 634 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1621 statute acres of excellent land, about one-half of which is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the system of agriculture is in an improved state, and there is no waste land: coal is found, but is not worked. The principal seats are Dollandstown, Newtown Prospect, Bridestream, Colgath, and Raddonstown. The Royal Canal from Dublin passes the southern extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Balfeighan and Kilcloan, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £90, and the gross rent-charge of the benefice £238. 16. 11.: the glebe, situated at Balfeighan, consists of half an acre. The church is an ancient plain edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Batterstown: the chapel is a small edifice. The late Rev. W. Tew bequeathed £200, of which he appropriated the interest to the payment of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the gratuitous instruction of children; also £50 for annual distribution among the poor: no school, however, has been yet established, and the money is lodged with the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests. There is a dispensary. Near Raddonstown is a perfect Danish fort.

RAFRAN, county MAYO.—See TEMPLEMURRY.

RAGHERY, or RAGHLIN.—See RATHLIN.

RAHAN, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Mallow, on the road to Fermoy, and on the river Blackwater; containing 4061 inhabitants. At Carrigoon, on the north side of the river, was a garrison for James II.; and nearly opposite to it stood the castle of Ballymagooly, garrisoned by the English, and the relief of which occasioned the battle of Bottle hill, in this neighbourhood. A grant of a market and two fairs was made in the 36th of Charles II., with a court of pie poudre for the manor of Cotterborough; but they are not now held. The parish, which comprises 10,083 statute acres, lies partly on the north, but chiefly on the south, side of the Blackwater. The arable land is in general good, and there is a considerable portion of reclaimable mountain, with some excellent bog, from which the Mallow market is partly supplied with fuel; limestone abounds, and is used for building and agricultural purposes. The state of agriculture has of late years been much improved. Rockforest, the spacious and handsome mansion of Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart., is beautifully situated on a rising ground between the Blackwater and the Lavally mountain, in an extensive and richly wooded demesne bounded on the north by the river, which sweeps boldly under the rock of Carrig, the woods and castellated tower on the summit of the rock forming a most picturesque and interesting scene. The other seats are Rockforest Lodge and Ballymagooly, the latter noticed under the head of the village of that name.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Richard Longfield, Esq. The parish was formerly united to that of Carrigleamleary, but was separated about 40 years since, when a portion of the latter was attached to Rahan to make the division more equal. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £363. 9. 3., is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a small neat structure with a low square tower, towards the erection of which, in 1792, the late

Board of First Fruits gave £500, and it was also aided by a donation of £200 from the late Sir J. L. Cotter, to whose memory and that of his lady it contains a neat mural monument; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £142 for its thorough repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Ballinamona, but chiefly in that of Mallow. The parochial school, at Cotterborough, near Ballymagooly, is a neat building comprising two large schoolrooms, with apartments for the master and mistress, erected in 1823 under the auspices of the late vicar, at an expense of about £250, of which £100 were a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund; it is chiefly supported by subscription. The late H. J. Cotter, Esq., in 1831, bequeathed a small estate now producing about £116 per annum, together with a sum of money (which it is feared will be lost), in trust to promote the scriptural education of the poor; the rents of the estate are not, however, yet available for the purpose, being in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests towards defraying the expenses of a law-suit, instituted to set aside the will, but which was subsequently confirmed by a decree of the lord chancellor. The Rev. George Brereton, formerly vicar of Rahan, bequeathed £200 late currency, the interest of which is annually distributed at Christmas to six poor persons on the church list; he also bequeathed £30 to purchase a church bell, and a similar sum for completing the parochial schoolhouse. Some remains of the old parochial church still exist.

RAHAN, or RAGHAN, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, barony of BALLYCOWAN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (W.) from Tullamore; containing 4311 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Clodagh, comprises 14,986 statute acres; the land, though varying greatly in quality, is in general good and in a profitable state of cultivation. Limestone is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes, and there is an adequate quantity of bog. Rahan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Fircall or Killaughey; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire, and the tithe rent-chage is £157. 9., of which £103. 17. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. A portion of the parish, including 6613 statute acres, has been formed into a district parish, and a perpetual curacy instituted, of which the incumbent of Fircall is patron: the income of the curate is £107. 7., arising from a stipend of £55. 7. paid by the incumbent, £37 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund, and 10 acres of glebe valued at £15 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1817, at an expense of £500, of which £450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, which is annexed to the curacy, is a small edifice, erected in 1732; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £166 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Killina, and comprising also the parish of Lynally; there are chapels at Killina and Kilpatrick, and one in the parish of Lynally. A chapel, also, is annexed to the Roman Catholic college at Tullabeg, founded in 1818 for the education of young gentlemen, under a rector and seven professors belonging to the order of Jesus; and there is a Presentation convent.

RAHARNEY, a village, in the parish of KILLUCAN, union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARBILL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing 190 inhabitants.

RAHARROW, or RAHARA, a parish, in the union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N.W.) from Athlone, on the roads from that place to Athleague and Roscommon; containing 1514 inhabitants. It comprises 5362½ statute acres of tolerably good land, chiefly in tillage, with a small portion of bog; the state of agriculture is improving. Limestone is found in the parish; and within its limits is Lough Funcheon, more commonly called Ballagh Lough from a hamlet of that name at its northern extremity: it is the largest sheet of water in the barony, extending two miles in length, and containing some islands, besides a large promontory, which is occasionally insulated; the lough is bounded on the north-east by hills, but its borders are elsewhere flat and marshy, and it has on the whole a bleak appearance. The seats are Longfield, Caltra Lodge, Coburg Lodge, and Rahara. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight at the Four Roads. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killenvoy: the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithe rent-charge is £93. 4., of which £49. 14. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropriators; there is a glebe of 10 acres, let for £10. 1. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Raharrow is part of the district of St. John's, and contains a chapel.

RAHELTY, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Thurles; containing 1765 inhabitants, and comprising 4875 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Thurles: the rectory is impropriate in E. Taylor, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £145. 10., of which £72 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the union or district of Thurles. The old castle of Rahelty still exists.

RAHENY, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from the Post-office, Dublin, on the road to Howth; containing 722 inhabitants, of whom 295 are in the village. This place, formerly called Rathenny, derived its name from an ancient rath or moat in the centre of the village, overhanging a small stream; and is supposed to have formed part of the district called Rechen, which, together with Baelduleek (Baldoyle) and Portrahern (Portrane), was granted by Anlave, King of Dublin, to the church of the Holy Trinity, in 1040. It is also noticed under the name of Rathena, by Archdall, as the birth-place or residence of a saint about the year 570, at which time there may have been a religious establishment. The celebrated battle of Clontarf took place in the immediate vicinity; and Raheny was probably a post of some importance, as commanding the pass of the small river which flows beneath the rath in the village. The PARISH, which comprises 920¾ statute acres, is bounded on the east by the sea: the soil is in general of good quality. The greater portion is meadow and pasture, and the arable

land produces excellent crops of wheat; the system of agriculture is in a very improved state, and there is neither waste nor bog. Limestone of good quality is abundant, and is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. The chief seats are, the Manor House, erected by a branch of the Grace family; Fox Hall; Mayville; Raheny Park; and Edenmore. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village, which has also a receiving-house for letters; and petty-sessions are held there on alternate Thursdays. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £105; the glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 34 acres of very profitable land. The church is a small plain edifice, built in 1712. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Clontarf. There is a dispensary in the village; and the late Mrs. Preston, in 1831, bequeathed £100 for the poor of the parish.

RAHILL and BROUGHLSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Baltinglass, barony of Rathvilly, county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (S.) from Baltinglass; containing 493 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the confines of Wicklow, and is bounded on the east by the river Slaney: it comprises 2684¼ statute acres, about four-fifths of which consist of meadow and pasture, and the remainder of arable land, with a few acres of bog. It is a rectory and impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter, and the curacy forms part of the union of Rathvilly. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is included in the union or district of Rathvilly. On the townland of Rahill are the ruins of the church, with a burial-ground attached; the surrounding scenery is of a pleasing character, embracing the mountains of Cadeen and Lugnaquilla, in the adjoining county of Wicklow.

RAHOON, a parish, in the union of Galway, partly in the baronies of Galway and Moycullen, county of Galway, but chiefly in the county of the town of Galway, and province of Connaught, 3½ miles (W.) from Galway, on the road to Oughterard; containing, with the village of Freeport, 14,433 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bay of Galway, and partly on the road along the coast. The village of Freeport was formerly much frequented as a fishing-station; there is still a quay, erected by the Fishery Board, but it is at present of very little use and much out of repair. Mutton Island, in the harbour of Galway, is connected with the main land by a ridge of sand which is dry at low water; and a light has been placed on it to facilitate the navigation of the bay. The parish comprises 15,169 statute acres of land, of very inferior quality, and principally in pasture. Fairs are held at Barna on the 5th of Feb., May, Aug., and November. The parish is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory forming part of the union of St. Nicholas, or wardenship of Galway; and the perpetual curacy, part of the union of Kilcummin. The tithe rent-charge is £87. 16., and the glebe comprises 34 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Rahoon is in the diocese of Galway, and co-extensive with the parish of the Established Church: there are two chapels, situated respectively at Bushy Park and Barna; and a Presentation convent, in which is a school for poor girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the ladies of that institution.

RAHUE, Rathue, or Rathugh, a parish, in the union of Tullamore, barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Kilbeggan, on the road to Philipstown; containing 1255 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here in the sixth century by St. Aid, who died in 588. The parish comprises 4973½ statute acres: the soil is in general light, and there is a small portion of bog; the state of agriculture is rather backward. A branch from the Grand Canal at Ballycommon passes through. Rahue is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardnurcher; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire, and the tithe rent-charge is £76. 3., of which £48. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilbeggan; the chapel is at Little Ross, and there is a meeting-house for Baptists at Rathugh. At Rathugh are two large raths, or moats, from which the place derives its name; and there is a third at a short distance: one of these, which is very remarkable, is supposed to have been the mausoleum of a native prince. At Ballybroider are vestiges of an old fortified house, and there are vestiges of another at Little Ross.

RAIGH, or Roy, an island, in the parish of Mevagh, union of Milford, barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (N. E.) from Glen; containing 74 inhabitants. It is situated in Mulroy bay, and contains 91¼ statute acres of pasture land. At low water, the strand between it and the main land is dry.

RALOO, or Ralloo, a parish, in the union of Larne, barony of Lower Belfast, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 5¼ miles (N.) from Carrickfergus; containing 2179 inhabitants. It comprises 6105¾ statute acres of land, of which about one-fourth is of good and one-fourth of medium quality, and the remainder boggy and mountainous. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, till lately constituting part of the union of Carrickfergus and corps of the deanery of Connor: the tithe rent-charge is £111. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Larne and Carrickfergus.

RAMELTON, a market and post town, in the parish of Aughnish, union of Milford, barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 19 miles (N. N. W.) from Lifford, and 123½ (N. W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 1428 inhabitants. Sir Wm. Stewart, Knt., who was much in favour with James I., became an undertaker for the plantation of escheated lands, of which he obtained a grant or patent of 1000 acres in this vicinity; and was created a baronet of Ireland in 1623. At the time of Pynnar's Survey he had built a strong bawn here, 80 feet square and 16 feet high, with four flankers, and a strong and handsome castle; and contiguous to these he had built the town, containing 45 houses, inhabited by 57 British families; he had also nearly completed the erection of a church: the place was then considered well situated for military defence. The town stands on the river Lenon, which here empties itself into Lough Swilly and is navigable for small vessels: it consists of three streets, containing 272 houses, and is admirably adapted for

manufactures of every description. Here are extensive corn-mills, a brewery, bleach-green, and linen manufactory; and a considerable quantity of linen is made by hand in the vicinity. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry. A market for provisions is held on Tuesday, and on Thursday and Saturday for corn; fairs are held on the Tuesday next after May 20th, on Nov. 15th, and the Tuesday after Dec. 11th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. There is a salmon-fishery, producing about £500 annually; the fish are considered to be in season throughout the year, and are mostly exported to England. In the town are, the parochial church; meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Methodists; a small fever hospital; and a dispensary. A loan fund has been established; also a ladies' society, and a shop for the sale of clothes at reduced prices to the poor. On the shore of Lough Swilly is Fort-Stewart, the residence of Sir Jas. Stewart, surrounded by an extensive and well planted demesne; and at a short distance to the north-east is Fort-Stewart Castle, erected by Sir William, the original patentee of the surrounding lands. Pearls of considerable value are occasionally found in the river Lenon.

RAMOAN, or RATHMORAN, a parish, in the barony of CAREY, union of BALLYCASTLE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Ballycastle (which is separately described), 4807 inhabitants. This place, called also *Rathmona*, signifying "the fort in the bog," is situated on the sea-shore, and forms the western boundary of Ballycastle bay. The coast, consisting of bold precipitous cliffs, is here too abrupt to afford a convenient landing-place, except the quay at Ballycastle, which was constructed at considerable expense, though now in a dilapidated state. The parish comprises 12,066½ statute acres, principally under cultivation; the system of agriculture is highly improved, but, the lands in several parts being very much exposed, the wheat does not ripen well. The quality of the soil differs much, but it is in general productive, and the extensive mountain of Knocklaide affords good pasturage: the mountain is one of the highest in the county, half being within this parish, and the other half in that of Armoy; its summit is 1685 feet above the level of the sea at low water. There are considerable tracts of bog near the Coleraine road, and of waste land in the line towards the Giants' Causeway, and near the base of Knocklaide. Coal of excellent quality is found, but no mines have been opened, though the collieries in the adjoining parish of Culfeightrim, usually known as the Ballycastle collieries, were formerly worked on a considerable scale. Superior freestone, in colour and grain equal to Portland stone, is quarried here, but not to any great extent. The spinning of linen-yarn, and the weaving of cloth, are carried on in some of the farmhouses. A market and fairs, and courts leet and baron, are held at Ballycastle. The chief seats are Clare Park and Glenbank.

The LIVING was formerly a vicarage united to that of Culfeightrim, the rectories of which, from 1609, were appropriate to the chancellorship of Connor, till 1831, when, on the decease of Dr. Trail, the last chancellor, Ramoan became a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, under the provisions of the act of the 5th of George IV., cap. 80; now constituting the corps of the chancellorship, with cure of souls, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £300: the glebe-house was built in 1809, at an expense of £480, of which £369 were a gift, and £110 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 26 acres of good arable land, valued at £39 per annum. The church is a small edifice, built in 1812, at an expense of £369, a loan from the same Board: it contains some very ancient monuments, preserved from the former structure. There is also an endowed church, or chapel, at Ballycastle. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is called Ballycastle; it contains two chapels, one in the town, the other at Glenslush. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, one of which is in the town, and the other near the church; also a Methodist meeting-house. At Ballycastle are almshouses founded by Hugh Boyd, Esq., who also endowed a charter school, now discontinued, near the church, with 12 acres of land.

On the summit of Knocklaide is a tumulus called *Cairn-an-Truagh*, said traditionally to be the burial-place of three Danish princesses. There are several raths in the parish, some terminating in a pointed apex, and others flat on the top like a truncated cone; of the latter sort, one, within a quarter of a mile of the town, is called *Dun-a-Mallaght*, the "cursed fort." The castle of *Doonaninney* stands on a bold headland, 300 feet above the level of the sea, commanding the channel and the isle of Rathlin: two miles westward are the noble and romantic ruins of *Kinbane*, or Kenbann, *Castle*, built on a projecting cliff of limestone rock running out several hundred feet into the sea, under some headlands which rise 280 feet above the ruins. In the townland of *Ballycastle* are the remains of the edifice which gave name to the place; an uninteresting gable is all that exists: about two miles hence, on the Glenslush water, are the ruins of a very extraordinary castle, called *Goban-Saor*, once the residence of the powerful chieftain O'Cahan. Immediately adjoining the quay of Ballycastle are the interesting ruins of the abbey of *Bonamargy*, founded by Mac Donnell, in 1509, and which was perhaps the latest erected in Ireland for Franciscan monks; the chapel is in tolerable preservation, being the burial-place of the Antrim family. According to Archdall, St. Patrick founded a religious house here, called *Rath-Moane*, in which he placed St. Ereclasius. Vast quantities of beautiful pebbles are found along the shore, among which are chalcedony, opal, dentrites, and belemnites. On the lands of *Drumans*, on the side of the great mountain of Knocklaide, is a spring, the waters of which are strongly chalybeate and may be conveyed to distant places without any diminution of their effect.

RAMSGRANGE, a village, in the parish of ST. JAMES, union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (S.) from New Ross, and on the road from Arthurstown to Salt Mills; containing 183 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, lately built, belonging to the union or district of Hook; near it is a residence for the priest.

RAM'S ISLAND, in the parish of GLENAVY, barony of UPPER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 5 inhabitants. This small island, which is situated about two miles from the eastern shore of Lough Neagh, comprises $6\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres; it is partially planted with fruit-trees, and otherwise improved and ornamented, and the remains of its ancient round tower form an interesting object from the shores of the lake. The tower, of which 43 feet still remain, is divided into three stories, and has an entrance on the south-west nearly level with the ground; in the second story is a window facing the south-east, and in the third another facing the north. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground are the remains of some letters or characters, cut on the stones in the interior, but so obliterated by time as to be now illegible.

RANDALSTOWN, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of DRUMMAUL, barony of UPPER TOOME, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Belfast, and $97\frac{1}{4}$ (N.) from Dublin, at the junction of the coach-roads from Coleraine and Magherafelt to Belfast; containing 588 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Maine, was from that circumstance called *Mainwater*, and also *Iron-Works* from the forges and furnaces formerly in extensive operation, and of which there are still some remains. In the war of the Revolution the town was the head-quarters of the Earl of Antrim's forces, who marched hence for the siege of Londonderry; and in the disturbances of 1798, a body of the insurgent forces attacked it, burned the market-house, and continued their devastations till the approach of Colonels Clavering and Durham, on the evening of the same day, when they retreated to Toome bridge. In 1683, Charles II., in consideration of a fine of £200, granted to Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, the manor of Edenduffcarrick, with all its rights and privileges; and constituted the town of Iron-Works a free borough, with power to return two members to parliament, to be chosen by the majority of the inhabitants, on precept to the seneschal of the manor issued by the sheriffs of Antrim. The borough continued to return two members till the Union, when the franchise was abolished.

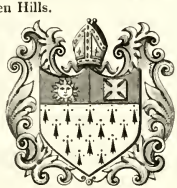
The TOWN is situated on the western bank of the river Maine, over which is a handsome bridge of nine arches; and contains 116 houses, neatly built and of pleasing appearance. It formerly had barracks for the staff of the county militia, whose head-quarters and depôt were here; but the depôt having been removed on the death of the Earl O'Neill, in 1841, to Belfast, the barracks have been remodelled by the present Viscount and fitted up in several apartments for offices for his head agent and clerks, with spacious ante-rooms for the tenantry in waiting. There is a good inn near the bridge; and the Belfast and Ballymena railway has a branch to this place, two British miles in length. The chief trade is the spinning of cotton and the weaving of calico, for which there are extensive mills; in these, more than 600 persons are employed; and there is a large bleach-green. The market is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with wheat, flour, meal, and pork, great quantities of wheat and pork being sent to Belfast; fairs are held on July 16th and Nov. 1st, chiefly for cattle and pigs. The market-house, in which are an assembly-room and rooms for holding the various courts, is a neat and well-arranged building. There is a constabulary police station in the town, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. A court baron for the manor, which is the property of Viscount O'Neill, is held before the seneschal every month, at which debts not exceeding £20 are recoverable; and there is a court leet annually, at which a weigh-master, a market jury, and constables are appointed, and some small presentments made for the repair of the court-house and other purposes. The parish church, a handsome structure in the early English style, with an octagonal spire, is situated in the town; in which are also a spacious and well-built Roman Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian places of worship, and a dispensary. In the immediate vicinity is Shane's Castle, park, and demesne, noticed more particularly in the article on Drummaul.

RANELAGH, a village, in the parish of ST. PETER, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from the General Post-office, Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 2290 inhabitants. It is divided into North and South, consists of 358 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters under Dublin. Here is a nunnery of the Carmelite order, with a chapel attached: a school for poor girls is gratuitously conducted by the nuns. In the vicinity are several avenues, in which are a number of neat villas; also the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Toole and Co. Adjoining the village is Cullenswood, noted for a dreadful massacre by the native Irish, of upwards of 500 citizens (a colony from Bristol), who on Easter-Monday, 1209, went out to divert themselves near the wood, where they were surprised and slaughtered. The day was afterwards called "Black Monday," and the place is still known by the name of the "Bloody Fields."

RAPEMILLS, a hamlet, in the parish of REYNAGH, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Banagher, on the road to Parsonstown; containing about 9 houses and 64 inhabitants. It takes its name from some rape-mills erected here.

RAPHOE, a market and post town, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of STRABANE, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Lifford, and $113\frac{3}{4}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Stranorlar; containing 5694 inhabitants, of whom 1362 are in the town. This place, anciently called Rathboth, appears to have derived both its early and present importance from the foundation of an extensive monastery here by St. Columb, which, after its restoration by St. Adamnanus, who died in 703, continued to flourish, and was soon made the seat of a bishopric. The town consists chiefly of three small streets branching off from a market-place of triangular form, and contains 261 houses, which are neatly built; the whole of the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and in the neighbourhood are some interesting views. The market is on Saturday, chiefly for meal and potatoes, and occasionally for linen-yarn; besides which, large markets are held on the first Saturday (O.S.) in Jan., Feb., March, April, and December; and fairs on May 1st, June 22nd, Aug. 27th, and Nov. 4th. The market-

house is a neat building. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry: it is the head-quarters of the constabulary police for the county, and the residence of the sub-inspector; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. The parish, which is situated in the centre of the champaign district of the county, comprises 13,224½ statute acres; the land is generally of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation. The only seat in the parish, besides the glebe-house, is Green Hills.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The See appears to have originated during the abbacy of *St. Eunan*, who converted the church of the monastery into a cathedral and became the first bishop, but at what date cannot be precisely ascertained; nor is any thing more recorded of his successors prior to the English invasion than the mere names of one or two prelates, of whom the last, *Aengus*, died in 957. *Gilbert O'Laran*, who was consecrated in 1160, was a subscribing witness to a charter of confirmation granted by Maurice M'Loughlin, King of Ireland, to the abbey of Newry, and is in that deed described as Bishop of Tirconnel, from the name of the territory in which the church of Raphoe is situated. During the prelacy of *Carbrac O'Scoba*, who succeeded in 1266, part of the diocese was forcibly taken away by German O'Cherballen, Bishop of Derry, and added to that see; in 1360, *Patrick Magonail* erected episcopal palaces in three manors belonging to the see of Raphoe. The last Roman Catholic bishop, previously to the Reformation, was *Donat Magonail*, who assisted at the Council of Trent in 1563; and the first Protestant bishop was *George Montgomery*, a native of Scotland, who had been dean of Norwich and chaplain of James I., and was consecrated to this see in 1605. *Robert Huntingdon*, celebrated for his extensive attainments in oriental literature, and his assiduity in collecting, during 12 years' residence at Aleppo, a valuable series of oriental manuscripts, of which many are in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and who had, while provost of Dublin University, been instrumental in printing the Old Testament in the Irish language, was appointed Bishop of Raphoe in 1701, but lived only 12 days after his consecration. *John Pooley*, who succeeded in 1702, repaired the palace, and enlarged the cathedral by the addition of a north and south transept, rendering it perfectly cruciform. From 1605 the see was held as a separate diocese till the passing of the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd of William IV., by which it was enacted that, on the next avoidance, it should be united to the see of Derry; which union, on the decease of the late *W. Bisset, D.D.*, in 1835, was carried into effect, and the temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It is one of the sixteen suffragan bishoprics that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; and comprehends the greater part of the county of Donegal, extending for 55 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth, and comprising an estimated superficies of 515,250 statute acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 1392 acres of profitable land, consisting of the town parks; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending on January 1st, 1832, amounted to £5787. 8. The revenue received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1844, was £6337. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, and the four prebendaries of Drumholm, Killymard, Inver, and Clondehorky. The consistorial court is held at Raphoe, and consists of a vicar-general, a surrogate, a registrar, deputy-registrar, and two proctors. The registrar is keeper of the records, which are of modern date; all prior to 1691 are supposed to have been destroyed when the castle was taken by Cromwell, or when it was plundered and burned by the soldiers of James II. The total number of parishes is 34 (of which 5 are district parishes), comprehended in 34 single benefices, including 5 perpetual curacies; of these benefices, 5 are in the patronage of the Crown, 15 in that of the Bishop, 2 in the patronage of incumbents, and the remainder in lay patronage: there are 34 churches, and 28 glebe-houses. The cathedral, which is also the parochial church of Raphoe, and to the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £1005, is a plain, ancient, cruciform structure, with a square tower added to it by Bishop Forster in 1737, as appears by that date on a stone over the door: there is no economy fund. The Episcopal palace, originally a strong castle, stood in the immediate vicinity of the town, and was a very handsome and spacious castellated building, in tastefully disposed grounds: it was burnt on November 17th, 1839, by an accidental fire, caused, as is supposed, by embers falling from a grate in an upper chamber, during night; no part of the building now remains, with the exception of the outer walls and offices. The demesne, and part of the mensal lands, are let on lease by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The deanery-house which is also the glebe-house of the parish, was built in 1739, at an expense of £1680, and has been subsequently enlarged and improved from their own funds by various successive incumbents; it is pleasantly situated about a mile from the town. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese is co-extensive with that of the Protestant see; it comprehends 24 benefices, containing 36 chapels, which are served by 50 clergymen, of whom 24 are parish priests and 26 are coadjutors or curates. The bishop's parishes are Conwal and Aughnish; the cathedral is at Letterkenny, where is also the bishop's residence.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, formerly united to the rectories of Stranorlar, Leck, and Killygarvan, and the chapelry of Lettermacaward, from which, by act of council in 1835, this parish was separated. Raphoe now solely constitutes the corps of the deanery. The tithe rent-charge is £675, and the glebe comprises 150 acres, valued at £150 per annum; the other lands belonging to the deanery comprise 2701½ statute acres extending over several parishes, which, with the rents and renewal fines, produce £426 per annum, making the gross annual revenue of the deanery £1251. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including also the parish of Conwal, in which is a chapel. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The Royal free grammar school was founded by Charles I., who endowed it with

lands in the western part of the county, comprising from 5000 to 6000 acres, of which 1400 are profitable, and the remainder bog and mountain, producing together an annual income of £550: the school-house was rebuilt in 1737, and enlarged in 1830, and is a spacious and handsome building; attached to it is a valuable library containing more than 3000 volumes, founded by Bishop Forster and Dr. Hall for the use of the clergy of the diocese. Of three other public schools, the parochial school is partly supported by annual donations from Colonel Robertson's fund, and a female working school is supported by the dean. An asylum for four poor clergymen's widows was founded by Bishop Forster, who endowed it with lands now producing to each £50 per annum; the house, which is well adapted for the purpose, was purchased by the founder during his lifetime, and is situated in the town. There is also a dispensary.

RASHARKIN, a parish, in the union of Ballymoney, barony of Kilconway, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 2½ miles (E.) from Kilrea, on the road to Ballymena; containing 7507 inhabitants. This parish, called also Rath-Arkin and Magherasharkin, lies on the border of the county of Londonderry, from which it is separated by the river Bann. It is six miles long and five broad, and comprises 19,337¾ statute acres, of which a very large quantity is mountain waste land, or bog; the remainder is of a light soil, but of excellent quality for flax, potatoes, oats, and clover: the system of agriculture in some parts is very good, in others the reverse. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, the cloth being sold at Ballymena; and there are two bleach-greens, one at Dunroin, in which about 34,000 webs are annually bleached; the other at Dunminning, which bleaches about 20,000 webs, principally for the English market. The proprietors have elegant residences attached to their respective establishments. At Killymurris, an extensive vein of coal, chiefly of the kind called cannel, is very productive, though by no means skilfully wrought: there are also some quarries of basalt in the parish, from which the stone is raised for building and road-making. The Bann is navigable from Longh Neagh to Portna, where there is a convenient wharf, and considerable business is done at times. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held annually in the village of Rasharkin, which is also a chief constabulary police station.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united by charter of James I. to the rectories of Finvoy, Kilraghts, and Kildallock grange, together forming the corps of the prebend of Rasharkin in the cathedral of Connor, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is impropriate. One portion of the rectorial tithe rent-charge, amounting to £41. 16. 9., belongs to Robert Harvey, Esq.; two other portions, amounting to £76. 7. 6., belong, one moiety to Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., and the other to Edward Canlfield, Esq.; the residue, £34. 12. 4., has been appropriated to the use of Castle-Dawson chapelry. The vicarial tithe of the parish, payable to the incumbent, is £166. 15.; and the aggregate value of the union, including the glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £811. 17. per annum. The parishes of Rasharkin and Finvoy are held with cure of souls, those of Kilraghts and Kildallock without cure. The glebe-house, having been found by the present incumbent in a dilapidated and uninhabitable state on his admission to the benefice, has been put into complete repair by him, at an expense of £3692, without any demand on his successor for the repayment of any portion: the glebe consists of 50*a.* 34½*p.* statute measure, valued at 18*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The church is a small but very beautiful edifice in a commanding situation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with that of Finvoy: both have chapels; that of Rasharkin is in the village, in which is also a place of worship for Presbyterians. There are several raths in the parish: one of these, at Lisnacannon, is of very large dimensions; it has two fosses and three ramparts, and covers nearly an acre and a half of ground. Several silver coins, of the reigns of Stephen, John, and Richard III., and of Robert and David Bruce, have been found here; and an artificial cavern discovered near the church. The body of a man who had committed suicide in 1776, and had been buried in a bog in the mountain, was found in 1827, without the smallest signs of decomposition.

RASHEE, a parish, in the barony of Upper Antrim, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ballyclare, and on the road from Larne to Broughshane; containing 1545 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6460½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor; one portion of it forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Carncastle, and the remainder constituting part of the perpetual cure of Ballyeaston.—See Ballyeaston and Carncastle.

RATAINE, or Rathyne, a parish, in the union of Navan, barony of Lower Navan, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (N. E.) from Trim, and on the road from Bective-Bridge to Athboy; containing 403 inhabitants, and comprising 1631¾ statute acres of profitable land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardbraccan, and subject to a crown rent of £6 per annum: the tithe rent-charge is £91. 4. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dunderry.

RATASS, or Rathass, a parish, in the union of Tralee, barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, on the high road to Killarney; containing, with part of the town of Tralee, 2838 inhabitants. The castle of Ballybeggan, in this parish, formerly a place of considerable strength belonging to the Desmonds, and a noted pass between Tralee and Castleisland, was the only fortress in the county that in 1641 held out against the Irish forces; it resisted every assault until relieved, in 1643, by Lord Inchiquin's forces. During the war of the Revolution it was burnt by the Irish. The parish comprises 6983 statute acres, partly in tillage. The limestone strata of the district contain several caverns lined with stalactites, through which a subterraneous stream takes its course; very good marble has been obtained, and many years since a vein of lead-ore was discovered near the church. The county gaol, the Tralee infantry barracks, Messrs. Newell and Grant's distillery, and Mr. Bender's brewery, are situated at Ballymullen, and, together with a considerable portion of the parish, are within the limits of the borough of Tralee, under which head they are noticed. Several neat houses have been built in

this suburb; and it is probable, that in the course of a few years the buildings will be extended to the town, about a quarter of a mile distant. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Ardfert: the tithe rent-charge is £252. 14. The Protestant inhabitants attend the church at Tralee. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Ballymacelligott, but chiefly in that of Tralee. The ivied ruins of the church stand in the burial-ground, adjoining the high road; the ruins of the castle before mentioned still exist, and at Ballymullen are some remains of another castle of the Desmonds.

RATESH, a village, in the parish of KILCONLY, poor-law union of TUAM, barony of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 309 inhabitants.

RATH, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of INCHIQUIN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Ennis, on the road to Ennistymon; containing 2647 inhabitants. It comprises 8489 statute acres; a considerable portion consists of coarse pasture, and the remainder of good arable land. The parish extends to the bridge at Corofin, and comprises portions of the lakes of Inchiquin and Tadane, noticed in the article on Kilnaboy: at Riverston is a chief station of the constabulary police. The seats are Adelphi, Clifden, Roxton, Applevale, Willbrook, and Riverston. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory was united in 1803 to that of Dysert, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Rath, in the patronage of the Marquess of Thomond; and the vicarage forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Dysert. Of the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £57. 11., two-thirds are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Corofin; the chapel, a small plain building, is at Liscullane. The ruins of the church stand near the margin of a small lake; near them are those of the castle of Rath, and in the vicinity, those of a castle called O'Nial's Court, formerly the residence of the chieftains of that family. A large monumental stone near the castle records its destruction, and that of part of the family, by lightning. The ruins of Tier Mac Bran Castle are situated near the shore of Inchiquin lake.

RATH, a village, in the parish of DRUMCULLIN, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of EGLISH, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Frankford, on the road to Parsonstown: the population is returned with the parish. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Eglish.

RATHANGAN, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, partly in the barony of WEST OPHALY, but chiefly in that of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kildare, and 26 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Kildare to Edenderry; containing 2911 inhabitants, of whom 1033 are in the town, which is entirely in the barony of West Ophaly and contains 174 houses. It is a chief station of the constabulary police; and has a market on Monday, and fairs in June, and on Aug. 26th and Nov. 12th. The parish, comprising 11,530¼ statute acres, is intersected by the Grand Canal, which passes near the town, and on which fly-boats ply daily between Dublin and Athy. The principal seat is Spencer Farm, that of Viscount Harberton. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, being the corps of the prebend of Rathangan in the cathedral of Kildare, in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster for two turns, and the Bishop for one: the tithe rent-charge is £415. 8. The glebe-house was erected in 1807 by aid of a loan of £625 and a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe comprising 29 acres. The church was built in 1828, at a cost of £700 raised by parochial assessment, and is a neat edifice with a handsome tower; the whole is in excellent order. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kildare; the chapel is a spacious building. There is also a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. A dispensary in the town is supported in the usual manner.

RATHASPECK, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of FASSADINING, county of KILKENNY, and partly in the barony of BALLYADAMS, but chiefly in that of SLIEVEMARGUE, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Athy; containing 4133 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which signifies "the Bishop's Fort," from a rath near the old church. Here was anciently a small religious establishment, probably a cell to that on the townland of Cloupierce, about two miles distant: the foundation of both is attributed to the O'Mores. The parish comprises 8217½ statute acres, and contains quarries of excellent flag and building stone. Here, also, are the Doonane, Newtown, Rushes, Mandubeagh, Corgee, and Wolfe's Hill collieries; the last-named is drained by a level, the others by steam-engines, and they supply stone-coal to all parts of the surrounding country, principally by means of carriers. The shafts are first sunk through clay; then succeeds a hard green rock, and next slaty strata, in contact with which is the coal. It is worked on either side by regular gangs, each member having a specific duty; the number of each gang is about thirty, and when the pit is double worked there are sixty; each crew works ten hours, but they are particularly observant of every kind of holiday. The chief seats are, Gracefield, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, commanding most extensive views, and backed with thriving plantations; and Inch. There is a chief constabulary police station at Wolfe's Hill, and other stations are fixed at Slat and Mandubeagh.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop, who annexed to it the small parish of Templedecolm in 1837: the tithe rent-charge is £240; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church was built in 1814, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; and for its repair the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £253. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Mayo and Doonane, and partly in that of Ballyadams; it contains two chapels, one at Doonane, and the other at Wolfe's Hill belonging to the union of Ballyadams. The present church of Rathaspeck was erected out of the ruins of the ancient religious buildings, under the site of which there were formerly three vaulted chambers, in one of which was a well of

the purest water. About a quarter of a mile north of the church is Miltown Castle, or Ballyvuilling, consisting of a square tower and some other remains of a fortified mansion of unknown antiquity, with a modern dwelling-house annexed. Numerous relics of antiquity have been found, including Anglo-Irish coins, a short sword of brass, and a brooch; and at Miltown Castle, spear-heads have been discovered.

RATHASPECK, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Wexford; containing 737 inhabitants. It is situated between Forth mountain and Wexford haven, and comprises 2804¾ statute acres of good land, which, from the great encouragement afforded by the proprietor, is in an excellent state of cultivation: marl abounds in the parish, and limestone for agricultural purposes is obtained from the adjoining parish of Rathmacknee. Johnstown Castle, the noble mansion of Hamilton Knox Grogan Morgan, Esq., the principal proprietor of the surrounding district, was occupied for one night by Oliver Cromwell, who on the following morning reviewed his troops in the demesne, preparatory to his attack on Wexford. The present house has been greatly enlarged and embellished in the Gothic style, and the extensive demesne has been much improved, and laid out with great taste. At the village of Rathaspeck is a station of the constabulary police.

The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithe rent-charge is £90. 7.; and there are two glebes, comprising 8¼ acres. The church, a neat plain building, is still considered the mother church of the union, and the incumbent is consequently first inducted here: it was enlarged in 1824, at an expense of about £300, a gift from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Piercestown. On the demesne of Johnstown Castle is a very handsome school house, in the rustic style, built by Mr. Morgan, at an expense exceeding £300: the school is entirely supported by Mrs. Morgan; in addition to the usual course of education, the boys are taught the elements of surveying and navigation, and such as distinguish themselves are placed by their patrons in suitable situations. At a short distance from Johnstown Castle, with which the remains of the ancient edifice are incorporated, and in that part of the demesne which extends into the adjoining parish of Kildavin, are the ruins of Rathlannan Castle. Tradition states, that these castles were at one period occupied by two sisters. On the townland of Whitestone formerly stood the castle of that name, of which not a vestige can be traced; about 60 years since, several articles of gold and silver plate, and other articles of value, were found near its site, supposed to have been hidden there during the civil war of the 17th century.

RATHASPICK, a parish, in the union of GRANARD, barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the coach-road from Dublin to Sligo; containing, with the market and post town of Rathowen (which is separately described), 2135 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Lough Glynn, and on the south and east by the river Inny. It comprises 7664 statute acres, inclusive of a considerable portion of bog: the land is good for pasture and tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, for which there are quarries; and there is also abundance of limestone-gravel and marl. Petty-sessions and fairs are held at Rathowen. A bridge of 12 arches crosses the Inny at Ballicorkey, and the river here separates the dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Newpass is the property of Sir George R. Fetherston, Bart.; Ardglass, the property of Major A. P. Bond: the other seats are Rockfield, Ardglass Cottage, and Newpark. The LIVING is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of Sir H. S. Piers, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £96. 4., entirely payable to the impropriator: the curate's stipend is £92. 6., of which £83. 2. are derived from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund, and £9. 4. allowed by the impropriator; he has also the glebe, comprising nine acres, valued at £18 per annum and subject to a rent of £8. 11. The glebe-house was built in 1817, at a cost of £461. 10., of which £415. 7. were a gift, and the remainder a loan, from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat structure with a square tower, built in 1814 by aid of a gift of £800, and enlarged in 1821 by a loan of £200, from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Russagh, and contains a chapel. There are ruins of two castles; a curious rath; and remains of the conventual church of Kilmocahill, or Kilmichael, a monastery founded by the Petyt family, the possessions of which were given to Robert Nangle at the Dissolution. The parish contains several mineral springs.

RATHBARRY, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, partly in the West division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Clonakilty, and on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 2726 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the southern coast, derives its name from an ancient fort, of which there are still some picturesque remains in Lord Carbery's demesne. The fortress, anciently called Rathbarry, now Castle Freke, was erected in the 15th century by Randal Oge Barry; in 1602 was surrendered to Captain Harvey for Queen Elizabeth, according to the treaty of Kinsale; and was retained by the English till the breaking out of the war in 1641. Soon after the commencement of hostilities, it was besieged by the insurgents, but was resolutely defended by its proprietor, Arthur Freke, Esq., who maintained it against all their attacks from the 14th of February till the 18th of October, when it was relieved by Sir Charles Vavasour and Captain Jephson, who conducted the owner and his garrison in safety to Bandon, and set fire to the castle, to prevent its being occupied by the enemy. The insurgents, nevertheless, took the castle of Dundedy, which they kept till the spring of the year 1643, when they also obtained possession of the remains of Castle Freke; but in July they were driven from this place by Colonel Myn, who restored the castle, and placed in it a garrison which retained possession till the arrival of Cromwell.

The parish comprises 4735 statute acres: the surface is very uneven, and towards the sea the land is cold, and the soil sandy; but in the centre of the parish, and around Miltown, the lands are more fertile. The vale

in which Miltown is situated is very beautiful, and in many parts has been planted by Lord Carbery and the incumbent. Castle Freke, the seat of Lord Carbery, a handsome castellated mansion, erected near the site of the old fortress of Rathbarry, is beautifully situated in a richly improved demesne, comprising 1000 acres, embellished with fine timber and thriving plantations, and with a picturesque lake. Kilkerran House, in the grounds of which is another fine lake, is also in the parish. Near the south-eastern extremity of the parish is the Red Strand, where great quantities of calcareous sand are obtained for manure. This sand is a formation from the debris or very minute shells, among which some small cornua ammonis may be seen in nearly a perfect state: it was some years since analysed, and found to contain 79 parts in 100 of calcareous matter. It is a curious fact that it is confined to a narrow beach about ½ an English mile wide, bounded at each end by high cliffs; and though other inlets are near it on either side, their sands do not exhibit any calcareous matter, but are all composed of silex and argil. The sand is carried 16 English miles into the interior for manure; at that distance, 20 bags, each containing about 3 cwt., are considered sufficient to manure a statute acre; at three miles distance from the Strand, from 80 to 120 bags are laid on. More than 1000 horses and carts may be reckoned at the shore in one day. This valuable sand is esteemed the best on the southern coast, except the Bantry sand, as it is called, which is a distinct coral formation, a perfect calcareous mass. To the east of Galley Head, on the southern coast of the parish, are the Doolic rocks. Fairs are held at New Mill on March 25th, June 29th, and Sept. 29th, under a patent obtained by the lord of the manor; and a constabulary police force is stationed at Miltown, for which a barrack has been erected.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Stewart; the rectory is partly appropriate to the dean and chapter of Ross, and partly impropriate in M. Roberts and J. W. Foote, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge is £309, of which £47. 11. are payable to the appropriators, £130. 12. to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, an elegant villa embosomed in thriving plantations, was erected by the Rev. H. Stewart, the present incumbent, in 1831; the glebe comprises 5½ acres, of which two only belong to the vicar. The church, a handsome and spacious structure in the later English style, with a square tower, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £1900, of which £900 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by Lord Carbery; it is finely situated in the demesne of Castle Freke. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ardfield; the chapel, near Miltown, is a neat edifice, with a fine altar-piece. The male and female parochial school is supported chiefly by Lord Carbery and the incumbent; a very handsome school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, has been erected by his lordship at his own expense. On Galley Head, often mistaken for the old head of Kinsale, are the ruins of Dundedy Castle; and on the eastern side of Redstrand are the ruins of the castle of Dunowen. The ploughland of Gahanave, comprising about 200 acres, from which the chancellor of the diocese derives his income, is in this parish.

RATHBEAGH, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, partly in the barony of FASSADINING, but chiefly in that of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Freshford, and on the lower road from Kilkenny to Ballyragget; containing 1014 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Nore, is supposed to be the ancient Argiodross, and to have been the residence of Heremon, one of the sons of Milesius, who came into Ireland and laid the foundation of the Milesian dynasty in the kingdom. The parish comprises 2823 statute acres, mostly in a state of profitable cultivation. The ancient manor-house of Clone, formerly the residence of Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earl of Charlemont, is within the parish. Fairs are held on the 1st of May and November, and Dec. 6th, chiefly for stock, and are well attended; a constabulary police force is stationed here. Rathbeagh is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Freshford, or Aghour; the tithe rent-charge is £151. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Lisdowney. On the bank of the river Nore, at this place, is a mount 40 yards in length and 25 in breadth on the summit, and encircled by a double fosse.

RATHBEGGAN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of RATOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 304 inhabitants. It comprises 285¾ statute acres of arable and pasture land of good quality, the proportions of which are nearly equal; and contains some quarries of building-stone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £121. 9., of which £13. 17. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe, comprising 7½ acres, is valued at £15 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1817, by aid of £450, and a loan of £100, from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat edifice, towards the erection of which the same Board gave £800, in 1817. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ratoath.

RATHBIN.—See BURNCHURCH.

RATHBOURNEY, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8½ miles (W. S. W.) from Burren, on the road to Ennistymon; containing 1000 inhabitants. It comprises 9633 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of rocky mountain pasture, affording a rich though scanty herbage: there is also a portion of bog. Within the limits of the parish is Slieve Elva, rising 1109 feet above the level of the sea. The principal residence is Gregans. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Dromcrehy and corps of the treasurership of Kilfenora: the tithe rent-charge is £75. The church of the union, a small plain building without a tower, erected about 50 years since, is situated here. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Glyn or Glenarragha, comprising also the parishes of Dromcrehy, Glanmagh, and Killonoghan: the chapel at Glenarragha was originally built by the Marquess of Buckingham, and has been recently much enlarged. A glebe of 40 acres is allotted for the use of

the parish priest, subject to a rent of £20 per annum. At Gregans, on the border of the parish, are the ruins of the castle of that name.

RATHBOYNE, or BALRATHBOYNE, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER NAVAN, but chiefly in that of UPPER KELLS, poor-law union of KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Kells, on the road to Kilcock, and the road from Longford to Drogheda; containing 1235 inhabitants. It comprises 3992 statute acres, nearly equally under grass and tillage; there is plenty of limestone. The chief seats are Ballybeg and Charlesfort. A nursery of 100 statute acres affords employment to about 80 persons. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithe rent-charge is £207. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions Rathboyne is part of the district of Ardbraccan; the chapel, at Cortown, is a handsome modern building, with a school contiguous. At Charlesfort is a school the master of which is allowed £15 per annum, with a house and garden, and two tons of coal yearly, by C. A. Tisdall, Esq.

RATHBRAN.—See STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY.

RATHCAHILL.—See MONEYGAY.

RATHCAVAN, county of ANTRIM.—See RACAVAN.

RATHCLARIN, a parish, in the union of BANDON, Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Bandon; containing 2907 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the northern shore of Court M'Sherry bay and intersected by the small river Arigideen, which here falls into the bay, comprises 5901 statute acres. The land is in general good, and under a profitable system of cultivation, producing abundant crops, the principal of which are wheat and potatoes; but, on the south side of the parish, several large fields have been covered with sand drifted from a small inlet, and are thus rendered utterly unavailable for agricultural operations; the hedge-rows and fences have disappeared, and the deposits are progressively increasing. The principal seats are Gortnahorna, Glenville, Maryborough, Gortaglana, Ballycallen Demesne, Ballycallen, Riversdale House, and Harbourview. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £487. 10. The glebe-house, built in 1794, and towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £100, is a very handsome residence; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is a small but very neat edifice, nearly in the centre of the parish, and was modernised and thoroughly repaired in 1835, at an expense of £314, defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also Kilbritain, and parts of the parishes of Ringrone and Ballymodan: the chapel, a large edifice, is at Kilbritain. Near the church is a holy well, covered over by a small building; and about two miles to the north-west are the ruins of the very ancient church of Clouncereen, supposed to have been founded by the Knights Templars in 1296.

RATHCLINE, or RATHLINE, a parish, in the union of LONGFORD, barony of RATHCLINE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the greater portion of the market and post town of Lanesborough, 3095 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bank of the river Shannon; and was distinguished for its castle at the base of the hill of Rathcline, about a mile from Lanesborough, said to have been originally built by the family of O'Quin, and to have been an object of frequent contention in the various internal wars of the country. After numerous vicissitudes, it was dismantled by Cromwell's forces, and finally destroyed by fire in the war of the Revolution; there are still, however, considerable remains, which, from their fine situation on the margin of the Shannon, have a very picturesque appearance. The PARISH comprises 12,883¼ statute acres. The land is of indifferent quality; not more than one-third is under tillage, the remainder being in pasture; the surface is tolerably level, and there is a considerable tract of bog, in which are found oak and fir trees, used by the poor in roofing their houses. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building and for agricultural uses; a speckled black and white marble is also found, and made into mantelpieces. The chief seats are Rathcline, Clonbonney, and Mount Davis. The weaving of linen is carried on in several parts of the parish, and great quantities of frieze are made; there is also a considerable trade in corn and eggs, for which the Shannon affords every facility. A very large fair for horses, cattle, and sheep, is held on the 12th of February, at Lanesborough. Within the limits of the parish is the island of Inchenough, or Inchiana, comprising about 50 acres of land, with 6 houses and 43 inhabitants.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in R. C. and R. Armstrong, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge is £295. 2. 6., two-thirds payable to the impropriators, and one-third to the vicar: the glebe comprises 30 acres, valued at £45 per annum; and there is a good glebe-house, with offices, lately built by the incumbent. The church, a spacious edifice, was erected at the expense of the Lanesborough family, in 1678, on part of the site of the ancient church *in Lanesborough*, which was called the abbey and is said to have been built by St. Patrick in the 4th century. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is large, and has a tower at the west end; a small house is appropriated as a chapel of ease. Near the ruins of the castle are those of the ancient *parochial* church, said to have been destroyed from the opposite bank of the Shannon; part of the steeple is yet standing, and the cemetery is still used by the Roman Catholics. In one of the walls of the castle was a marble tablet with a very ancient inscription in the Irish character. From the hill at the base of which these ruins are situated, is a very extensive and interesting view.

RATHCONNELL, or TURIN, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYASHEL and MAGHERADERNAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Mullingar, on the road to Castletown-Delvin, and near Lough Hoyle; containing 3605 inhabitants. Between two tracts of land of a moory nature, at this place, was a celebrated pass, noted in the Irish annals for the defeat of the army under General Preston by the retreating forces of Sir Richard Grenville, accompanied by the famished garrison of Athlone and the Protestant inhabitants: the pass had been fortified to intercept their retreat, and

was bravely defended; but the English horse, unexpectedly finding themselves able to pass the moory ground contiguous, changed the fortune of the day, and the victory was complete. The parish contains 15,659¼ statute acres, under an improving state of agriculture; much of it is fine grazing land, and the arable produces good crops of corn and potatoes: there are about 400 acres of bog, with some limestone and black stone. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays at Knockdrin. In the parish are several seats, among which is Knockdrin Castle, the handsome residence of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.; the house, which is castellated and of Gothic architecture, is situated in a demesne adorned with an extensive lake, and including the high hill of Knockdrin, crowned by a large rath, and covered with plantations. The other seats are, Clonlost, the ancient family seat of the Nugents; Reynella, the elegant residence of the late R. M. Reynell, Esq., situated in a fine demesne with a lake and extensive plantations; Cooksborough, the mansion of the Cooke family; Killymon; and Rathconnell.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is impropriate in Nicholas Ogle, of Dysart, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6., half of which is payable to the impropriator, and half to the vicar. The glebe comprises 23 acres, valued at £31. 18. per annum, and subject to a rent of equal amount: the glebe-house was built at an expense of £738, partly defrayed by a gift of £369 and a loan of £214 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder by the incumbent. The church is a neat building with a tower and spire, in complete repair, erected in 1798 at an expense of £831, of which £461 were a gift, and the residue a loan, from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Turin, comprising this parish and those of Taghmon, Stonehall, and Tyfernon, in which union are two chapels; that of Rathconnell, at Turin, is a modern building. The parochial school, at Knockdrin, has been endowed by Sir R. Levinge with a house which cost £350, and an acre and a half of land. At Turin is a dispensary. In the northern extremity of the parish is a ruined church, and at Rathconnell is another fine ruin of a church: there are also several raths.

RATHCONRATH, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (S.) from Ballanacargy, and on the road from Dublin, by Mullingar, to Athlone; containing 3378 inhabitants, of whom 213 are in the village. A tumultuous body of insurgents assembled in Sept. 1798, at the hill of Skeagh, in this parish; but they afterwards dispersed, excepting a party that took post at Wilson's Hospital and were there encountered by the soldiery. The parish comprises 8746 statute acres: the land is of good quality; there is very little waste; about one-fourth is arable, and nearly all the remainder pasture. The common substratum is limestone and black flagstone: there are quarries of the former in almost all parts of the parish, and from one on the lands of Mount D'Alton the stones for the chambers of the locks on the Royal Canal were taken, as well as for the bridges, for a considerable distance. Great facility is afforded for inland navigation by the Royal Canal, which passes near the northern and eastern boundaries of the parish. A patent exists for four fairs, which are not held. At Meares Court and Ballinacarra are corn-mills. On the road to Ballymore are two remarkable rocks, called the Cat and the Mouse; and close to them is a spring, called the Swallow, the waters of which immediately commence a subterraneous course of one mile. In the parish are the two hills of Rathconrath and Skeagh, and the small lake of Loghan: formerly the hills were densely wooded with oak. In the village is a constabulary police station. On the banks of a fine sheet of water stands Mount D'Alton, once the residence of the ancient family of D'Alton, who were lords of Rathconrath and are counts of the Holy Roman Empire: the house was built in 1784 by Count Richard D'Alton, a distinguished officer in the Austrian service. At the rear is a pyramidal monument, thirty feet high, erected by this personage and his brother, General James D'Alton, in honour of the Empress Maria Theresa, the Emperor Joseph II., and King George III.: on three sides it is adorned with their profiles in white marble, and on the fourth with the arms of the family and a suitable inscription. The other seats are Meares Court, Glencarry, Rathcaslin, Irishtown, and Oldtown.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lanesborough; the tithe rent-charge is £200. 5. The glebe-house was built in 1818, at an expense of £1569 British, of which £323 were a gift, and £415 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 24*a.* 14*p.*, valued at £50 per annum. The church was built in 1809, nearly on the site of the ancient church, at an expense of £738 British, a gift from the before-mentioned Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Miltown, comprising this parish and those of Moranstown and Kilmacnevin, and containing two chapels: that at Miltown was originally built at the expense of Christopher Count D'Alton, who endowed it with one acre of land; it is in the presentation of O. W. C. Begg, Esq., of Mount D'Alton. The other chapel is at Empor, in Kilmacnevin. Ruins exist of the old church; at Washford are the remains of an ancient monastic institution; and the castles of Loghan or Mount D'Alton, Corkan, and Miltown, are in existence: adjoining the first castle is a cave, in which teeth and bones of gigantic size were found in 1780. Near the town is a curious fort with a double fosse; and not long since, in removing a heap of rubbish, a vast quantity of human bones, and spear and arrow heads, all of brass, were found. Scattered over the parish are many raths, some of them very large; and one, in particular, is a fine specimen of this species of fortification, having circumvallations and other works. At Mount D'Alton were born General James D'Alton, and Richard, Count D'Alton, knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, and governor of the Austrian Netherlands, in the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. of Germany, to whom he was chamberlain and a privy counsellor; he died at Treves in 1790, on his route from Brussels to Vienna.

RATHCOOL, a parish, in the barony of Gowran, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (N.N.E.) from Kilkenny; containing

1283 inhabitants, and comprising 3673 statute acres. Within its limits are the small village of John's-Well, the old castle of Sandford's Court, and Tullabrin House. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united to that of Kilkyran, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the united parishes is £247. 5., of which £165 are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Rathcool forms part of the district of St. John's; the chapel is at Johns-Well.

RATHCOOL, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Fethard; containing 1677 inhabitants. It comprises 5904 statute acres: of the land, which is of superior quality, about two-thirds are in tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of 150 acres of woodland, in pasture. There are several handsome seats; the principal are Derrylusker, Ardsalla, Annsgift, Rocklow, and Coolmore. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithe rent-charge is £273. 15. There are some remains of the castle of Slanestown, and near the demesne of Rocklow is a large moat or rath.

RATHCOOLE, a post-town and parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Naas; containing 1527 inhabitants, of whom 556 are in the town. Rathcoole is of Irish etymology, viz.: *Rath*, a Danish fort, and *Cool*, the back; signifying "the Danish fort at the back of the mountains." The place was sometimes called "Radcull," and appears from various records to have been incorporated prior to the time of Henry III., and to have had burgesses: in the 24th of that reign (1240), it is recorded that "Lucas, Archbishop of Dublin, grants to the burgesses of Radcull common of pasture and turbary in the mountain of Slescol with his men of Newcastle near Lyons, at 4s. per annum." The town, which is about a quarter of a mile in length, contains 116 houses irregularly built, and has a patent for holding fairs on April 23rd, June 18th, and Oct. 9th, but these fairs have not been held for some years. It is the head station of the constabulary police for the district, and the residence of the chief constable.

The parish comprises 4705 statute acres: the land is fertile, and generally under profitable cultivation; about 600 acres of common were inclosed in 1818. To the west of the town is a range of heights branching off from the chain of hills on the confines of the county of Wicklow, in a north-western direction, and comprising the hills of Rathcoole, Windmill, Athgoe, and Lyons, the formation of which is generally clay-slate loose and conglomerate, and greywacke-slate, with occasional alternations of granite, and some red conglomerate sandstone. The principal seat is Johnstown, the handsome residence of Sir John Kennedy, in a tastefully disposed and well-cultivated demesne of 200 acres. The LIVING is a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the rectory and vicarage of Calliaghstown, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory till lately formed part of the corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the union is £232: the glebe-house, built in 1792, is a good residence; and the glebe comprises 15 acres, of which 6 were allotted from the common on its inclosure in 1818. The church, built in 1736, and for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £111, is a neat plain edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Saggard. There is a dispensary. This place formerly gave the title of Viscount to the family of Tracey.

RATHCOONEY, a parish, in the union of CORK, barony and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Cork, on the coach-road to Dublin; containing, with the village of Glanmire, 3376 inhabitants. In 1716 a battle was fought at Lower Glanmire, in this parish, between a regiment that had turned out for arrears of pay and posted themselves in the village, and a regiment which was brought up from Cove with two pieces of cannon to reduce the former to submission, which, after an obstinate conflict, they effected, when three of the ringleaders were shot by sentence of a court martial. The parish, which is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Glanmire, and on the south by the estuary of the Lee, comprises 5152 statute acres, chiefly under tillage. The soil is light and shallow on the hills, but richer on the lower grounds; the system of agriculture is improving; there is very little waste land, and scarcely any bog. Sea weed and sand, which are obtained with facility, are the principal manures; and the crops are in general of good quality. There are numerous gentlemen's seats and good houses in the immediate vicinity of the village of Glanmire. The woollen manufacture was established here in 1822, by Messrs. Lyons and Hanly, whose factory, in a secluded part of the vale of Glanmire, contains 30 looms, and affords employment to 200 persons. The bleach-greens of Messrs. Thorley and Son, at Annasilla, employ 100 persons; and the St. Patrick's beetling-mills, belonging to the same firm, 100 more. The produce of these manufactories and others in the neighbourhood is sent by land carriage to Cork, the road being the principal entrance into Cork from Dublin, Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Cashel. At this point the road was formerly hilly and dangerous: to avoid the hills a new line was lately sought for, intended to pass over the Glanmire river and along its banks, to join that part of the road running along the side of the Lee into Cork; thereby forming a perfect level, and a most delightful drive. Its execution was for a time opposed, but the road has recently been effected, though not in the line at first proposed; it runs along the west side of the river, but does not cross it, and joins the old road about five miles and a half from Cork. Spring Hill Mills produce annually about 10,000 barrels on the average, and employ a considerable number of men.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, united to the rectories and vicarages of Cahirlog and Little Island, together forming the union and the corps of the prebend of Rathcooney, in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £375: the glebe comprises 19½ acres; and the gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £1078. 4. The church, situated in the village of Glanmire, is a plain neat edifice with a tower and spire, built in 1784 by subscription of the several parishes of the

union, on ground presented by Robert Rodgers, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Upper Glanmire; there is a chapel of ease at Spring Hill. S. M'Call, Esq., left an annuity of £18, late currency, and Quinton Hamilton, Esq., the interest of £500, to be distributed among the poor. A repository for the sale of wearing-apparel to the poor at reduced prices, payable by small instalments, was established at Glanmire, in 1835, under the patronage of the Rev. T. Woodroffe and a committee of ladies, but it failed to accomplish its intended purpose: there is a dispensary. On the townland of Rathcooney are the ruins of the old church, attached to which is the burial-ground of the parish. Near this is an edifice now almost in ruins, formerly the residence of the family of St. Leger, who possessed very considerable property in the parish. There are several raths.

RATHCOR, a village, in the parish of CARLINGFORD, union of DUNDALK, barony of LOWER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S.) from Carlingford, and on the bay of Dundalk; containing 36 houses, and 175 inhabitants. A chapel of ease was built in the north part of the townland of Rathcor, in 1845, at a cost exceeding £500, raised by subscription.

RATHCORE, a parish, in the union of TRIM, partly in the barony of UPPER DEECE, but chiefly in that of LOWER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Summerhill, on the road to Edenderry; containing, with the post-town of Enfield (which is separately described), 3101 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Royal Canal and on the road from Dublin to Athlone, is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, which here separates it from the county of Kildare. It comprises 12,804 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and the greater portion of it under tillage. The system of agriculture is improved; there is no waste land, and but a very moderate portion of bog. At Newcastle is a quarry of limestone. The principal seats are Johnstown, Rahinstown, Ryndville, Newcastle, and Ballinderry. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and the tithe rent-charge is £605. 15. 6., of which £328. 17. are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a good glebe-house; and the glebe comprises 41 acres, valued at £62. 2. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Rathmolion; the chapel is a spacious and handsome edifice, situated at Kilcorney, on the estate of Lord Decies.

RATHCORMAC, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough) and a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (N. E.) from Cork, and 111 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 5324 inhabitants, of whom 1321 are in the town, which is situated on the river Bride, and on the road from Cork to Dublin. It comprises one principal street with some smaller streets diverging from it, and consists of 227 houses, several of which are well built of stone: at the entrance from Cork are some picturesque cottages, erected by the Hon. Charles L. Tonson. It is a constabulary police station, and the depôt for the staff of the South Cork militia. The only manufacture carried on is that of leather, in the tannery connected with which upwards of 10,000 hides, 32,500 calf-skins, and 500 horse-skins, are annually prepared for the markets of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Leeds. The manor mill, which is under the patent of Charles II., has been rebuilt at an expense of £1500 by Mr. D. Cummins, and is capable of grinding 5000 bags of flour annually. A small market is held in the market-house on Saturday; and there are fairs, which are small and not well attended, on Aug. 12. and Oct. 31st. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and the seneschal occasionally holds a manor court for the recovery of debts under 40s. The town was erected into a free borough by Charles II., in 1682, and obtained the right of returning two members to the Irish parliament, the elective franchise being vested in the freeholders and inhabitants: it was disfranchised at the Union.

The PARISH comprises 13,995 statute acres, of which about one-sixth is mountain and bog. The soil is very various in character; in the lower parts it is good and under an excellent system of cultivation, but not more than half of the parish is under tillage: upwards of 2000 acres are rough mountain pasture, moor or turbary. The uplands form part of the hilly tract called Nagle's mountains, which originate here and extend westward to the Bogra range. The eastern extremity of Nagle's mountains, about three miles north of Rathcormac, is very lofty, and appears as if it had been cut down vertically from the summit to the base: on its highest point is a large conical pile of stones, called Cairn-Thierna, "The Lord's cairn or pile," so named, according to some, from having been the place where the Tierna or chieftain assembled his followers and chose their leaders; or, according to others, from having been a place of pagan worship to the sun. This range is entirely of clay-slate: in the lower grounds limestone is very abundant, particularly at Ballyvarry. Much of the mountain tract, hitherto uncultivated, is reclaimable; and the bog, from which the turf has been entirely cut away in many places, might be brought into a profitable state at a small expense, as it lies remarkably well for drainage. There are several large and handsome seats: the principal are, Lisnegar, the elegant mansion of the Right Hon. Lord Riversdale, in the midst of a small but highly improved demesne, comprising a great variety of scenery within a limited compass; Kilshannick, the ancient mansion and winter residence of the Roche family, of Trabolgan; Ballyglissane; Shanbally; Bushy Park; Kildinan, the highly improved property of the Roche family; and Ballinahina House.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Rev. Percy Smith, of Headborough, county of Waterford: the tithe rent-charge is £631. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1782, at a cost of £650, defrayed by the incumbent; the glebe consists of 33 acres. The church, an ancient building, was much enlarged and improved in 1828, by a loan of £250 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also that of Gortroe: in each parish is a chapel: that at Rathcormac is a large cruciform edifice with a small square tower at the south transept, erected in 1816 on a site given by Lord Riversdale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a fever hospital, and

dispensary. At Shanbally, near Kildinan, are the ruins of an ancient castle, once the strong hold of the great Earl of Desmond.

RATHCOURSEY, a village, in the parish of GARRANEKENEFICK, union of MIDLETON, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 28 houses, and 165 inhabitants.

RATHDOWLAN.—See BALLINADEE.

RATHDOWNEY, a post-town and parish, in the union of ROSCREA, partly in the barony of CLARMALLAGH, but chiefly in that of CLANDONAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 15 miles (S. W.) from Maryborough, and 56¼ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Templemore; containing 6879 inhabitants, of whom 1414 are in the town. This town, in 1841, contained 238 houses, which are in general indifferently built and of neglected appearance; the streets are ill paved, and the place has few indications of prosperity. There are an extensive brewery and a boulting-mill. Fairs are held on Jan. 27th, April 1st, May 6th, July 10th, Sept. 12th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 15th; and a patent was obtained in the reign of George III. for a weekly market and three additional fairs, none of which are held: fairs are held at Errill on Jan 14th and March 11th. Petty-sessions are held in the town every Saturday, and a constabulary police force is stationed at Errill and Lavally. The parish comprises 17,225¼ statute acres: the land, of which about one-third is in pasture, and the remainder under tillage, is of very excellent quality, and the system of agriculture improved; there is little bog, and no waste. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building and burning. The principal seats here are Harristown and Beckfield; and in the vicinity of the town, though not within the parish, are several handsome residences.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united, in 1816, to the rectories of Glashare and Kildellig, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £562. 10., two-thirds payable to the dean and chapter and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits granted £100 and a loan of £1200, in 1814, and on which the present rector laid out £400 more, making the whole cost £1700, is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises 267 acres. The gross income of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £950. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board granted a loan of £1000, in 1815, is in the later English style, with a well proportioned spire. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Grogan, comprising this and the parishes of Coolkerry and Rathsaran, and containing two chapels, situated at Rathdowney (a spacious plain building) and Grogan. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In a school at Castle-Fleming divine service is performed every Sunday evening during the summer months. There are two dispensaries, one in the town, and the other at Errill. At Ballagh, Clonbyrne, and Castle-Fleming are the ruins of castles: at Cloneve, near Harristown, are trifling remains of an old church and burial-place; and at Errill, those of a church and monastery, and the remains of a very ancient cross. Ledwich, the antiquary, who was for many years curate of this parish, published an account of the antiquities of it and of the adjoining parish of Aghaboe.

RATHDRUM, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Wicklow, and 29 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing, exclusively of Ballinacor, Ballykine, and Knockrath, 2905 inhabitants, of whom 1232 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the mail-road from Dublin to Arklow, derives its name of Rathdrum, "The fort on the Hill," from its position on a lofty and commanding eminence, formerly the fortified residence of the ancient chieftains of the territory in the north-east of the county, then known by the name of Crioc-Cuolan. It was subsequently held by the Byrnes, but in 1595 was wrested from Pheagh Mac Hugh Byrne, the most active and formidable chieftain of these parts in his time, by Sir William Fitzwilliams, lord-deputy, ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, who is proprietor of large estates in the county. Some remains of the old castle of the Byrnes are still to be seen in a yard and garden in the town.

The TOWN, situated on the height to the west of the Avonmore, is small but neat, and the houses well built and generally white-washed, with a few of superior appearance, among which the glebe-house, with its sloping lawn and tastefully disposed shrubberies, adds considerably to the general appearance. The manufacture of flannel was formerly carried on here to such an extent, that the Irish government deemed it necessary to appoint a seller of flannels to superintend it, under whom were a deputy and eight sworn meters, who resided in the town. A flannel-hall was erected in 1793, at an expense of £3500, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, who received a toll of 2*d.* on every piece of 120 yards, which produced on an average about £300 per annum. The trade continued to flourish so long as the protecting duties on Irish woollens were maintained, but on their repeal it declined rapidly, and it is now nearly extinct: the few pieces at present made are purchased by the shopkeepers in the town. The apartments in the flannel-hall, which forms a spacious square, and above the principal entrance of which is an escutcheon of Earl Fitzwilliam's arms, are now used for a court-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and schools. The manufacture of woollen cloth also flourished here, but, owing to the same causes, declined within the last 20 years, and is now wholly extinct. A large factory at Grenane, on the Avonbeg, was burnt down during the disturbances in 1798. There are two breweries in the town, but neither has been worked for the last few years. The market, held on Thursday, is well supplied with provisions: the monthly market for flannels, which was well attended by buyers from Dublin, has been discontinued for some time. Fairs are held in Rathdrum on the last Thursday in Feb., May, and Aug., and on April 5th, July 5th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 11th; and at Ballinderry on April 21st, May 16th, Aug. 21st, Oct. 29th, the first Monday in Nov., and Dec. 2nd. Petty-sessions for the barony are held on alternate Thursdays in the Flannel-hall, and there is a chief constabulary police-station in the town.

The PARISH, which contains 53,156 statute acres, is divided into the constablewicks or ancient parishes of

Ballinacor, Ballykine, Knockrath, and Rathdrum; and comprises the villages of Aghrim, Ballinaclash, Ballinderry, Cappagh, Clara, Greenan, Moycreddin or Carysfort, and Sheanna. It is centrally situated among some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery of this romantic county. At its southern extremity is the confluence of the rivers Avonmore and Avonbeg, a place better known, since it has been immortalised by the poetry of Moore, as "the Meeting of the Waters:" north of the town, the course of the Avonmore is through the vale of Clara to the Seven Churches, and, more westerly, the Avonbeg passes through the rugged and precipitous valley of Glenmalur, which terminates suddenly at the waterfall of the Esk. The western and by much the larger portion of the parish is occupied by mountain masses, rising above one another, and topped by the summit of Lugnaquilla, which towers over the rest to a height of 3039 feet above the level of Dublin bay at low water. These mountains are rich in minerals. The leadmine of Ballyfinchogue, about a mile from the barrack at Ballinacor, which has been purchased for a residence for the workmen, is now wrought by the Royal Irish Mining Company. The vein, which traverses alternate beds of granite and mica-slate, is penetrated by means of an adit level. Its chief produce is common galena in a matrix of quartz, though white lead-ore and other minerals are likewise found in small quantities. The annual produce is about 300 tons of galena, and the whole was formerly smelted here, but now is merely washed and exported; the ore produces about 75 per cent. of pure metal. Arrangements are in progress to open another mine on Mr. Parnell's property on the opposite side of the glen. Excellent building-stone is raised in great abundance.

The arable lands amount to 10,536 statute acres; 10,727 acres are in pasture; and the remainder are mountain land: the butter made here is of very superior quality, and in high request in the Dublin market. Fuel is scarce, as there is very little bog. The eastern parts of the parish, and more particularly those along the rivers Avonmore and Avonbeg, are thickly studded with residences of the gentry and wealthy farmers. One of the most remarkable is Avondale, situated in a finely planted demesne, and which was the favourite residence of Sir John Parnell, Bart., chancellor of the Irish exchequer: Colonel Hayes, a former proprietor, was author of a work on "Judicious Planting," the principles of which are beautifully exemplified in the plantations of this demesne. Ballinacor, the residence of the Kemmis family, is surrounded by extensive plantations, and commands a fine view of the wild glen of Glenmalur: Kingston, the seat of the King family, is a commodious house in the midst of beautifully disposed grounds, commanding views of Castle Howard and the Meeting of the Waters; Cassino is a pretty villa, and the Meeting a neat ornamental cottage, at the celebrated Meeting of the Waters, on a rustic seat in the lawn of which Moore is said to have composed the beautiful melody that bears this name. Besides these, are Corballis Castle, Ballyteigue, and Prospect, all commanding extended views of the adjacent country.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and in the patronage of the Rev. W. S. Guinness, the rector, who purchased it in 1842 from the Corporation of Dublin, to which it had been granted, together with the tithes and a large extent of land belonging to the Priory of All Saints, in that city, after the dissolution of the monasteries: the tithe rent-charge is £415. 7. 7½. The glebe-house was built in 1793, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 11½ acres. The old church, situated in the town, was erected in 1796, at a cost of £1600, by a private loan and voluntary subscriptions, and by the sale of the materials of the former building: being in a dilapidated state, it has been taken down and rebuilt, at an expense of £1600, of which £1200 were granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the remainder raised by subscription. The bell, on which there is an inscription in ancient characters, is said to have belonged to one of the churches at Glendalough. At Ballinatone is a church for the district of Ballinaclash, which has been constituted a perpetual curacy, and there is a chapel of ease to the same at Sheanna; also chapels of ease to Rathdrum in Knockrath and at the Meeting of the Waters, served by the curates of Rathdrum. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: part of the Flannel-hall has been fitted up as a chapel, and a good house has been erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, near the town, as a residence for the parish priest; there are also chapels at Clara, Moycreddin, and Grenane. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house in the town. A dispensary was established in 1812, and there is a lending-library of about 300 volumes attached to the church. Mr. John Tate, of Fannaneerin, bequeathed lands in Knockrath, of the value of £100 per annum, to be employed in loans of £5, free of interest, for a year, and for assisting the families of the sick, infirm, and aged poor with small donations; £50 per annum of this fund are appropriated to the dispensary. A charitable association was formed in 1829, by subscription, to relieve the wants of the necessitous poor in their own houses, and for encouraging industry. Within a few minutes' walk of the town is the union workhouse, on a site of 5½ acres held at a rent of £10. 18.; it was completed in 1841 at an expense of £6600, and is constructed for 600 inmates. On Drumkitt hill is a chalybeate spring of considerable efficacy.

RATHDRUMMIN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Dunleer, and on the coast-road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 710 inhabitants. It comprises 1211 statute acres: the land is good and almost entirely in tillage, and the state of agriculture is much improved. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Carrickbaggot and vicarage of Port, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £61. 14. 9.; and the gross value of the benefice, including the glebes, comprising 13 acres, and valued at £25 per annum, is £238. 18. The glebe-house was erected in 1810, by aid of a gift of £369, and a loan of the same amount, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1814 at an expense of £461, being a loan from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Clogher, Mayne, and Parsonstown, and containing the chapels of Walshstown in the parish of Rathdrummin, and Hacketscross

in Clogher. Near the church is a large rath attributed to the Danes, consisting of an elevated area, 130 yards in circumference.

RATHERNON, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of Connell, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 5¾ miles (N. E.) from Kildare; containing 977 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5140½ statute acres: it is situated on the Bog of Allen, by which it and the parish of Kilmaogue are entirely insulated, forming what is called the Isle of Allen; its chief feature is the Hill of Allen. On its northern border are the ruins of Ballyteigue Castle. Limestone is found under the greater part of the tract, but the Hill of Allen is wholly composed of trap: at the northern extremity of the hill, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a slight eminence called the Leap of Allen, composed of red sandstone conglomerate, arranged in beds varying in thickness. The greenstone of the hill, combined with greenstone porphyry, appears all round the base, on the sides and on the summit, in protuberant masses without any stratification. Rathernon is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Kilmaogue: the tithe rent-charge is £88. 13. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Allen and Miltown. There are ruins of the church.

RATHFARNE, or Raharney, a village, in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, union of Mullingar, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 4¼ miles (N.) from Kinnegad, and on the road from Killucan to Trim; containing about 259 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Deel, which is here crossed by a long causeway or bridge of three arches: it is a station of the constabulary police, and here is one of the two Roman Catholic chapels belonging to the district of Killucan; also a national school. Adjoining the village are the remains of an old castle, the walls of which extended across the river; and at Kilcollum, in the vicinity, are the ruins of a church, with a cemetery attached.

RATHFARNHAM, a parish, in the South Dublin union, partly in the barony of Uppercross, but chiefly in that of Rathdown, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Rathdrum; containing 4469 inhabitants, of whom 644 are in the village. The castle of Rathfarnham was built by Archbishop Loftus, who was lord chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. On the breaking out of the war of 1641, Sir Adam Loftus held it with a garrison, as an outpost to protect the city of Dublin against the incursions of the septs of O'Toole and Byrne from the neighbouring mountains of Wicklow; in 1649 it was taken by the forces of the Duke of Ormonde. Adam Loftus, grandson of Sir Adam, was created baron of Rathfarnham in 1685. At the commencement of the insurrection of 1798, the village was the scene of a skirmish between a detachment of the king's troops and a party of the insurgents, in which several of the latter were killed and others taken prisoners. Near the village is a lofty bridge of a single arch over the river Dodder, the road from which is thickly shaded by the plantations of the demesnes on each side: the place itself is a long straggling street, with very little to attract attention. The country around is studded with numerous beautiful and richly planted seats, and presents a great variety of picturesque rural scenery. Petty-sessions are held in the village every Tuesday: it is a police station, and has a dispensary; a fair is held in it on the 10th of July. Near the bridge is a woollen factory, which employs about 100 persons; there are also paper and corn mills near it, worked by the waters of the Dodder and the Cruagh river, which form a junction here: at Rathgar are extensive calico print-works. The small villages of Roundtown and Templeogue are in the parish: in the latter are the ruins of a church, with a small burial-ground still used attached to it. Archbishop Alan states, in his "*Repertorium Viride*," that the church was a chapel appendant to the church of Kilmesantan without the marches or pale; that it was built on the hither side of the Dodder, as being a safer place to hear divine service in, during times of war; and that from its late erection it had the name of Templeogue, which signifies "New Church," given to it.

The castle, now the property of the Marquess of Ely, is a large and stately mansion in the centre of a fine and thickly planted demesne, the principal entrance to which is a very beautiful gateway built in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, besides which there is a lofty pointed Gothic gateway leading from the village. The entrance to the house, from the terrace whereon it stands, is by a portico of eight Doric columns which support a dome painted in fresco with the signs of the zodiac: the great hall is ornamented with a number of ancient and modern busts on pedestals of variegated marble, and has three windows of stained glass, in one of which are the arms of the Loftus family. The collection of family portraits, and of paintings by the old masters, has been removed, in consequence of a determination to take the building down, and to divide the demesne into a number of small plots for the erection of villas. The other more remarkable seats, besides those described in the articles on Roundtown and Rathgar, are, Ashfield, the residence of the late Sir W. C. Smith, puisne baron of the Exchequer; Beaufort; Landscape; Newtown, in the grounds of which are some very fine evergreens; Rathfarnham House; Barton Lodge; Edenbrook; Rusina; and Whitehall, an out-office of which is built in the shape of a pottery furnace, with a winding flight of steps on the outside to the top, whence there is a commanding prospect of the surrounding country.

The parish comprises 2782 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and one of the parishes which constitute the archdeaconry of Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £236. 5. The church, built in 1789, is of rough stone with hewn-stone quoins, of plain outward appearance, but fitted up within very neatly: in it is a mural tablet to the memory of Barry Yelverton, first Lord Avonmore, whose remains are in the cemetery, as are also those of the late Archbishop Magee. The church was enlarged, and a tower and spire added to it, in 1821, at a cost of £900, being a loan from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £270 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of the district of Rathfarnham, Crumlin, and Bohernabreena, comprising the parishes of Rathfarnham, Crumlin, Tallaght, Cruagh, and Whitechurch. There are large chapels at Rathfarnham, Crumlin, and Bohernabreena, the last in the parish of Tallaght: close to the first-named is a

good house for the priest. Near the village is a convent of nuns of the order of Loretto: the building is a large brick mansion, formerly the seat of the late G. Grierson, Esq. The sisterhood have a boarding-school for young ladies, and also superintend a free-school which is aided by the Board of National Education; the pupils receive a suit of clothes annually. Attached to the nunnery is a small chapel, very elegantly fitted up: the sisterhood lately purchased the convent of the nuns of St. Clare at Kingstown. Wilkes, the celebrated comedian, was a native of this parish.

RATHFEIGH, or RATHFAYGTH, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Slane, and on the road from Dublin, by Slane, to Londonderry; containing 301 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2888 statute acres; the land is of indifferent quality, but mostly in tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skryne or Skreen: the tithe rent-charge is £135, and there is a glebe of 2 acres, valued at £5. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Skryne: there is a chapel at Rathfeigh. The ruins of the ancient parochial church still remain.

RATHFRILAND, a market and post town, partly in the parish of DRUMBALLYRONEY, but chiefly in that of DRUMGATH, union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Downpatrick, and $57\frac{1}{4}$ (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 2183 inhabitants. This town was founded, soon after the Restoration, by Alderman Hawkins, of London, to whom, in acknowledgment of his very important services during the parliamentary war, Charles II. granted the whole of the extensive manor, which is now the property of his lineal descendant, General the Hon. Robert Meade. The benevolent alderman, at his own cost, provided food, clothing, and lodging for 5000 Protestant royalists, who, during the calamitous progress of the war, had fled to London for protection; collected in England £30,000 for the purchase of corn, wearing-apparel, and other necessaries for the support of such as had not been able to effect their escape; and, with the assistance of a few of his friends, raised the sum of £45,000 for the public service and the use of the king.

The town is situated on an eminence, previously the site of an ancient fortress, about three miles to the north of the Morne mountains; and consists of a spacious square, and five principal and several smaller streets, containing together 480 houses, which are in general well built and of handsome appearance, surrounding the crown of the hill. The principal streets communicate with five great roads from different parts of the county, but, from the acclivity of the site, the roads form steep entrances into the town; from which in every direction are extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country. A considerable traffic is carried on with the adjacent district, and the town itself is the residence of numerous respectable families. The market is on Wednesday, and is amply supplied; fairs are held on the second Wednesday in April (O. S.), the Wednesday after Trinity, the second Wednesday in September (O. S.), and the second Wednesday in December. The market-house is a handsome building in the centre of the square; the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market, and the upper part contains accommodation for holding courts. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays. The manorial court is held on the first Tuesday in every month before the seneschal; its jurisdiction extends to pleas of debt to the amount of £100, which may be recovered by civil-bill process. The parish church of Drumgath, a small neat edifice with a tower on the north side, is situated on the south side of the square; it was originally founded by Robert Hawkins Magill, Esq., maternal grandfather of General Meade, and was rebuilt in 1818. There are also in the town a spacious Roman Catholic chapel; places of worship for the Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Covenanters, and Wesleyan Methodists; and a dispensary. On the very summit of the hill round which the town is built, are some slight remains of the castle of the powerful sept of the Magennises, lords of Iveagh, commanding the entire country for ten miles round; a modern house was erected on the site in 1812, when, in digging the foundation, many small cells were discovered, in some of which were human bones, pieces of armour, coins, and other relics.

RATHGAR, a district, partly in the united parishes of ST. PETER and ST. KEVIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, and partly in the parish of RATHFARNHAM, barony of NEWCASTLE, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place, which is on the road from Dublin, by way of Rathmines, to Roundtown, consists of several ranges of pleasant houses, and numerous detached villas, among which are Rathgar House and Prospect Villa. There is an extensive bleach-green, with printing-works belonging to Messrs. Waldron, Dodd, Carton, & Co., for muslin, calicoes, and silks; the works are set in motion by a steam-engine of 30-horse power, and a water-wheel of equal force, and afford employment to 300 men. In the immediate vicinity are some quarries of good limestone, which are extensively worked; and strata of calp limestone have been discovered alternating with the limestone in several places, here, as well as in the quarries at Roundtown and Crumlin, inclined at a considerable angle and exhibiting other appearances of disturbance.

RATHGOGAN, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Limerick to Cork; containing, with the post-town of Charleville (which is separately described), 5178 inhabitants. It is supposed to have derived its name from the great number of raths or forts in the immediate neighbourhood; and appears to have had an ancient castle, of which nothing more is known than that in 1642 it was besieged by the insurgents, and relieved by some English forces under the command of Lord Inchiquin. The parish comprises 3318 statute acres: the land is mostly in pasture; limestone abounds and is burnt for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The surrounding country has a rather bleak aspect. The seats are Saunders Park, Fortlands, Springfort, Belfort, Knight Lodge, and Moatville.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is partly impropriate to the Earl of Cork, and partly with the vicarage is united to the vicarage of Ballyhea, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £245. 2., of which £76. 18. 3. are payable to the Earl of Cork, and the remainder to the incumbent: the entire rent-charge of the benefice of the vicar is £468. Of the parochial glebe, only a few perches near the church are at present known. A new and handsome church, with a tower and spire, has just been completed at a cost of £2300, of which a large portion was collected by the Rev. W. Hall; it is situated in the town of Charleville, where the former church stood. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Charleville, comprising also small portions of the parishes of Ardskeagh, Ballyhea, and Shandrum: the principal chapel is situated in the town, and there is also a chapel at Ardnagehy. Near Moatville are the ruins of the ancient mansion of Lord Orrery, burnt in the war of 1688; and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the perfect state of those earthworks usually called Danish raths; they are generally of a circular form, and most of them are surrounded by a rampart and fosse. At Ballysallagh, or Ballysally, are the ruins of an old church, with a cemetery attached.

RATHGORMUCK, a parish, in the union of Clonmel, barony of Upperthird, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Carrick-on-Suir; containing 2498 inhabitants, of whom 130 are in the village. This parish, which takes its name from an ancient rath, is situated on the confines of the county of Tipperary; comprises 17,966 statute acres; and contains a constabulary police station. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Mothel; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and the tithe rent-charge is £306. 5. 8., of which £180. 18. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Mothel, or Rathgormuck, and contains a chapel.

RATHGRAFF, or Castle-Pollard, a parish, in the union of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, on the road from Dublin to Granard, and on the river Glore; containing, with the post-town of Castle-Pollard, 3606 inhabitants. This parish, also called Rathgarth and Rathgarrue, comprises 6024 statute acres of land, chiefly arable and producing good crops: limestone abounds, and there are some large quarries: there is very little bog. Within the parish are the hills of Sliebuoy and Loughanstown. Fairs for live stock are held at Castle-Pollard, and petty-sessions every Wednesday. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1676 to the vicarages of Lickbla, Faughley, and Mayne, and to the curacies of St. Feighan-of-Fore, Favoran, Beatæ-Mariæ-de-Fore, and Kilpatrick, forming the union of Rathgraff, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £140. 12., of which £62. 10. are payable to the impropriator; the gross value of the benefice of the vicar, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £609. 11., including £42 the value of 31 acres comprised in three glebes. The glebe-house is a good comfortable building, in Castle-Pollard. The church is a handsome building surmounted with a spire, in the Gothic style, and in excellent repair, built in 1821, at a cost of £2769, being a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, one-third of it repayable in annual instalments by the Earl of Longford and W. D. Pollard, Esq., the remainder by the united parishes. There is also a church in the parish of Mayne. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Castle-Pollard, comprising the parishes of Rathgraff, Lickbla, and Favoran; in which union are four chapels, two in Rathgraff, one in Castle-Pollard, and another at Millcastle. Ruins exist of the old church of Rathgraff.

RATHGRANAGHER, a village, in the parish of Kilmainmore, union of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmain, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught; containing 137 inhabitants.

RATHHENDRICK, a village, in that part of the parish of Loghan which is in the barony of Upper Kells, county of Meath, and province of Leinster; containing about 18 houses and 96 inhabitants.

RATHJORDAN, a parish, in the union of Kilmallock, barony of Clanwilliam, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 5 miles (S.) from Cahirconlish, and on the road from Limerick to Hospital; containing 473 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1064 statute acres: some of the land is remarkably good, but the holdings being generally small, agriculture as a system is altogether unknown, and the land is cultivated in a very slovenly manner; the chief crops are oats and potatoes, but wheat is becoming more general than formerly. Rathjordan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union and corps of the precentorship of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £52. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Herbertstown and Hospital. Not far from the ruins of the church is a holy well dedicated to St. John the Baptist, much frequented by the peasantry, especially on the anniversary of the saint.

RATHKEALE, properly Rakele, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Lower Connello, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 14 miles (S. W. by W.) from Limerick, and 108 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 8293 inhabitants, of whom 4201 are in the town. It was a place of importance at a very early period, being the site of a priory of Augustinian canons of the order of Aroasia, founded, and endowed with twelve marks annually, by Gilbert Harvey in 1289, and further endowed by Eleanor Purcell, a descendant of Harvey, who also caused it to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The town and neighbouring district formed part of the possessions of the earls of Desmond, who had three strong castles in the town, one of which was intended to guard the passage of the Deel. After the battle of Monasternenagh, fought in 1579 between Sir Nich. Malby and Sir John Desmond, the latter fled to this place, whither he was pursued, and whence he was forced to retreat to Askeaton, where he was again defeated by Sir Geo. Carew. On the landing of the Spaniards at Smerwick, in 1580, the queen's forces, commanded by the Lord-Deputy Grey, the Earl of Ormonde, and others, assembled here; and on the lord-

deputy leaving the place, Capt. (afterwards Sir Walter) Raleigh remained behind in ambush, and surprised a number of the Irish who had collected to plunder the deserted camp; for which gallant service the corporation presented him with the freedom of the town, he in return repairing the castles of Rathkeale and Matrix. In 1654, the town was fixed on as the place of election for the member to represent the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry, in Cromwell's parliament, into which he proposed to introduce 100 members for Ireland: but though the corporation is frequently noticed in history, nothing is known of its origin, charter, or constitution, further than that it was disfranchised by Cromwell, on the ground that the town had refused his army a sufficient supply of provisions; and its privileges were never after restored.

The TOWN is situated on the mail-road from Limerick to Tralee, on both sides of the river Deel; in population, it is second only to Limerick in the county; it consists principally of a single street, a mile in length, with smaller streets, and lanes branching from it. The river intersects the main street, and is crossed by a bridge now in a dilapidated and dangerous state. There are several large and handsome houses (most of which are uninhabited) and a few good shops; but the town in general presents a poor and mean appearance: a number of Palatines settled in the town and neighbourhood, whose neat cottages and farmsteads form a striking contrast to most of the adjacent dwellings. There is a branch of the National Bank. The market, which is well supplied, is held on Thursday; the older fairs are on Feb. 7th, April 4th, June 1st and 19th, Aug. 5th, Sept. 18th, and Nov. 18th. Those of June 19th and Sept., which are chiefly for horses, are very much frequented; those of April and Sept., are for horned-cattle, great numbers being sold; the remaining fairs are principally for sheep and pigs. Besides these, a monthly fair has been recently established, and is well attended. All the transactions in the market and fairs are carried on in the open street. The town is a chief constabulary police station: the quarter-sessions for the district are held in it in January, March, June, and October; and petty-sessions every Thursday. The court-house is a convenient building, but much out of repair. The bridewell is one of the largest in the county, containing three day-rooms, three airing-yards, and eight cells: it is under good regulations. The fever hospital, built in 1830 near the town, at an expense of £400, has accommodation for 25 intern patients; and there is a dispensary.

The PARISH comprises 12,095 statute acres: the surface is undulating; the soil in some parts light, in others a stiff clay. About five out of eight parts of the land are under tillage; two in meadow, demesnes, and plantations; and one is rough pasture and marsh, with about 120 acres of common, and 100 of exhausted bog. The system of agriculture is improving; the principal crops are wheat, potatoes, oats, and barley, with some flax and clover. The population is almost wholly agricultural, the only manufacture being that of linen on a small scale for domestic use. The flour-mill at Castle Matrix has been fitted up by the proprietor, J. Southwell Brown, Esq., in the most complete manner, and with the most improved machinery, which is propelled by the current of the river Deel: the mill can grind 20,000 barrels of wheat annually, and gives employment to 100 persons. A lead-mine at Curraghnadaly, a mile from Rathkeale, was till recently worked: there are indications of the same metal at Mount Brown, three miles distant; and in the immediate neighbourhood are strong indications of rich silver-ore. The country is highly interesting, presenting a number of varied prospects embellished with numerous seats and flourishing woods and plantations: the most remarkable seats are, Beechmount, Ballywilliam, Mount Brown, Knocknakilla, Rathkeale Abbey, Wilton House, Brownville, Deansfort, Mount Southwell, Enniscoush, Stoneville, the Glebe Castle, the residence of the incumbent of the adjoining parish of Kilscannel, and the origin of the singular name of which has not been ascertained, and Castle Matress or Matrix, of Mr. Southwell Brown. This castle, which stands about a mile from the town, was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a square castellated building, 90 feet high; it was besieged by Cromwell, but the only traces of injury it retains are the marks of a few cannon shot. The structure occupies a prominent situation on the banks of the Deel, forming a picturesque object in the landscape, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, including the Shannon, and the Clare and Tipperary mountains; it was lately put into a state of complete repair, in doing which due attention was paid to preserve its original character by its proprietor. All these residences are within the parish; not far distant from the town are Altavilla, Riddlestown, Clonard, Elm Hill, Glenville, Cahermoyle, and Nantinan House.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Kilscannel, Clounagh, and Clounshire, and to the rectory of Dundonnell, together constituting the union of Rathkeale and the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £492. 4. 8., and of the whole benefice £935. 15. The glebe-house was erected in 1819, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the late Board of First Fruits: the parochial glebe comprises 14 acres, in two portions; one near the church, on which the Glebe Castle stands; the other a mile distant, on which the glebe-house is built. The church is a very handsome edifice in the early English style, with a lofty square tower, embattled, and crowned with crocketed pinnacles: it was erected in 1831, near the site of the former church, and is built of black marble raised from a quarry on the river's bank near the town; it stands on a gentle eminence west of the river, close to the old site of Castle-Southwell. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of Kilscannel parish, and the whole of the ancient parishes of Rathnasaire and Kilcoleman. The chapel, an ancient and plain building with a new front, is in the town; in which is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The union workhouse, occupying a site of 6 acres purchased for £550, on the Askeaton road, was completed in 1840 at an expense of £6686, and will contain about 700 paupers. At the upper end of the Main-street are the ruins of the ancient priory, already noticed: the tower and western gable are complete, and the side walls nearly so; but the building was small, and its architectural details are by no means interesting. Two miles to the north of

the town are the fine ruins of Lionsacoille Castle, built by the Mac Sheehys, who were introduced into this part of the country by the seventh earl of Desmond in 1420; and two miles to the south is Ballyallinan Castle, on the eastern bank of the Deel, built by the O'Hallinans. The latter was taken in 1600 from Rory Mac Sheehy, by Dermot O'Connor, in execution of a plan for delivering the Sugan Earl of Desmond to the English; but he was shortly after besieged in it, and compelled by his own followers to surrender.

RATHKELTY.—See RAHELTY.

RATHKENAN, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of LOWER KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Thurles; containing 277 inhabitants, and comprising 787 statute acres. It is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cashel, annexed to that of Holy Cross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Carew Hamilton, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is about £32. 14.

RATHKENNY, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Slane; on the road from Moynalty to Drogheda, and close by the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 2177 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5496 statute acres: the land is of good quality; about two-thirds are arable and the rest pasture, except about 150 acres of bog. From the hill of Mullaha a view of seven counties is obtained. Rathkenny is a police station. The seats are Mullaha and Rathkenny House. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of T. Hussey, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, and the tithe rent-charge is £288. 14., about half payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a small modern structure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Slane: a large chapel has just been built, the front of which is faced with hewn stone; it is a neat Gothic edifice. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

RATHKYRAN, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, near the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, and 4½ miles (N. W.) from Waterford; containing 985 inhabitants, of whom about 120 are in the village. The parish comprises 3479 statute acres; the village contains 22 houses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral of Kilkenny; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter, and the tithe rent-charge is £152. 8., of which £101. 12. are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and those of Aglishmartin, Portnescully, Poleroan, Clonmore, Ballytarsna, Tubrid, and part of Burnchurch; in which union are three chapels. At Moncoin is a school under the superintendence of the nuns, in which are about 250 girls.

RATHLACKAN, a village, in the parish of LACKAN, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5¾ miles (N.) from Killala; containing 497 inhabitants. It is situated upon the north-western coast; and has a post under Killala.

RATHLIN, an island and parish, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (N.) from Ballycastle; containing 1010 inhabitants. This island, which is situated off the northern coast of Antrim, nearly opposite to the town of Ballycastle, in lat. 54° 36′ (N.) and lon. 9° 15′ (W.), and which is regarded as the *Ricnia* of Pliny and the *Ricina* of Ptolemy, has received various appellations from different writers. By the Irish historians it is called *Recarn*, or *Recrain*; by Buchanan, *Raclinda*; by Mackenzie, *Rachri*; by Ware, *Raghlin*; and *Raghery* by Hamilton, who derives that name from *Ragh Erin*, signifying the "fort of Erin." Its present name, which has been adopted by all modern writers, is but a slight modification of that given to it by Ware. St. Comgall, is said to have landed in this island with the intention of founding a cell, but was expelled by a band of soldiers. In the sixth century, however, a church was founded here, probably by St. Columba, who is said to have placed it under the superintendence of St. Colman. But the foundation of this religious establishment is by some writers attributed to Lugard Laither, who was abbot about the year 590, and by others to St. Legene, abbot of Hy, by whom it was repaired about the year 630. In 790, a body of Danish pirates, in their first descent upon the coast, laid waste the whole island, and destroyed the monastery, which was soon afterwards restored: it was again destroyed in 973, by the Danes, who martyred the abbot, St. Feradach; since which time no subsequent notice of it occurs. King John granted the island to Alan of Galloway, in Scotland; and Robert Bruce, when driven from Scotland by the success of Baliol, his competitor for the crown, took refuge here, where he fortified himself in a castle, of which a fragment still remaining bears his name. In 1558, the Earl of Sussex, then lord-deputy, attacked the Scots who had taken possession of the island, and expelled them with great slaughter; and so much did the place suffer from the repeated ravages of the English and Scots, that it is stated, in a manuscript history of the country, to have been totally uninhabited in 1580.

The ISLAND is about six miles and a half in length, and about a mile and a half in breadth near the centre; the eastern portion curves towards the main land, from the nearest point of which it is about three miles distant, forming a small inclosure called Church bay. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3398¾ statute acres, including 30½ acres under water: about three-fourths consist of rocks and stony pasture, and the remainder of arable land of medium quality. The isle is fully exposed to the northern ocean; and the tides running here with great impetuosity, the sea is often so rough as to deter tourists from visiting it. The western side is rocky and mountainous, and the appearance of the coast strikingly magnificent; brown rocks, and still darker masses of basaltic pillars, are in some places contrasted with chalk cliffs: on the northern side the precipices towards the sea rise to the height of 450 feet without any projecting base. The soil is a light mould, intermixed with fragments of basalt and limestone; the valleys are rich and well cultivated, and arable land, meadows, and a variety of rocky pastures, are scattered over the entire island. The substratum of nearly the whole is basalt and limestone; and on the

eastern side especially the rock forms beautiful ranges of columns, differing from those of the Giants' Causeway only in their dimensions, and in the greater variety of their arrangement, being found in the same places perpendicular, horizontal, and curved. Considerable beds of hard chalk extend for some distance along the southern shore; and in some places, as near Church bay, where they are intersected by basaltic dikes, the hard chalk or limestone is found to possess phosphoric qualities: beds of puzzolana are also found here, and, on the shores, a substance resembling pumice-stone. Mr. Hamilton traces a vein of coal and ironstone passing under the sea from the mines at Ballycastle to this island, which he thinks has been separated from the opposite coast by some convulsion of nature.

Barley of excellent quality, and cattle, are sent off from this place; the former is chiefly purchased by Scottish merchants. Kelp was formerly made in great quantities; its manufacture was the chief source of wealth to the inhabitants; but since the bleachers have discontinued the use of it, there is very little demand: the chief markets for it are Campbelltown, and Glasgow. There are two storehouses, one for kelp and one for barley, erected by the Rev. Mr. Gage, proprietor of the island, for the purpose of collecting the produce of his tenantry; there is also a mill for grinding oats. The horses, cattle, and sheep, are all small. Church bay, though affording good anchorage, is exposed to the violence of the western winds, during the prevalence of which no vessel can ride here in safety; the only other havens are some creeks on the eastern side, the principal of which is Port Ushet, where the craft belonging to the island shelter during the winter. The people of this part of the island are principally fishermen, who make short voyages, and carry on a little trade by way of barter; they all speak the English language, while in the western part of the island the Irish language is universal. The inhabitants, from want of intercourse with strangers, have many peculiarities; they are simple, laborious, and honest people, entertaining an ardent affection for their island, which alone they regard as their country, and speaking of Ireland as of a foreign land. They are very dexterous in secking for the nests of sea-fowl, for which purpose they swing themselves down the face of the precipices by means of a rope secured to a stake on the summit. Catholics and Protestants generally live together in the greatest harmony, undisturbed by the difference of religion; they frequently intermarry: scarcely was an individual ever known to emigrate formerly, but many young men have gone to America of late years. There is neither any town nor regular village; the dwellings of the inhabitants are irregularly scattered throughout the island. The proprietor is constantly resident, and acts as magistrate. A coast-guard station for one officer and six men, one of the eight that constitute the district of Ballycastle, has been established here.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £45, which is augmented with £27. 14. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house has been condemned as unfit for residence, and the curate has a house and garden rent-free provided by the incumbent, who pays him a stipend of £70. The glebe comprises 15 acres, valued at £18. 15. per annum; making the gross income of the benefice £91. 9. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £800, is a neat edifice with a square tower, erected in 1815. The Roman Catholic chapel is a plain building. There are some slight remains of the ruined fortress called Bruce's Castle, of the original foundation of which nothing is upon record. Almost in the centre of the island are some small tumuli; in one of these was a stone coffin, near which were an earthen vessel, and a considerable number of human bones; and on the plain where the tumuli are placed have been found brazen swords, spear-heads, and a large fibula, which are deposited in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Not far from the Black Rock, on the south of Church bay, are four remarkable caverns, which, though penetrating a basaltic mass and at a point remote from any calcareous formation, have calcareous stalactites depending from the roof, which by their continual dropping have deposited an incrustation, about an inch in thickness, on the floor beneath.

RATHLIN O'BEIRNE.—See GLENCOLLUMBKILLE.

RATHLINE.—See RATHCLINE.

RATHLOGAN, an ancient parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, on the confines of the county of Tipperary; containing 218 inhabitants, and comprising 485 statute acres.

RATHLYNAN, or RATHLINEY, a parish, within the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tipperary, on the road to Thurles; containing 1347 inhabitants. It comprises 2782 statute acres of land, generally good, and mostly in tillage. The river Multeen flows through the parish, within the limits of which are the residences of Lacken and Mount William. At the Cross of Donaskeigh is a station of the constabulary police. Rathlynan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Ballintemple; the tithe rent-charge is £150.

RATHMACKNEE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the road to Kilmore; containing 573 inhabitants. It comprises 1861 statute acres of land. Limestone-quarries have been opened on the estates of Sir Wm. Geary and H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., and the produce is sold to the tenantry at a low price: the value of these quarries might be greatly increased by a short cut to Wexford harbour, thus opening a conveyance for the limestone into the interior of the county. There is a flour-mill near the church. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of J. Kincaid, Esq., by purchase from the Corporation of Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £104. 7. 3., and there is a glebe comprising 12 acres of cultivated land. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1809, contributed £100 as a gift and £224 as a loan, is situated near the church, and sheltered by a small but thriving plantation. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, erected in 1817 at an expense of £800, being a gift from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district called Piercestown, comprising also the parishes of Drinagh, Killiane, Kilmocree, Kildavin, and Rathaspeck; and containing the chapels of

Piercestown, Kilmocree, and Mourntown, the first in Rathmacknee and the last in Kildavin. Adjoining the church is the ancient castle of Rathmacknee, one of the most perfect of the numerous castles in this county; it consists of a massive square tower with the greater part of the walls still surrounding it, and about 80 years since was inhabited by an ancestor of the present proprietor. The castle and church, with the encircling trees, form a very pleasing group. In the churchyard are two ancient tombs, one of which appears to have been the sepulchre of a former minister, or priest, of the parish.

RATHMELTON.—See RAMELTON.

RATHMICHAEL, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Bray, on the road to Dublin; containing 1447 inhabitants. This place appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance at a very early period: the vicars-choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, claimed as their ancient inheritance the town of Shanganagh, in the parish; and the whole of that extensive townland belonged, from the reign of Edward I., to the family of Walsh, of Old Connaught, till the early part of the last century, when it was purchased by Lewis Roberts, Esq. It has since that time been divided into portions, and let on leases in perpetuity by the heirs of that family, who hold the fee-simple of the estate; the largest portion of the land, consisting of more than 100 plantation acres, has been for fifty years in the occupation of General Sir George Cockburn.

The parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea, comprises 2808 statute acres. The soil is good, and the system of agriculture highly improved; the only waste land is mountain, which affords rough pasturage: there are about eight acres of common. Granite is found in several places, and on the mountain of Shankill, on and near which are mines of lead worked by the Mining Company of Dublin. Shanganagh, the seat of Sir G. Cockburn, is a spacious and handsome castellated mansion, almost wholly built by its proprietor: the interior contains many elegant apartments, with an extensive and well-selected library, a fine collection of paintings by the best masters, a variety of marbles, antique casts, and bronzes, collected by Sir George while in Italy, and some specimens of Egyptian granite, Mosaic work, and other articles of vertu. In front of the house is a column of Grecian marble with a rich Corinthian antique capital, erected by the proprietor in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, and on one side of which is a tablet expressing his disappointment at that measure. The views from the house are finely diversified, embracing woods, mountain, and sea; and the grounds are ornamented with a variety of statuary, tastefully disposed. There are several other seats, which, from their elevated situation and proximity to the sea, command fine prospects; and the eastern side of the Scalp, which abounds with features of the rudest magnificence, is within the parish. The lead-works of the Mining Company afford employment to many persons. The ore is chiefly galena, but carbonate is found in small portions, and a great deal of silver has been lately obtained, in veins independent of the ore: in the immediate vicinity of the mines is a tower for making shot, and at Ballycorus are furnaces for smelting the ore not only of these but of other mines in the neighbouring districts belonging to the same company; there are also works for rolling the lead, and making pipes of all sizes. A patent exists for holding fairs near the present ruins of the ancient church, round which was formerly a considerable village; but none are now held.

The parish was separated from the ecclesiastical union of Bray in 1826. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, constituting the prebend of Rathmichael in the cathedral of St. Patrick: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. The glebe-house is an inferior residence, built by Dr. John Lyon, the friend and contemporary of Dean Swift; there are a few acres of glebe. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Bray. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kingstown and Cabinteely, and part of that of Sandyford and Glancullen. Near the ruins of the church, which occupy an elevated site commanding a view of the sea and the adjoining country, are the remains of an ancient round tower, consisting of the foundation and about two feet of the wall above ground: it has a singular under-ground gallery, mostly choked up, which is said to be extensive. The remains of a line of castles and intrenchments may be traced, commencing on the lands of Shanganagh, near Loughlinstown, and continued over the mountain beyond Rathmichael to Ballyman; in such as yet exist, the vaults appear to have been centred with wicker-work. There are several Druidical relics in the neighbourhood; also the ruins of Puck's Castle, and that of Shankill, the latter said to have been besieged by Cromwell, and near which have been frequently found human skeletons, and coins of the reigns of Charles I. and James I. In a field belonging to Mr. Hopper was discovered, in ploughing, a stone coffin containing human bones. The glebe-house was for several years the favourite retreat of Dr. Leland, author of the *History of Ireland*, who was rector of the union of Bray, and who planted the shrubbery which now surrounds the house.

RATHMINES, a considerable village, and suburb of Dublin, in that part of the united parishes of St. PETER and ST. KEVIN which is in the barony of UPPER-CROSS, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, on the old road to Milltown, 2 miles (S) from the General Post-Office; containing 2429 inhabitants. This place is chiefly noted as the scene of the celebrated battle of Rathmines, which occurred Aug. 2nd, 1649. The Marquess of Ormonde, with the royalist army, consisting of about 7000 foot and 4000 horse, had fixed his head-quarters at Old Rathmines Castle, and was taking measures to invest the city of Dublin; but an action with the garrison being brought on by an attack upon the neighbouring castle of Baggotrath, the republican soldiers gained an advantage, which they pursued with vigour, and succeeded in putting to flight the whole of the forces under Ormonde, with the loss on the part of the latter of 600 slain and 1800 prisoners, among whom were 300 officers. The marquess retired to Kilkenny. From the circumstance of cannon and musket-balls, and coins of the reign of James I., being frequently ploughed up, it is conjectured that the conflict raged a considerable distance along the banks of the river Dodder. There is a small woollen

factory belonging to Messrs. Willans. Twenty years since, Rathmines was only known as an obscure village; it now forms a fine suburb, commencing at Portobello bridge, and extending in a continued line of handsome houses, with some pretty detached villas, for about one mile and a half. Among the most conspicuous residences was Rathmines Castle, a castellated mansion in tastefully disposed grounds; but not a vestige of the building now remains, it having been taken down in the year 1845 by Lord Palmerston, the proprietor, and part of the lands laid out as public pleasure-grounds; another part is occupied by a terrace named after the noble owner, and several villas will be erected, which will command fine prospects. A church was erected in 1828, at a cost of £2600, defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits; it is in the pointed style of architecture, with a square tower surmounted with a lofty spire: the design is in imitation of the ancient roofed crypts, the roof being a solid arch, and the walls and ceiling in the interior forming a continued vault. It is a chapel of ease to the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin. On the Rathmines road is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, which is the parochial chapel for the district of St. Mary and St. Peter, comprising parts of the Protestant parishes of St. Peter, St. Kevin, St. Catherine, and St. Mary, Donnybrook: in addition, there are Roman Catholic chapels at Milltown, and at the nunneries at Harold's-Cross and Ranelagh.

RATHMOLION, a parish, in the union of Trim, barony of Lower Moyfenragh, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Summerhill, on the road to Longwood; containing 2953 inhabitants, of whom 176 are in the village. The parish comprises 9783 statute acres, mostly light and gravelly. The village consists of 26 houses, and about half a mile from it is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on April 19th, June 30th, and Sept. 29th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of W. Snell Magee, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Darnley, and the tithe rent-charge is £328. 17., of which £173. 1. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at a cost of £628, partly defrayed by £100 from the late Board of First Fruits, the remainder by the then incumbent: the glebe comprises 35 acres, valued at £43. 15. per annum. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1797, partly by private subscription and partly by parochial assessment, at an expense of £444; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £233 for its enlargement. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Rathmolion and Rathcore, in each of which is a chapel. A dispensary is supported partly by subscriptions and by the aid of R. Fowler, Esq. At Castletown is an ancient Danish fort; and in the parish are also the ruins of an old church.

RATHMORE, a parish, in the union of Baltinglass barony of Rathvilly, county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (S.) from Baltinglass, and on the road from Tullow to Castle-Dermot; containing 323 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Kildare, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and on the river Slaney, which forms its south-eastern boundary. It comprises 815 statute acres, the greater part in meadow and pasture, and nearly all the remainder in tillage; there is a very small portion of woodland and bog. Rathmore is a station of the constabulary police. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Rathvilly: there is a glebe of 13 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, it is part of the union or district of Rathvilly. About 120 children are educated in a school endowed by the late Mr. D'Israeli, who bequeathed £3000 for its establishment and support: the school-house is a handsome building, consisting of a centre and two wings, the former being appropriated as a residence for the master and mistress, who receive £30 per annum each, and have the use of five acres of ground rent-free.

RATHMORE, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of North Naas, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (E.) from Naas, and on the road from Dublin to Ballymore-Eustace; containing 1495 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies the "Great Rath," comprises 7756 statute acres, all arable and pasture. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council in 1833 to the vicarage of Kilteel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is impropriate in Colonel L. Allen, and the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £252. 7., of which £73. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by aid of £200 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1821; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a small plain structure with a square tower, erected by aid of a grant of £450, in 1766, from the same Board, which also granted for it, in 1824, the sum of £375: it has since been repaired by a grant of £187 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Blessington, in which are two chapels. Near the church is a large rath.

RATHMORE, a parish, in the union of Kells, barony of Lune, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 1¾ mile (N.) from Athboy, and on the road from Mullingar to Athlone and Drogheda; containing 1780 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5345½ statute acres, the land being generally very good. Rathmore was formerly the seat of the Bligh family, of whom John Bligh, Esq., M.P., in 1721 acquired the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in 1723 that of Viscount Darnley of Athboy, and in 1725 that of Earl of Darnley; some remains exist of the ancient castle, which was part of the estate of Cruise and Plunket. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Athboy: the tithe rent-charge, including Moyagher, is £138. 9. 2. In the old church, of which there are considerable remains now forming a picturesque object, is a monumental tablet to the memory of Lieutenant-General Thomas Bligh, general of horse at the battles of Dettingen, Val, Fontenay, and Melle, and commander-in-chief of the British troops at Cherbourg: he died in 1775, and was interred here. There is also a monument to the memory of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish, in the barony of Gaultier, union and county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dunmore; containing 817 inhabitants. This parish is situated on St. George's Channel, and contains the villages of Rath-

moylan and Ballymacaw, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose occupation, however, is rendered very precarious from the rocky nature of the coast. It comprises 2456 statute acres. A part of the parish extends southward along the eastern side of Tramore bay to Brownstown Head, which forms the eastern boundary of the bay, and, from the similarity of its appearance to the land at the entrance of Waterford harbour, has often been fatally mistaken for the entrance into that harbour; but two beacon towers have been placed on Brownstown Head as a warning to mariners. The cliffs are pierced by several caves; and at the north-east extremity of Tramore bay, and not far from the parish, is the small harbour of Rhineshark, in which vessels that are embayed in Tramore may find shelter. By inquisition taken in 1537, this rectory and that of Killea were found to belong to the monastery of St. John the Evangelist, in the city of Waterford; and they were subsequently in the possession of the family of Wyse, in right of their manor near that city. The parish is in the diocese of Waterford: the rectory is now impropriate in Nicholas Hearn, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Killea. The tithe rent-charge is £124. 16., of which £53. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar.

RATHMULLEN, a small sea-port, in the parish of KILLYGARVAN, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Ramelton; containing 639 inhabitants. It is situated on the western shore of Lough Swilly, and consists of one main street; it has a receiving-house for letters under Ramelton, and is both a constabulary police and a coast-guard station, the latter being included in the district of Dunfanaghy: petty-sessions are held here. There are some remains of a religious house built by Mac Swine Fanagh, for Carmelites or White friars, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; also of a castle, said to have been built by him, and which was destroyed at the time of the Reformation, but afterwards rebuilt by Bishop KNOX. Part of this castle was for some time used as the parish church, previous to the erection of the present edifice.

RATHMULLEN, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Killough (separately described), 2603 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast and intersected by the road from Downpatrick, takes its name from a rath to the south of the church, near which are still some vestiges of an ancient castle. The parish is bounded on the south by Dundrum bay, and comprises $3369\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which $9\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and the remainder principally under tillage. A considerable tract of sand-bank extends along the shore; about 80 acres are marshy land, and there is a small portion of bog; but, with the exception of the town parks, there is very little meadow or pasture. The surface is uneven, and in some parts marked by rocky elevations; the soil in general, however, is rich, and the system of agriculture greatly improved. Coal is supposed to exist in the lands towards the coast, though no attempt has been hitherto made to work it: lead was discovered some few years since, which on examination was found to contain a large proportion of silver. Janeville is the principal seat; there are also many excellent farmhouses in the parish. During the season, some of the inhabitants are employed in the herring and lobster fishery; and a considerable coasting-trade is carried on between Killough and the different ports in the Channel, which is highly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the neighbourhood. St. John's Point, in this parish, is the most prominent southern headland between Dublin and the north of Ireland, and, together with the adjacent bay of Dundrum, has been more disastrous to shipping than any other part of the coast. From the number of wrecks that have occurred here, the erection of a lighthouse is imperatively called for, not only for the safety of trading-vessels, but also of the numerous fleets of fishing-boats which annually rendezvous at Killough and Ardglass. This point is situated in lat. 54° 27′ 40″ (N.), and lon. 5° 24′ 30″ (W.); and a coast-guard is stationed here, which is one of the seven stations constituting the district of Newcastle. Fairs are held at Killough, as is also a monthly court for the manors of Killough, Hamilton, and Down, the two former of which are wholly within the parish. The detached townland of Rossglass was, in 1834, separated by act of council from the parish of Kilclief, and united to this parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Carrick and Viscount Bangor; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Bangor, Stephen Wolfe, Esq., and Miss Hamill. The tithe rent-charge is £257. 9. 6., nearly one-third of which is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £450 and a loan of £150, was built in 1817; the glebe comprises $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £5. 18. per annum. The church, a small edifice in the Grecian style, situated on an eminence overlooking the bay, was built in 1701, from the proceeds of forfeited impropriations. At Killough is a chapel of ease, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rathmullen. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Bright, and contains chapels at Killough and Rossglass. Within the parish are also places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. There are several mineral springs, which are warm in winter and cold in summer; one is said to have a petrifying quality, equal, if not superior, to the celebrated waters of Lough Neagh. In various parts are small forts: and on a hill to the west of the church is a cave, 34 yards in length, divided into four chambers, the farthest of which is circular and larger than the others. The headland of St. John's Point was anciently the site of a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There are still some slight remains of the church on the estate of Captain Browne, near which several stone coffins of singular form were dug up recently, together with massive gold ornaments and curious coins; the church itself, as far as can be conjectured from its ruins, was of very singular construction, its style of architecture much resembling the Egyptian. Here is also a fine spring of clear water, covered over with stones taken from the ruins of the church.

RATHNAVEOGE, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Roscrea, and on the south side of the road from Dublin to

Limerick; containing 1635 inhabitants. It comprises 5153 statute acres, of which about 3300 are nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; the remainder is waste. Within its limits is part of Benduff mountain, on the north-eastern side of which rises a stream that joins the Nore at a short distance from the source of that river in the Slieve-Bloom mountains. The seats are Lisduff, Honey Mount, Summer Hill, and Newgrove. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Dunkerrin: the tithe rent-charge is £190. 2. 4.; and there is a glebe of 24*a.* 32*p.*, not at present in the possession of the rector, but easy to be recovered. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is in the union or district of Dunkerrin. Some remains of the church and castle of Rathnaveoge still exist. At a short distance from the latter is the ruined castle of Ballynakill, the property, and formerly the residence, of the Minchin family; it is surrounded by a high wall regularly fortified, and the buildings appear to have been of considerable extent.

RATHNEW, a parish and village, in the barony of Newcastle, union and county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, at the junction of the roads from Dublin, Rathdrum, and Bray to Wicklow; containing, with part of the town of Wicklow, and all the post-town of Ashford, 3754 inhabitants, of whom 118 are in the village of Rathnew. This place, called also Newrath, derives its name from an ancient rath; and is intersected by the river Vartrey, over which is a picturesque bridge. The village contains 20 houses; and at Newrath-bridge is a good inn, which has long been celebrated for the beauty of its situation and the excellence of its arrangements. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village, and petty-sessions are held there on alternate Mondays. The parish comprises 8640½ statute acres; the land is generally good, the system of agriculture improving, and there is neither waste land nor bog. The principal seats are, Rosanna, the residence of the Tighe family, beautifully situated in a rich demesne embellished with some remarkably fine timber, particularly the sweet-chesnut tree; Clonmannon, situated in tastefully disposed grounds, commanding some interesting sea views and mountain scenery; Clermont, from which is a fine view of the sea; Upper Tinakelly, commanding an extensive view of the coast from Bray Head to Wicklow Head; Ballina Park, in the grounds of which is a rath; and the house of Coolawinney.

The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Wicklow in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £282. 16. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also part of the union of Wicklow; there is a chapel at Ashford. In the village of Rathnew are the ruins of the church, to which is attached a burial-ground; and on the townland of Miltown stand the ruins of a castle. Near the Cherry Orchard is a remarkably fine oak-tree, which at three feet from the ground measures 21½ feet in girth. While on a visit at Rosanna, the late Mrs. Tighe, eminently distinguished for her mental endowments and poetic talents, composed her celebrated poem of *Psyche;* she was also the author of several other admired poems, and died in 1810, aged 36.

RATHOWEN, a market and post town, or village in the parish of Rathaspick, union of Granard, barony of Moygoish, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 10½ miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Longford, and 50 (W.) from Dublin; containing 550 inhabitants. The town comprises 95 houses, the parish church, the Roman Catholic chapel of the union of Russagh, and the market-house, where a market is held every Tuesday; there are fairs on May 15th and the second Tuesday in December. It is also a constabulary police station.

RATHPATRICK, or Ballypatrick, a parish, in the union of Waterford, barony of Ida, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Waterford, on the road to New Ross; containing 1774 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Suir, at its confluence with the Ross river: it comprises 447½ statute acres. On the top of the great hill of Drumdorony, about 300 acres are occupied by a quarry of breccia, for millstones, which are of so good a quality as to have formerly been exported to England; they are still sent coastwise to Cork, Dublin, and other Irish ports. Some of the largest are five feet in diameter, and 16 inches in the eye. The stones are near the surface, and appear above it; they are shipped with ease into vessels at the base of the hill, in the Ross river, opposite to the Great Island, which the stream encircles previous to its junction with the Suir. From this hill another of less elevation extends southward, forming the south-eastern angle of the county, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the banks of the Suir and the harbour of Waterford. The principal seats are, Bellevue, beautifully situated on the bank of the river in a well-planted demesne; Snow Hill; Ringville; Springfield; Kilmurry; Larkfield; and Mount Prospect. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rossbercon; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The tithe rent-charge is £124. 17. 8., of which about £75 are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the vicar. On the next vacancy of the benefice, this parish is to be united to Kilculliheen. In the Roman Catholic divisions Rathpatrick is the head of a district, called Slieruagh, or Slieve-ruagh, comprising this parish and those of Kilculliheen, Ballygorum, Kilbride, Kilquane, Kilcolumb, and Kilmackavogue; in which union are a private and three public chapels, one of which is at Slieve-Roe, in this parish. There are remains of a castle in the demesne of Bellevue; and ruins of an old church at Rathpatrick, where several stones have been dug up, bearing inscriptions scarcely legible.

RATHREA, a parish, in the barony of Ardagh, union and county of Longford, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (S.) from Edgeworthstown; containing 1123 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Westmeath, from which it is separated by the river Inny; and comprises 4023½ statute acres: a large portion consists of bog and unprofitable mountain, and the arable land is but of ordinary quality; limestone abounds. There is a large flour-mill. On the site of the old castle of Rathrea is Foxhall, a residence. The parish is in the diocese of Ardagh: the rectory is impropriate in R. M. Fox, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilglass. The tithe rent-charge is £82. 6. 6., of which £28. 12. 8. are payable to the

impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lagan, and has a chapel at Ballycloghan. In the demesne of Foxhall are the ruins of the church, containing a monument to Sir N. Fox.

RATHREA, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W.) from Killala, and on the road from Ballina to Crossmolina; containing 1664 inhabitants. It is bounded by the river Owenmore, and comprises 4164 statute acres. The land is mostly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is improving, though much of the old system is still adhered to: there is but little bog, and abundance of limestone may be obtained. Fairs are held on March 17th, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, June 24th, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 26th, for cows, horses, and sheep; but they are not much frequented. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala: the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ballisakeery. The tithe rent-charge is £120, half payable to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilfian. An old burial-ground on the land of Major Gardiner is still used.

RATHREGAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of RATOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Dublin to Trim; containing 304 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2571 statute acres of tolerably good land, mostly pasture. Here is a constabulary police station. Rathregan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Dunshaughlin; the tithe rent-charge is £90, and the glebe, consisting of 23 acres, is valued at £40 per annum. The glebe-house of the union is within the parish; it was built in 1822 by aid of a loan of £562 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Batterstown, comprising the parishes of Rathregan, Ballymaglasson, Balfeaghan, Raddonstown, Kilcloon, and Moyglare; and containing three chapels.

RATHROE, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Arthurstown; containing 770 inhabitants. This parish, which has long since merged for civil purposes into those of St. James and Dunbrody, is estimated to contain 3981 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, annexed to those of St. James and Dunbrody: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Templemore, to whom the tithe rent-charge, £62. 4., is payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Hook.

RATHRONAN, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of SHANID, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Newcastle, on the road to Shanagolden; containing, with the village of Athea, 3245 inhabitants. This parish comprises 18,117 statute acres; about 1000 are under tillage, 5000 meadow and rich pasture, and the remainder mountain pasture, plantation, and turbary. The land in the eastern portion is of good quality, being based on a substratum of limestone, and produces excellent crops under a judicious system of cultivation: the meadows and pastures are extremely rich; great numbers of sheep are fed on them annually, and the mountain districts afford pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. There are not more than 300 acres of waste land, and much of the rougher kind is daily being brought into cultivation. The mountain range extends from the village of Ardagh to the confines of the county west of Athea, where it joins the county of Kerry, a distance of more than 10 miles; the general formation is silicious grit and indurated clay or clunch, resting on a limestone base. Throughout the entire range are five several strata of coal, varying from 12 to 40 inches in thickness; but the two upper strata, not more than 16 inches thick, have only yet been worked, and that in a very inefficient manner: all the strata dip very rapidly. Nodules of ironstone are found in the rivulets, and also imbedded in the clunch; limestone is abundant, and no district in Ireland seems better adapted than this for the establishment of iron-works. Flag-stones of very large size are quarried in the mountains, and numerous escars are found almost exclusively of limestone. The principal seats are, Glenville, the residence of a branch of the Massey family; and Cahermoyle, of W. S. O'Brien, Esq.: the woods around these seats are extensive and luxuriant, and are interesting from their situation in a fertile valley destitute of all timber but what is on the demesnes; the plantations of Glenville are very extensive, reaching to the summit of the mountain. Athea, or Temple-Athea, is the only village in the parish; it is very small, but picturesquely situated, and is a station of the constabulary police.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £99. 15. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £400 and a loan of £340, is a handsome residence, built in 1827; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, wholly built in 1822, on which occasion the late Board advanced a loan of £500. In the Roman Catholic divisions the eastern portion of the parish forms part of the union of Ardagh, and the western portion is a parish of itself, called Athea, where the chapel is situated. Within the grounds of Glenville are some chalybeate and petrifying springs. Remains exist of a very ancient church, and not far from the parish church are the ruins of Ballyvohan Castle.

RATHRONAN, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1¾ mile (N.) from Clonmel, on the road to Fethard; containing 1112 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2641 statute acres, and rests chiefly on a limestone substratum; the soil is very good, producing fine wheat and rich pasturage, without waste land or bog. A flour-mill is situated on a stream which flows through the parish. Excavations have been made in quest of coal, at an eminence called the Giant's Grave; the last shaft sunk (in a black slaty rock) passed through a thin bed of wavellite, at a depth of 40 feet: the proprietor is about to renew the experiment. Rathronan House is the property of General Sir Hugh Gough, now Lord Gough, elevated to the peerage in 1846, in reward of his brilliant services in

China and in India. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; the rectory is impropriate in John Bagwell, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £152. 6. 4., of which £83. 1. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church, a neat building, was erected in 1825, on the site of the old church, at the sole expense of the lady of General Sir William Meadows, who endowed it with the interest of £1800, payable at the death of a lady now resident at Exeter. At the Giant's Grave is an upright stone, about eight feet high above the ground, on which two crosses are sculptured; that on one side of the stone is in raised relief, that on the other in bas-relief.

RATHSALLAGH, a parish, in the union of Baltinglass, barony of Upper Talbotstown, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (S.) from Dunlavan, on the road to Baltinglass; containing 226 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the western boundary of the county, and comprises 1776¼ statute acres: agriculture is improving; the principal crops are oats and potatoes. It belongs entirely to E. Pennefather, Esq., whose mansion is the only gentleman's seat, though there are several respectable farm-houses. One of the largest fairs in the kingdom is held here on Sept. 4th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Dunlavan; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £58. 7., of which £36. 18. are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also within the union or district of Dunlavan. In the demesne of Rathsallagh is a school, maintained by the Pennefather family. There is an old rath on the townland of Rathsallagh.

RATHSARAN, a parish, in the union of Roscrea, barony of Clandonagh, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 2¾ miles (W.) from Rathdowney, and on the road from Dublin to Thurles; containing 965 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2291 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10., and the glebe comprises 114 acres. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £250, and a loan of £550, in 1820, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church was built in 1807, by aid of £500 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathdowney, and contains a chapel.

RATHTOOLE, or Ballycor, a parish, in the poor-law union of Baltinglass, barony of Upper Talbotstown, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Baltinglass, on the road to Ballitore; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises 692¼ statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Timolin: the rectory is appropriate to the prebendaries and vicars-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £39. 7. 6., of which £26. 5. are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. At Ballycor is an ancient burial-place.

RATHUGH, barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Rahue.

RATHVILLY, a parish, in the union of Baltinglass, barony of Rathvilly, county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (N. E.) from Tullow, on the road to Baltinglass, and on the rivers Slaney and Derreen; containing 3493 inhabitants, of whom 449 are in the village. This parish comprises 9213 statute acres, three-fourths being meadow and pasture, and the remainder, excepting some bog, arable land. Within its limits, close on the confines of Wicklow county, is the townland of Ladytown, belonging to Baltinglass parish. Granite exists in the parish, but is not much used. The village of Rathvilly is on the eastern side of the Slaney, and consists of 88 houses: fairs are held on Jan. 1st, March 25th, June 24th, Aug. 1st, and Nov. 12th, for general farming stock. Lisnaveagh was lately the residence of the Bunbury family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, since 1683, to the rectories of Rathmore and Straboe, and the impropriate cure of Rahill, and in the patronage of the Crown, by agreement with the bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £588. 9. 2., and the entire tithe of the benefice £776. The glebe comprises 12 acres, on which is the glebe-house. The church, built in 1751, though too small for the congregation, is a pretty structure with a handsome spire lately added; it has been repaired by a grant of £315 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and that of Rathmore, with parts of Straboe, Kiltegan, and Kilranala; and containing three chapels, two of which are in Rathvilly: that at Tynock was built about fifteen years since, and has a belfry; that in the village of Rathvilly is a large old building.

On the townland of Tobinstown is a cromlech: at the west end are two pillar-stones, eight feet high; the table-stone is twenty-three feet long, and at the west end is eight feet broad, but at the other, which rests on small stones elevated about a foot from the ground, is only six. The thickness at the upper end is four feet, at the lower two; the under surface is plain and even, but the upper is convex. Along the sides are several upright stones, of from three to six feet, rendering the space underneath an inclosed room, entered between the two tall uprights: from this entrance is a sort of avenue, forty yards long, formed by small irregular artificial hillocks. The whole is in a low plain field, near a rivulet, on the road from Tullow to Hacketstown. On the townland of Waterstown is a rude stone cross, seven feet high, where the parish church is supposed originally to have stood. Near the village is an old rath, from which the name of the place appears to have been taken. Here are remains of a religious house called Erchorn; also a ruin of a church, called Cloughafaile.

RATHWIRE, a village, in the parish of Killucan, union of Mullingar, barony of Farbill, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, about 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Kinnegad, near the road to Killucan; containing 258 inhabitants. The barony of Farbill was formerly called the manor of Rathwire; it was granted by Edward I. to Mortimer, Earl of March, and afterwards by Edward III., in the ninth year of his reign, to Sir John D'Arcy, the then chief governor of Ireland. Here is a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, being one of the two belonging to the district of Killucan. Some ves-

tiges of a castle erected by Hugh de Lacy may still be traced.

RATOATH, a parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of RATOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Ashbourne, and 11½ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 1597 inhabitants, of whom 533 are in the village. This place, anciently called Rathtotoath, is supposed to have derived that name from a conspicuous mount near the church, on which Malachy, the first monarch of all Ireland, is said to have held a convention of the states. In the reign of Henry VI. it was classed among the borough towns of Meath, and had attained such importance as to give its name to the hundred; it had also an abbey, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and sent members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The village contains 97 houses, but retains nothing of its former importance. The manufacture of sacking and the weaving of linen are carried on to a small extent; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and pigs, are held on April 18th, June 1st, and Nov. 20th; for which, though authorised by patent, no toll has been lately demanded. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and a manorial court was formerly held, but within the last few years has been discontinued.

The parish comprises 9332 statute acres: the land is generally of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation; rather more than half is under tillage, producing favourable crops; the remainder, with the exception of a moderate portion of bog, is in meadow and pasture. Stone of good quality is quarried for building, and for repairing the roads. The principal seats are, the Manor House, pleasantly situated in the town; and Lagore, a handsome residence in a demesne abounding with stately timber. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is partly impropriate in T. L. Norman and J. I. Corballis, Esqrs., and the vicar of Athlone; and partly united to the vicarage, which by act of council in 1682, was annexed to the rectories and vicarages of Greenogue, Killeglan, Creekstown, and Donaghmore, and to the chapelry of Cookstown, together forming the union of Ratoath, in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the family of Norman. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £386. 5., of which £41. 5. are paid to Mr. Norman, £46. 17. 6. to Mr. Corballis, £46. 17. 6. to the vicar of Athlone, and the remainder to the vicar of Ratoath. The glebe-house, situated close to the church, was built in 1813, at an expense of £2200, of which £100 were a gift and £900 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 6½ acres, valued at £19. 10. per annum. The income of the whole benefice of the incumbent amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £788. 7. per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board granted a loan of £800, in 1817, is a neat edifice in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Cookstown, Killeglan, and Rathbeggan; there are chapels at Ratoath and Killeglan. The rath from which the parish takes its name has been planted; several old coins have been found near it. There are no remains either of the abbey of St. Mary Magdalene, or of a chantry for three priests, which formerly existed here.

RATTOO, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, partly in the barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, but chiefly in the barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Listowel, and on the road from Tralee to Ballybunnian, by Cashen ferry; containing 3860 inhabitants. In ancient writings this place is called "Rathtoy;" and from the term "Burgess lands" being applied to designate some grounds in the vicinity, it is supposed that Rattoo was formerly a corporate town: it is also said to have had seven churches, and to have been once the seat of a bishopric,—a statement which its ancient round tower seems to countenance. An abbey of Canons Regular of St. Augustine (originally a commandery belonging to the Knights Hospitallers) was founded here by one Friar William and confirmed by Miler Fitz Miler, in the reign of King John. It was subsequently occupied by Aroasian Canons, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; the abbot was a lord of parliament. In 1600 the buildings were fortified by the Irish, but were burned on the approach of Sir Chas. Wilmot's forces, by whom the castle of Rattoo was taken and garrisoned.

The parish is situated at the confluence of the rivers Feale and Brick, and comprises 8230 statute acres; two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about 730 acres of bog, consists of coarse pasture. The surface is in some parts hilly; the lower grounds are marshy, being generally inundated in winter, but made available by extensive drainage for tillage and pasture. About 100 acres have been embanked by T. A. Stoughton, Esq., and are now in a high state of cultivation; sea-weed is generally used for manure, and the state of agriculture is progressively improving. There are quarries of good brown stone, used for building; and a flagstone quarry, which has not yet been much worked. Several boats and lighters are employed in fishing, and in the conveyance of seamanure. Fairs and petty-sessions are held at Benmare, *which see*. The seats are Ballyhorgan, Rattoo Lodge, Bushmount, Millview, and Dromartin. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in Mr. Stoughton, who is patron of the curacy: the tithe rent-charge is £213. 15., the whole of which is payable to the impropriator, who allows £15 per annum to the incumbent of Killury for discharging the clerical duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killury or Causeway, and has a chapel at Ballyduff. There are no remains of the castle; but those of the abbey still exist, and, together with the adjoining lofty round tower, which is still entire and clothed with ivy, form an interesting and picturesque group.

RAUGHLEY, a village, in the parish of DRUMCLIFF, barony of CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (N. W.) from Sligo; containing 170 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north side of the bay of Sligo, takes its name from a small elevated peninsula connected with the sand-hills on the shore by a long narrow isthmus, and having on the south-west side the Wheaten Rock, which extends nearly half a mile to the north-

east and south-west, and is partly dry at spring tides; and off the south end, the Bird Rocks, about two cables' length from the shore. A pier has been erected by government, which affords great accommodation to vessels trading with Sligo, and to the boats engaged in the fisheries off this coast, in which more than 200 persons are occasionally employed; large quantities of seamanure are landed at the pier, which is within half a mile of the nearest public road, and a coast-guard station is placed here, forming one of the five that constitute the district of Sligo. The village contains 33 dwellings, most of which are thatched cabins. Near it is Rockley Lodge. Not far from the western shore is the romantic hill of Knocklane, under which are some remains of fortifications; and on the eastern shore, about half a mile from the village, are the ruins of the castle of Artarmon, now deeply buried in the sand, the ancient residence of the Gore family. The blowing sands of Knocklane extend northward from the village, and are about two miles long and two broad; they have already covered a great tract of good land and about 150 cabins, and are constantly in motion, giving a dreary and desolate appearance to the country around. On the western shore is a remarkable chasm in the limestone rock, called the Pigeon Holes, and by the peasantry the Punch Bowls; into these the sea rushes with impetuosity, and in rough weather the water is forced upwards to a considerable height. Close to the shore is a chalybeate spring of great strength, which is sometimes covered by the tide.

RAVEN, Wexford.—See St. Margaret.

RAYLESTOWN, or Villaraile, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. E.) from Cashel; containing 256 inhabitants. This parish comprises 904 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithe rent-charge is £55. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the union or district of Fethard.

RAYMOCHY, or Ray, a parish, in the union of Letterkenny, barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (E.) from Letterkenny; containing 5733 inhabitants. This parish, also called *Raghniohie*, is situated on Lough Swilly, and comprises 15,287 statute acres. The land is chiefly arable, and there is some bog and mountain: agriculture is much improving. Fairs are held at Manor-Cunningham, on the 6th of every second month, commencing in January, principally for cattle. Lough Swilly is navigable to the sea for vessels of 200 tons' burthen. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £472; and the glebe comprises 505 Cunningham acres, valued at £254. 13. per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1775, by the then incumbent; and offices and many other improvements were added during subsequent incumbencies, especially during that of the late Archdeacon Ussher. The church is a plain building, erected in 1792 at a cost of £646, of which £554 were contributed by the landed proprietors, and £92 by parochial assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £167. 6. for repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lagan, or All Saints; there is a chapel at Drumoghill. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses here are in connexion with the General Assembly. According to Ware, a friary once existed at Balleighan; the ruins are nearly perfect.

RAYMUNTERDONEY, or Raymunterdoyne, a parish, in the union of Dunfanaghy, barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (S. W.) from Dunfanaghy, on the road to Dunglow; containing 2238 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north-western coast, and, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 12,613½ statute acres: more than two-thirds are mountainous, the remainder being tolerably good land; agriculture is in an improving state. Here is a fine slate-quarry. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in every month at Falcarragh, or Cross-roads. The chief seats are Ballyconnell and Carrow-Cannon. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £76. 19.; and the glebe comprises 1804 Cunningham acres, valued at £227 per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1815, at a cost of £1025, of which £250 were a gift and £500 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain neat building, erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board, in 1803. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to part of the parish of Tullaghobigley, in which place is the chapel. At Cross-roads is a dispensary, maintained in the usual manner. In the old churchyard is a remarkable cross, measuring 21 feet in length, which lies on the ground.

REAGH, an island, in the parish of Tullynakill, union of Newtown-Ardes, barony of Castlereagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster. It lies in Lough Strangford, and comprises an area of 127¾ statute acres.

REDBAY, a hamlet, in the parish of Layde, union of Ballycastle, barony of Lower Glenarm, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 1¼ mile (S.) from Cushendall: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the eastern coast, and on the new coast road from Glenarm to the Giants' Causeway; the shore is bold, and above the bay are some lofty cliffs of romantic appearance, on one of which are the interesting remains of Redbay Castle, said to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth. Underneath this castle is a spacious and singular cavern, the sides and the roof of which are formed on rounded silicious stones imbedded in a matrix of sandstone, commonly called pudding-stone, and differing entirely from those of the rocks in the vicinity; the opening is towards the sea, and through the arch which forms the entrance is a fine view of the sea, especially at high water. In the vicinity is a small Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Cushendall.

REDCITY, or Demelloge (also called Kilmillock), a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 1¼ mile (S. W.) from Fethard; containing 238 inhabitants, and comprising 719 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, annexed to the rectory and vicarage of Tullamain, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £72, and the tithe of both parishes £177. The parishioners attend the adjoining parish church of Fethard.

REDCROSS, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Arklow, and on the old road to Wicklow; containing 1567 inhabitants, of whom 310 are in the village. This parish was formed in 1829, out of the ecclesiastical unions of Kilbride, Dunganstown, and Castlemacadam, and constituted a parish of itself; it comprises 6247¾ statute acres. The land is under an improving system of cultivation, and is chiefly arable and pasture, there being but little bog or waste mountain. Near Ballykane is a good slate-quarry, but not at present worked. The village consists of 56 houses: fairs are held for cattle on May 6th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 1st; petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and here is a constabulary police station. The chief seats are, Ballykane, agreeably situated in a secluded spot; East Acton; Kilpatrick; Ballyrogan; Temple-Lyon; and Revelscourt. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, endowed with a stipend of £50, late currency, per annum, payable by the incumbents of the three before-mentioned unions, who are also patrons in rotation, and with an augmentation of £30 from Primate Boulter's fund: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a small neat edifice, without tower or spire, and was erected in 1829 by aid of a gift of £675 from the late Board of First Fruits; it is situated in the village, on a spot which, with the churchyard, was presented by the Earl of Wicklow, who also gave £100 towards its erection. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Newbridge and Baranisky. A dispensary was established in 1834, from which there is a branch at Dunganstown. In the demesne of Ballykane is an old rath; there is another at Ballyrogan called Kilpedder. On the townland of Chapple are the remains of a church, with a burial ground; adjoining which was an extensive fortification, nearly levelled in 1834.

REDHILLS, a village, in the parish of ANNAGH, barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Belturbet; containing 103 inhabitants. It takes its name from the peculiarly red colour of the soil, which is strongly impregnated with iron: the roads near it are all of a deep red colour. A receiving-house for letters here is under Cavan; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Annagh East, or Killoughter.

REISK, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Waterford; containing 1072 inhabitants, and comprising 3827 statute acres. A considerable range of high land extends into this parish from that of Donisle, and, here dividing into two branches, which inclose the low grounds and lake of Ballyscanlan, stretches onward towards Waterford. It is chiefly composed of pudding-stone and clay-slate, with occasional large masses of jasper, and is overspread with masses varying in size from field-stones to stupendous rocks. In an open space amid the hills is a small conical hill called *Cruach*, or "the Heap," in which is a vein of rich lead-ore containing a considerable proportion of silver: this was formerly worked to a great extent. In the neighbourhood are large beds of sand, and appearances of limestone. The vicinity of Pembrokestown is marked by a romantic wildness of peculiar character; the hills, which rise precipitously, are covered with bold and rugged rocks, and between these irregular elevations are small patches of the finest land, well watered and sheltered. The parish is in the diocese of Waterford: part of the rectory forms one of the denominations constituting the corps of the deanery, and the remainder one of those constituting the corps of the archdeaconry; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £169. 13. 4., of which £59. 8. 4. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the appropriators; there is a glebe of 12 acres, of which 8 belong to the rectory, and 4 to the vicarage. On the abrupt conical eminence called Sugar-Loaf hill, is a perfect cromlech composed of four oblong masses of rock placed on end, and supporting a table-stone of considerable magnitude, at a height of about 20 feet; underneath, in the centre, is a single stone of inferior height. Close to this cromlech are the ruins of the parish church. In the neighbourhood of Pembrokestown is a smaller cromlech, also an ancient fort or rath.

RELICKMURRY, or RELIGMURRY, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, partly in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, but chiefly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cashel, near the road to Tipperary; containing, with Athassel, 5431 inhabitants. It comprises, with Athassel, 12,716 statute acres; is situated on the river Suir; and forms part of the tract called the "Golden Vale," from the superior quality of the land, a large portion of which is under grass. Within its limits is the post-town of Golden, which is described under its own head. At Castle Lake is a distillery, employing generally from 40 to 50 persons. The seat of Rockview is surrounded by neatly planted grounds. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, united from time immemorial to those of Athassel, Ballygriffin, and Dangandargan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge of Relickmurry and Athassel amounts to £412. 10., and of the entire benefice to £634. 16. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1819, when the late Board of First Fruits granted £100 as a gift, and £1500 as a loan, towards its erection, the remainder of its cost being defrayed by the rector: the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is situated in the town of Golden. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Athassel, Kilfeacle, and Dogstown, and containing the chapels of Golden and Kilfeacle.

RENVILLE, a village, in the parish of ORANMORE, barony of DUNKELLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Oranmore, on the road to Ardfry and the bay of Galway; containing 222 inhabitants. Within Renville Point is New Harbour (sometimes called Renville), which is a place of refuge in severe weather for vessels trading to Galway. In gales of wind, when it is dangerous to lie in the Galway roads, many vessels run for this harbour, where they are sheltered from every wind, and at low water lie in a bed of soft clayey mud: there are 19 feet of water at high spring tides. A small pier has been constructed, which, if extended about 40 yards further, would be of great utility. The village is much frequented in the summer by families from Galway and other parts of the county for the benefit of sea-bathing,

for which there is every facility. The beautiful demesnes of Renville and Ardfry, the latter the seat of Lord Wallscourt, also afford attractions to visiters. Some fine specimens of lead-ore, black marble, and gypsum, have been found on the estate of Renville; on which, also, is an old castle, in good preservation.

RERYMORE, or REARY, a parish, in the union of MOUNTMELLICK, barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N.W.) from Mountmellick, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 2916 inhabitants. This parish comprises 13,943 statute acres, and is situated on the river Barrow, which is here little more than a mountain stream: the land is generally of good quality, and in a profitable state of cultivation; it is chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improved. The principal seats are Reary Vale and Rerymore, in the grounds of which latter are the ruins of the church, with an extensive burial-place still in use. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Oregan, or Rosenallis; the rectory is impropriate in General Dunne, and the tithe rent-charge is £165. 2., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Clonaslee, and partly in that of Rosenallis. Near the ruins of the church is a well dedicated to St. Finian, still held in veneration by the peasantry, and greatly resorted to on the festival of that saint; it consists of three or four cavities in the solid rock, which are always full of clear water.

REYNAGH, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Parsonstown to Banagher-Bridge and Galway; containing, with the post-town of Banagher, 5106 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a monastery founded here by St. Regnacia, sister to St. Finian, who died in 563. The establishment, which was called Kill-Rignaighe, was placed under the superintendence of Talacia, mother of St. Finian, who was abbess for some time; but no further details of its history are recorded. The parish is situated on the river Shannon, and comprises 8826½ statute acres, of which a large proportion is bog; part is waste land, chiefly sand-hills, and the remainder, which is principally under tillage, of a very indifferent quality. The system of agriculture is in a backward state, though, from the abundance of limestone, which is quarried both for building and agricultural uses, the lands, under a better system, might be easily improved. About half a mile from Banagher, on the road to Parsonstown, is Garry Castle, the demesne of the Armstrong family, with extensive flour-mills, established in 1818, and employing 20 persons: in the ruins of an adjoining castle, coins of Queen Elizabeth and several skeletons were found. The Shannon affords facility of conveyance by steam-boats to Limerick; and the canal, to Dublin. Fairs are held on May 1st and Sept. 15th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and petty-sessions are held at Banagher every Monday.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath: one-half of the rectory is impropriate, and at present the subject of litigation; the other half is annexed to the vicarage, which till lately was united to the vicarage of Gallen and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £216. 6., payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1800, and has been enlarged by the present incumbent, at an expense of £664. 12.; the glebe comprises 97½ acres, valued at £173. 18. per annum. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, and in very good repair, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £2030 British, advanced on loan by the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and the head of a union called Banagher, comprising also the parish of Gallen; the chapel at Banagher is a large plain edifice, and there is also a chapel in Gallen. Within the parish are, the royal free school at Cuba House, near Banagher, *which see*; and a dispensary. There are some remains of the Danish rath called Garrycastle; also the ruins of Streamstown Castle; and of an ancient church called All Saints, near which is a holy well.

RHEBAN, KILDARE.—See CHURCHTOWN.

RHODE, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of BALLYBURLEY which is within the barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, union of EDENDERRY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Edenderry; containing about 55 inhabitants. It is situated in the midst of a rich grazing district, on the estate of J. Wakely, Esq., whose residence, Ballyhurley, adjoins the hamlet. In the vicinity are also Rathmoyle, Clonin, Coolville, and Greenhill, mostly environed by plantations. Here is a substantial and spacious Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Castropetre, or Edenderry. According to Archdall, an abbey was founded at Leithmore, in the vicinity, by St. Pulcherius (called in Irish St. Mochoemoc), who died in 655.

RICHARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (E.) from Ardee, on the road to Annagasson; containing 542 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Dee, which separates it from the parish of Stabannon; and comprises 1089¾ statute acres, nearly divided in equal portions between pasture and tillage. The land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture is improving: the principal manure is lime, brought from Ardee, whence turf also is procured, there being no bog in the parish. Within the last two years, the river has been deepened; and various impediments, eel-weirs, &c., have been removed. Richardstown Castle, a structure of great strength and antiquity, has been partly modernised, embellished with new turrets, and converted into a handsome residence; it is situated in a highly improved demesne of 153 acres. The spinning and weaving of linen are carried on in some of the farmhouses. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Stabannon; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Ferrard, and the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £88. 8., the whole payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Dunleer. There are some remains of an old chapel near the castle, in tolerable preservation, with a baptismal font, and a vase for holy water in the wall near the door. At Tubberdony is a well, called Sunday well, formerly held in great veneration.

RICHHILL, a district parish and post-town, in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, union and county of AR-

MAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Armagh, and 64 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the old road from Armagh to Belfast: the population of the district is included with that of the parish of Kilmore; the town contains 752 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Tallwater, in the heart of a rich agricultural and populous manufacturing district, and, from its elevated situation, has an interesting appearance. It consists of two principal streets, and contains 158 houses, several of them handsome and well built. Its chief commercial importance arose from its extensive linen-market, in which the average weekly sales amounted to £2600, and the supply of which afforded constant employment to a great number of persons in the neighbourhood. But since the construction of a new line of road from Armagh to Belfast, which in shortening the distance between those places avoids this town, the market has declined, except for the sale of a little linen-yarn, and the trade has been greatly diminished. A sub-post office here is under Armagh. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, July 26th, and Oct. 15th, principally for cattle; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town: the market-house, a substantial and commodious building, was erected in 1753 by W. Richardson, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the gift of the incumbent of Kilmore. Besides the church, there are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, for the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists; a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, for which a handsome house was built in 1819, at the expense of the late Primate and W. Richardson, Esq.; a dispensary; and a clothing society. The neighbourhood is beautifully varied, and the scenery pleasingly picturesque. The ancient mansion of the Misses Richardson, proprietors of the town, with its castellated turrets, the whole embosomed in a highly cultivated tract of country chiefly in demesne and richly wooded, forms an interesting feature; and within two miles is Castle Dillon, the seat of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., in a demesne abounding with stately forest-trees and embellished with a fine sheet of water, and an obelisk 60 feet high. This obelisk was erected by the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, in commemoration of Irish legislative independence being obtained in 1782 by the volunteers of Ireland; the baronet also erected a column to commemorate the foundation of the order of the Knights of St. Patrick. Adjoining Castle Dillon is Hockley Lodge, an elegant modern residence, containing some stately apartments and an extensive and valuable library. The poor of the neighbourhood of Richhill derive great benefit from the munificence and philanthropy of the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield and the Misses Richardson.

RICHMOND, a village, in the parish of CLONTURK, poor-law union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 570 inhabitants.

RICHMOND HARBOUR, also called CLONDRA, or CLOONDRA, a village, in that part of the parish of KILLASHEE which is in the barony of LONGFORD, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Longford; containing about 40 houses and 214 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Camlin, near its junction with the Shannon; the former is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and is connected by a lock with the terminus of the Royal Canal from Dublin, thus affording a great facility of conveyance for agricultural produce, particularly corn, of which a considerable quantity is sold daily in the village. Here is a distillery producing annually more than 70,000 gallons of whisky, and employing upwards of 70 persons. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village, and there is a receiving-house for letters under Longford. A branch of the Shannon from the vicinity of Castle Forbes falls into the Camlin north of the village, and forms the isolated tract called the island of Clondra.

RINCURRAN, a parish, partly in the barony of KINNALEA, but chiefly in that of KINSALE, union of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with part of the town of Kinsale, 3506 inhabitants. This place was the scene of some sharp conflicts while the Spaniards held possession of the town of Kinsale in 1600; the castle of Rincurran was besieged by Sir George Carew in person, and defended by a garrison under a Spanish commander, who made repeated offers to surrender upon terms. Sir George refusing these terms, and insisting on an unconditional surrender, the commander resolved to blow up the fortress; but the garrison compelled him to yield, and in compliment to his gallantry he was permitted to wear his sword, and to deliver it into the hands of Sir George himself. In 1656 the castle was demolished by order of Cromwell; and in 1670, another was erected on its site by the Duke of Ormonde, at an expense of £75,000, and named Charles Fort in honour of Charles II. It contains platforms for 75 pieces of cannon, of which only 35 are now mounted, with accommodations for the staff, barracks for 400 men, an armoury, and two bomb-proof magazines; it completely commands the harbour of Kinsale, and is strongly garrisoned under the superintendence of a governor and fort major.

The parish, which is bounded on the south by the harbour of Kinsale, and on the east by Oyster haven, comprises 5417 statute acres. The land is of medium quality; about four-fifths are under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved; 150 acres of marsh have been recently brought into cultivation, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Rathmore is a handsome mansion, embosomed in flourishing plantations, and finely situated on the peninsula between the harbour of Kinsale and Oyster haven: Knuckduve is beautifully situated above Oyster haven, and commands from different parts of the grounds a variety of picturesque and interesting views. There are also, in the parish, Long Quays, Cove Cottage, Snugmore, Harbour Hill, Cove House, and Heathfield. Scilly and Cove, two small villages, are much frequented during the bathing-season, and contain some modern villas and handsome lodges, which are occupied by gentry from various parts of the country. A regatta is held generally in July or August, and a race-course has been completed by subscription, on which races are held after the regatta. An extensive and lucrative fishery is carried on at both villages, affording employment to more than 200 men. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £346. 3., and the glebe comprises 3 acres; there is no glebe-house. The church is a small neat edifice with a square tower, and, being situated on an eminence, serves as a conspicuous landmark for mariners.

In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish forms part of the union of Kinsale. There are numerous remains of forts and entrenchments, but not a vestige of the old castle: the ruins of the former church have disappeared, though the cemetery is still used. Along the shore near Cove and Scilly are several chalybeate springs, but not much used.

RINGAGONAGH, or RING, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, partly in the barony of DECIES-within-DRUM, but chiefly in that of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Dungarvan; containing 2591 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Rineogonagh, is bounded on the north by Dungarvan bay and harbour, and on the north-west by the Bricky river; and comprises 3246 statute acres. It contains a portion of Slieve-Grine, or the Drum mountain; and stretching into Dungarvan bay are the long promontories of Helvick Head and Cunnigar. Part of the land, more especially that bordering on Dungarvan, is of good quality and in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and, within the last few years, some of the highest hills have been brought into cultivation. The principal manure is sand and seaweed, which are found in abundance in the bay and on the coast; during the greater part of May and June, from 50 to 100 boats are employed in collecting and conveying the weed to Dungarvan for sale, and frequently a revenue of £50 a day is thus derived by the parish. The surrounding scenery is bold, and in many parts strikingly romantic and picturesque. The herring-fishery is carried on to a considerable extent: from 40 to 50 boats are engaged in taking the fish, which are found here in abundance, and cured; not less than 200 persons are employed in that trade. Near Helvick Head about a dozen houses were built, in 1828, for the accommodation of the fishermen; and a pier was at the same time erected to form a harbour for their boats, by Lord Stuart de Decies, the principal landed proprietor of the parish. A coast-guard station has been established, which is one of the five constituting the district of Youghal. Between the village of Ring and the Black Rock, which stands at the mouth of the harbour of Dungarvan, about midway, lies a dangerous ledge of rocks on which several vessels have been lately lost; the rocks are partially visible at the lowest spring tides: a lighthouse here is very desirable. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £166. 3., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. There is no glebe-house; the glebe consists of 1½ acre. The church was rebuilt in 1822, the late Board of First Fruits contributing £600; it is a plain and neat edifice. The Roman Catholic parish is much more extensive than that of the Established Church, as it includes Ballycurreen and a large tract of the mountain of Slieve-Grine; the chapel is a modern edifice, situated on an eminence. Near the church is a well dedicated to St. Nicholas; and on an eminence in the parish is an artificial cavern.

RINGA-ROGA, or DUNNEGAL ISLAND, in the parish of CREAGH, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Skibbereen, and on the southern coast; containing about 786 inhabitants. This island is situated in the harbour of Baltimore, and is connected with the main land, about midway between Skibbereen and Baltimore, by an excellent causeway and bridge constructed across the channel by the proprietor, Sir W. W. Becher, Bart. The isle extends, nearly north and south, three miles in length by about one in breadth, comprising 986 acres of land, generally rocky, bare, and comparatively unproductive, particularly on the south side; the soil towards the centre is tolerably good, but the arable land mostly consists of small patches among the rocks, cultivated by spade labour, and manured by sea-weed, which, as well as the produce of the soil, is always conveyed on horseback. The inhabitants are entirely supplied with fuel from the main land, there being none of any kind on the island.

RINGRONE, or RINGORAN, a parish, partly in the barony and liberties of KINSALE, and partly in the Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of COURCIES, union of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Kinsale, from which it is separated by the river Bandon; containing 5135 inhabitants. This place, from the peculiarity of its situation, projecting far into the sea on the south, and on the east and north completely commanding the entrance of the celebrated and ancient harbour of "Cean Sailah," now Kinsale, has from a very early period been distinguished as a place of importance. On the conquest of Ireland, the surrounding territory was granted to John de Courcy, afterwards Earl of Ulster, who erected a strong castle at Duncearma, near the Old Head of Kinsale, and another opposite to the town of Kinsale. The former of these castles was for many generations the baronial residence of his descendants; and the latter was occupied by a formidable garrison, for the protection of the port and the ferry leading to it. Near the fortress, which, during the occupation of Kinsale by the Spaniards in 1600, and also during the war of the Revolution, was an object of severe contest, was a royal dock-yard, where the whole of the king's ships on this station, employed in the war as convoys, were refitted and repaired.

The PARISH comprises 9240 statute acres: the northern portion, immediately opposite to the town of Kinsale, is bounded by the river Bandon; the southern stretches out into the long promontory called the Old Head of Kinsale, and on the east is a peninsula projecting boldly into the entrance of the harbour. The soil is light but fertile, and, especially in the western part of the parish, the land is rich and in good cultivation: the system of agriculture is improved; in some places green crops are cultivated with success. The cliffs around the shore are in many places strikingly bold and interesting, and there are numerous pleasing and picturesque glens; the schistose formation is generally prevalent in the hills, changing into all the varieties of transition rock, with veins of quartz traversing them in every direction. Near the Old Head is an extensive tract of land covered with sand blown in from the bay, and which is every year increasing: there is no other waste land, and very little bog; the want of fuel is consequently much felt. The seats are Coolmain, Glouneveraine, Laborne, Ballinspittle, Fort Arthur, Ardkelly, Roughwood, Castle Park, and Sea View. There are

also several excellent farmhouses. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture and the fisheries. Coast-guard stations are fixed at Howes Strand, the Old Head, and Sandy Cove, forming three of the eight that constitute the district of Kinsale. The Old Head is situated in lat. 51° 36′ 15″, and lon. 8° 33′ 15″; it is a bold and lofty promontory rising abruptly from the sea; and on it is a well-built lighthouse, the lantern of which has an elevation of 294 feet above the level of the sea, and contains 27 lamps, exhibiting a bright steady light which in clear weather is visible at a distance of 23 nautical miles.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork; the patronage is at present disputed. The tithe rent-charge is £562. 10.; the glebe comprises only three quarters of an acre, and there is no glebe-house. The church, a small edifice, is situated at the head of Sandy Cove, overlooking the Bandon water: divine service is also performed in a school-house near the Old Head, for the accommodation of parishioners in that district. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Courcies; the chapel is at Ballinspittle. At the Ferry side, near Kinsale, are almshouses for four Protestant widows, founded by Dr. Worth, Bishop of Killaloe, who endowed them with £10 per annum, which sum is now paid by W. H. W. Newenham, Esq., of Coolmore. The castle of Duncearma, the ancient residence of the De Courcys, is a venerable ruin; it is situated on the narrower part of the Old Head, on a rock which at the base has been perforated by the action of the waves in the form of an irregular pointed arch. A little to the north of it are the ruins of a more modern edifice, the residence of the barons of Kinsale; near which are the remains of a signal-tower. Opposite Kinsale are the ruins of Ringrone Castle, and of Old Fort or Castle-ne-Park, the latter a very strong citadel with extensive bulwarks, ramparts, and fosses; in the inner court are the remains of the two towers of the gateway entrance and drawbridge. The old castle of Ringrone gives the title of Baron to the family of De Courcy.

RINGSEND, a town, in the parish of ST. MARY, DONNYBROOK, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (E.) from the General Post-office; containing 1755 inhabitants. This place, according to O'Halloran, was originally called *Rin-Aun*, signifying in the Irish language "the point of the tide," from its situation at the confluence of the Dodder with the Liffey; its modern name is a singular corruption of the former, or may perhaps have arisen from the large blocks of stone into which rings of iron were inserted for mooring vessels, previously to the construction of the present mole. The town is built upon the eastern bank of the Dodder, and has for the most part a mean and dilapidated appearance, having fallen into decay since the discontinuance of its extensive salt-works: its southern portion, however, a few hundred yards detached, and called Irishtown, is in a less ruinous condition; it is much frequented for sea-bathing, from its proximity to Dublin. There are hot and cold sea-water baths; the Cranfield baths, which are well supported, are said to have been the first hot sea-water baths erected in Ireland. Iron-works were established here by the grandfather of the late proprietor, Mr. C. K. Clarke, by whom they have been recently disposed of; the articles manufactured are steam-engines and all kinds of machinery, iron boats, and utensils of various kinds. Here are also glass-works, a chymical laboratory, and a distillery. The Grand Canal Company have docks to the west of the place, opening a communication between the canal and the river Liffey. Ship-building is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery.

Along the whole of the shore are strong embankments to keep out the sea, which at high water is above the level of the town; and similar precautions are taken to prevent inundation from the river Dodder, which frequently overflows its banks. In 1649, Sir William Ussher, though attended by many of his friends, was drowned in crossing this dangerous stream: a bridge of stone was afterwards erected; but the river suddenly changed its course, and rendered it useless, till the stream was again forced into its former channel. In 1796, the Corporation for improving the Port of Dublin diverted the stream into a new channel, through the low grounds between Irishtown and Dublin; and in 1802 the bridge was destroyed by a flood, and a handsome bridge of granite, of one arch, was erected, over which the road by the docks to Dublin is carried. A church for the use of the revenue officers, and of the garrison of the Pigeon-House fort, was built in Irishtown, in 1703, under an act of the 2nd of Queen Anne, on account of the distance of the parish church and the difficulty of access from the frequent inundation of the roads. It is a donative, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown, and is designated, by the 10th of George I., the "Royal chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend." This church is kept in repair by the Board of Works: the income of the chaplain is £184. 12. 3., payable by warrant on the treasury. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Irishtown, in connexion with which is a boys' school; and in the village of Ringsend is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A day school for boys, a Sunday school, an infants' school, a dispensary, and a shop for supplying the poor with necessaries at reduced prices, are all kept in one large and neat building, erected in Irishtown in 1832, at an expense of £800, defrayed by subscription.

RINRAINEY, an island, in the parish of TEMPLECRONE, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies on the northern coast, and comprises 19½ statute acres.

RIVERCHAPEL, a village, in the parish of ARDAMINE, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing 248 inhabitants.

RIVERSTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of TEMPLEUSQUE, and partly in that of CAHIRLAG, barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Cork, on the road to Dublin; containing about 240 inhabitants. This small but beautiful village, which stands in a fertile and richly planted valley, about a mile from Glanmire, and close to the confluence of two rivers, was formerly called Sadlierstown, but is now generally known by its more modern appellation, which it probably derived from its position. Riverstown Lodge, the seat of the Lane family, is pleasantly situated in the village; closely adjoining is another handsome mansion, in an

ample and well-planted demesne; and in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous large houses principally occupied by gentlemen connected with the various manufactories of Riverstown and Glanmire. The Riverstown distillery affords employment to about 60 persons, and on an average produces annually 120,000 gallons of whisky; there are also two extensive mills for spinning cotton-yarn, in which a great number of men, women, and children are employed. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village. The whole of the neighbourhood is embellished with thriving woods of oak, of more than forty years' growth; and the scenery of the valley in which the village is situated is beautifully picturesque. About half a mile to the north-east is the parish church of Kilcoane, a small edifice in the early English style, with a low square tower, over the roof of which is a bell without any covering.

RIVERSTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of Drumcollum, but chiefly in that of Kilmacallane, barony of Tiraghrill, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, on the road from Collooney to Ballyfarnon; containing 66 houses, and 369 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and contains the parish church (a plain building), a meeting-house for Methodists, and a dispensary. It is the head of a Roman Catholic union or district, comprising this parish and those of Taunagh and Drumcollum, in which union are two chapels; that in Riverstown is a plain building.

ROACH, or Roche, a parish, in the union of Dundalk, barony of Upper Dundalk, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (W.) from Dundalk, near the road to Crossmaglen; containing 1373 inhabitants. Roche Castle is supposed to have been originally erected in the reign of Henry II. by the family of De Verdun, who were among the earliest of the English settlers in this part of Ireland. In the parliamentary war it was held for the king, but in 1649 was taken and partly demolished by the forces of Cromwell. The castle is situated on a rock, to the shape of which the buildings were conformed so as to include its entire summit: the area inclosed by the ramparts is of an irregular semicircular form, and the front, which forms the chord of the segment, is 85 feet in length; at the opposite extremity are the ruins of a keep, with a sally-port and circular towers, apparently the oldest portion of the buildings. An extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained from the castle, which in itself forms one of the most striking features in the neighbourhood. The parish comprises 3305¼ statute acres of tolerably good land, mostly in tillage; it is bounded on the south by the river Creggan, or Castletown, and contains the residences of Roach and Shortstones. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Baronstown: the rectory is impropriate in John Pratt, Esq., to whom the tithe rent-charge, £186. 8. 11., is entirely payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dundalk.

ROADFORD, a village, in the parish of Killilagh, union of Ennistymon, barony of Corcomroe, county of Clare, and province of Munster; containing 126 inhabitants.

ROBEEN, a parish, in the union of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 2 miles (W.) from Hollymount, on the road to Castlebar; containing 3544 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Robe, from which it takes its name, and comprises 10,097 statute acres, of which 749 are covered by water: the land is of medium quality, and is chiefly under tillage, with some extensive tracts of pasture; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is little or no waste land. The principal seats are, Newbrook, the property of Lord Clanmorris, a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne, Bloomfield, Beechgrove, Brownestown, and Togher. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Hollymount or Kilcommon: the tithe rent-charge is £110. 15. 6. The church, which is that of the union, was enlarged in 1818 at an expense of £923, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Kilcommon and Robeen; the chapel, situated in this parish, is a large slated edifice. There are some remains of ancient castles in the village of Robeen and at Togher.

ROBERTSTOWN, a market and post town, in the parish of Kilmaogue, union of Naas, barony of Connell, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (N.) from Kildare; containing 53 houses, and 314 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal and is one of the packet-boat stages from the metropolis, from which, by this conveyance, it is about 20 miles distant: there is a branch canal hence to Athy. A sub-post office is in connexion with Naas. The market is on Wednesday, and several fairs are held in the course of the year; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and there is a dispensary for the poor.

ROBERTSTOWN, or Castle-Robert, a parish, in the union of Rathkeale, barony of Shanid, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 4 miles (W.) from Askeaton, and on the road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing, with Foyn's Island, 2314 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 5906 statute acres, is situated on the river Shannon, in a level and fertile district, and is nearly equidistant from the towns of Askeaton, Rathkeale, and Glin. The land is in general good, though in some places interspersed with detached masses of stone; the greater portion is under tillage, producing favourable crops, and there are valuable tracts of pasture. The system of agriculture, however, is in a backward state; large portions of land are cultivated with the spade, and manure is carried to the fields on the shoulders of women. That portion of the parish called Ahenish, which is improperly considered as an island, is flat, and frequently inundated by the river Shannon. The principal seats are Old Abbey, Fort Anne, and Congreiff; and at no great distance is Mount Trenchard, the seat of Lord Monteagle. Foyn's Island lies immediately off Lehys Point, where the rock has been deeply excavated in forming a new line of road. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united to the vicarage of Dunmoylan, together forming the union of Robertstown, or Dunmoylan, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £275. 14. 8., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar; the gross tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £150. 13. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Shanagolden:

the chapel is a large and neat modern edifice. The ruins of the church are near the village; about one mile distant are the interesting remains of the abbey of Manister-na-Gillagh-Dubh, here called the "Old abbey," near which are some ancient fortifications; and on the lands of Ahenish are the ruins of Dysart Castle.

ROBERTSTOWN, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Nobber, on the road to Kells; containing about 335 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1640 statute acres; the land is of good quality and chiefly in pasture. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Newtown: the tithe rent-charge is £57. 7. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Stahalmock.

ROBINSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILLSKYRE, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing about 29 houses and 146 inhabitants. Here is a station of the constabulary police.

ROCHESTOWN, or BALLYWILLIAM, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Bruff; containing 273 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the Roches, its proprietors, who, in the reign of Henry VII., erected a strong castle here on a bold rock, the remains of which still form a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape. A monastery for Franciscan friars was founded in the 13th century by the Clangibbon family, and called Bailenambratharbeg, or "Little Friars'-town," to distinguish it from Friars'-town in the parish of Cahirvalla; at the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Baird. The parish is situated on the river Commogue, and comprises 1165 statute acres. The land is of good quality: about one-fourth part is under tillage, and the remainder rich meadow and pasture; on the banks of the river are some corcass lands, sometimes overflowed, but which might be embanked at a very trifling expense. The substratum is limestone, and the western termination of the basaltic formation appears in one or two places much decomposed and assuming a columnar tendency. The principal seat is Ballynaguard, the handsome residence of the Croker family, pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne; there are several excellent farmhouses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in E. D. Freeman, Esq., and partly in J. Croker, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £45, one-third of which is payable to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballybricken. On the banks of the Commogue, near Six-mile-Bridge, are the remains of the ancient monastery.

ROCHESTOWN, a parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Cahir, and on the river Suir; containing 488 inhabitants. It comprises 1063 statute acres. Rochestown, a seat, is beautifully situated near the banks of the river, commanding a fine view of the Clogheen mountains. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Ardfinnan: the tithe rent-charge is £71. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Ardfinnan. There are some remains of an ancient church and castle, with several forts or raths usually attributed to the Danes.

ROCHFORT-BRIDGE, formerly called BEGGAR'S-BRIDGE, a post-town, or village, in the parish of CASTLELOST, union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Kinnegad, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 74 houses, and 417 inhabitants. It is traditionally stated that this place derived its former name from the circumstance of a beggar having died here, in whose pockets was found money sufficient to build the bridge, which crosses a small stream at the eastern extremity of the village. It is a station of the constabulary police, and contains the parochial church and a national school.

ROCK-CORRY, a village, or market-town, in the parish of EMATRIS, union of COOTEHILL, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Cootehill, on the old road to Monaghan; containing 365 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the family of Corry, on whose estate (since purchased by Lord Cremorne) it is situated. It consists of one wide street, lately flagged; having 78 houses, many of which are of respectable appearance; and a neat market-house. A large flour-mill has been built by Lady Cremorne for the benefit of the neighbourhood. A knitting institution was established in 1840 by Mrs. Devereux, which now gives employment to more than 100 poor women and children; it is under the patronage of Lady Cremorne, and superintendence of Mrs. Mitchell, of Tanagh, and is supported by subscription. In the village are a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Clones, and a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The market is on Wednesday, and a fair is held on the last Wednesday in each month. A house for a lecture in connexion with the Established Church, given by Lord Cremorne, was neatly finished in 1845; and there are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, the former of late erection, and both neat buildings. The Roman Catholic clergyman has a neat cottage at the entrance to the village. A very handsome school-house, in which the parochial school is held, has been built by Lord Cremorne; and an infants' school, chiefly supported by Mrs. Devereux, is held in the market-house: there are also a fever hospital, and a dispensary.

ROCK ISLAND, a village, in the parish of KILMOE, union of SKIBBEREEN, Western division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 19 miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen: the population is returned with the parish. It is advantageously situated on a peninsulated rock opposite Crookhaven, on the south-western coast, and has risen into a flourishing state through the spirited exertions of its proprietor, R. Notter, Esq. A new line of road has been opened between this place and Skibbereen, and the post-office has been removed hither from Crookhaven: there is a mail to Skibbereen every second day. Immediately off the village, which contains some well-built houses, is the entrance to the spacious and well-sheltered harbour of Crookhaven, noticed in the article on that place. Here is a coast-guard station (usually called the

Crookhaven station), being one of the nine included in the Skibbereen district. A dispensary has also been established in the village.

ROCKMILLS, a village, in the parish of NATHLASH, or ST. NICHOLAS, union and barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Glanworth, on the road to Kildorrery; containing 461 inhabitants. It derives its name from the large flour-mills in the immediate vicinity, romantically situated in the rocky vale of the river Funcheon; adjoining the mills is Rockmill Lodge, and in the village is the parochial church, a small neat building with a tower and spire. The surrounding scenery is varied and highly picturesque.

ROCKSBOROUGH.—See INCHINABACKY.

ROCKY ISLAND, in the parish of TEMPLEROBIN, barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Cove, and in the harbour of Cork; the population is returned with Hawlbowline. This island, an immense mass of limestone rising abruptly from the bay to the height of 42 feet above high-water mark, and terminating in a conical point, was selected by the Board of Ordnance as a magazine for the military depôt of the south of Ireland. In 1815, the surface of the rock, with the exception of its summit, on which a watch-tower has been formed, approached by a winding stair-case cut in the solid rock, was levelled; and beneath it large vaults have been excavated, to each of which is a separate entrance from a deep road-way sunk in the rock, and continued round its entire circumference. The magazine contains 25,000 barrels of gunpowder, and is under the care of a detachment of the artillery from the establishment at Spike Island, who are the only inhabitants of the place. A barrack for an increased force has just been completed, and the rock has been considerably improved. The approach from the bay, to the road surrounding the magazine, is through a lofty archway hewn out of the rock. In the Roman Catholic divisions the island forms part of the union or district of Passage. The marble of the rock is of a beautiful red and white colour.

ROEBUCK, a district, in the parish of TANEY, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from the General Post-office, Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry, by way of Clonskea: the population is returned with the parish. Roebuck Castle, a handsome seat, was originally erected at a remote period, and strongly fortified. About the year 1534 it was the residence of Lord Trimleston, then lord chancellor of Ireland; and it was occupied by James II. and the Duke of Berwick, when they encamped in this neighbourhood. It was subsequently suffered to fall into decay until about the year 1790, when it was repaired by the then Lord Trimleston, who fitted up one of the apartments, a noble room 50 feet in length, as a theatre. About 10 years after, it was purchased by James Crofton, Esq., the father of the present proprietor, who pulled down a portion of the buildings, and restored or modernised the remainder; the room before mentioned is now used as a drawing-room. The greater part of the front is ancient, but in perfect repair; the modern portion of the building is chiefly at the rear. The district is chiefly occupied by handsome villas, situated in tastefully disposed grounds, and many of which command magnificent views of the bay and city of Dublin, the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and the beautiful adjacent country. Among these are Roebuck Lodge, Roebuck House, Springfield, Mount-Dillon, Roebuck Hall, Roebuck Park, Moorefield, Castle View, Rosemount, and Bloom Villa. Adjoining Roebuck Castle is a remarkable walnut-tree, which grew out of an old wall, carrying in its trunk a large stone that is now upwards of four feet from the ground. Coins of Elizabeth and James I. have been dug up.

ROE ILLAUN, or ROE ISLAND, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (W.) from Newport. It is situated in Clew bay, on the western coast; on the south side is a steep clay cliff, 107 feet above the sea, by which it is distinguished from the other isles. The island comprises 16 statute acres; it affords fine pasture for cattle, and has a small deep harbour with good ground, but there are several rocks and shoals in the vicinity.

ROGERICALVI, supposed to have been formerly a parish, and to be now merged into that of TEMPLE MOLOGGA, in the union of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER. It is still retained in the incumbent's title as a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clenore, and corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Cloyne.

ROMAN ISLAND, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated in Westport channel, and comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

RONANISH, or ROANISH, an island, in the parish of INNISKEEL, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Narin, on the north-west coast; comprising 21 statute acres of land forming excellent sheep pasture.

ROSBARNAGH, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; comprising $52\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres. It lies in Newport bay.

ROSBERCON.—See ROSSBERCON.

ROSCOMMON (County of), an inland county of the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the north by the county of Leitrim, on the north-west by those of Mayo and Sligo, on the south-west and south by that of Galway, and on the east by the counties of Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, and King's. It extends from 53° 16′ to 54° 7′ (N. Lat.), and from 7° 50′ to 8° 46′ (W. Lon.); comprising an area of 607,691 statute acres, whereof 440,522 acres are arable land, 130,299 uncultivated, 6732 in plantations, 768 under towns and villages, and 29,370 under water. The population, in 1821, was 208,729; in 1831, 249,613; and in 1841, 253,591.

According to Ptolemy, this region was inhabited by the *Auteri*, who occupied also the present county of Galway. Among the native septs by whom it was afterwards held, the O'Conors enjoyed the supreme authority in the central districts, the Mac Dermots in the northern, and the O'Ceilys or O'Kellys in the southern. After the arrival of the English in the country, Murrough, son of Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, during his father's absence, persuaded Milo de Cogan to undertake an expedition into Connaught; Milo, having come to Roscommon, was joined by Murrough, and their united forces commenced a marauding campaign through

the neighbouring districts. In 1204, this part of the island was ravaged by Wm. Bourke Fitz-Aldelm: in 1216, Athlone Castle was erected by King John; and in 1268, Robert de Ufford, lord justice, commenced that of Roscommon, which shortly afterwards fell into the hands of the natives. The erection of the county into shire ground must have taken place at a very early period, as notices of sheriffs of Roscommon and Connaught are found among the records of the reign of Edward I.: into these counties the portions of the province that acknowledged the English supremacy were divided.

Roscommon was included in the grant of Connaught made by Henry III. to Richard de Burgo or Bourke, with the exception of five cantreds reserved to the crown adjacent to the castle of Athlone; Edward I., in the 13th year of his reign, granted to Thomas de Clare and Geoffry de Conobyll "the king's waste lands in Connaught, in the region of Roscoman." That the de Burgos held possessions here, also appears from Richard de Burgo assembling his forces at Roscommon, to oppose Edward Bruce; he was joined by Felim O'Conor, and the united forces took their route by Athlone. The latter chieftain, however, subsequently taking part with Bruce, encountered the Anglo-Normans at Athenry, on which occasion the power of the O'Conor sept received an irrecoverable shock. The possessions of the de Burgos became vested in the English crown, through the marriage of the daughter and heir of William, the last earl of Ulster of this name, with the Duke of Clarence; but the native septs appear to have resumed almost entire possession of Roscommon until the reign of Elizabeth. The O'Conors of Roscommon were divided into the families of O'Conor Ruadh or Roe, "the Red," and O'Conor Dhunne or Don, "the dark or brown," from two rival chieftains thus distinguished by the colour of their hair, who were generally at war with one another; the chief seat of one was Ballynafad Castle, and of the other that of Ballintobber. In 1565, Connaught was subdivided according to its present arrangement by Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, when the country acquired its existing limits. The country of the Mac Dermots was named the barony of Boyle: that of O'Conor Don formed the barony of Ballintobber; that of O'Conor Roe, the barony of Roscommon; and that of the O'Kellys, the barony of Athlone and the half barony of Moycarnon. The principal castles were, those of Athlone, Roscommon, and St. John (the last in ruins), all belonging to the Queen; and that of Ballintobber, belonging to O'Conor Don.

Sir John Perrot, lord-deputy, compelled the native chiefs, in 1584, to resign their territories into the hands of the crown, to execute indentures of submission, and to receive re-grants, whereby their estates were to descend in future according to the rules of the common law of England. Both the septs of O'Conor firmly maintained their allegiance to Elizabeth; and O'Conor Don, who had been knighted by her, represented the new county in parliament in 1585. When the Earl of Strafford, in the reign of Charles I., adopted the project of subverting the titles of all the proprietors of Connaught, he adduced legal objections against their indentures with Sir John Perrot, and against every grant and other document produced; and attending the Commissioners of Plantation in person, he began with Roscommon in the execution of his plans. The commission was opened for this county; the king's title to the lands was produced, examined, and submitted to a jury composed of the principal inhabitants, who were told by the earl that His Majesty's intention in establishing his title was to make them a rich and civil people, and participators in the glorious and excellent work of reformation which he had now undertaken: to these persuasive arguments he joined threats, and thus he induced the jury unhesitatingly to give a verdict in favour of the crown. The deputy then published a proclamation, whereby all proprietors throughout the province were assured of easy composition, and of new and indefeasible grants. In the war of 1641, Roscommon for some time took no part: but in the succeeding disturbances its ancient families joined with the confederate Catholics, and obtained entire possession of the country, although they were twice defeated by Lord Ranelagh, president of Connaught. Accordingly, on the termination of the war, they were stripped of their possessions, which were divided among English and Scotch adventurers. At the Restoration, however, the family of O'Conor Don regained part of its property on the western side of the county, and it has ever since kept possession of the estates: it is, therefore, the only family in this county which now enjoys the possessions held by it previously to the arrival of the English.

Roscommon is partly in the diocese of Clonfert, partly in that of Tuam, but chiefly in that of Elphin. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Athlone, Ballintobber North, Ballintobber South, Ballymoe, Boyle, Castlerea, Frenchpark, Moycarnon, and Roscommon. It contains the market and assize town of Roscommon; the market-towns of Boyle, Tulsk, Castlerea, Elphin, Frenchpark, and Strokestown; the post-towns of Athleague and Mount-Talbot; part of the important and flourishing market and post town of Ballinasloe; and parts of the towns of Athlone, Jamestown, Lanesborough, and Carrick-on-Shannon: the largest villages are Lough Glyn, Ruskey (each of which has a sub-post), Knockcroghery, Tarmonbarry, and Castle-Plunket. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament; two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Roscommon, Boyle, and Tulsk; but since the Union the two returned for the county have been its only representatives. The elections take place at Roscommon: the constituency, as registered in 1841, was 1059, of whom 211 were £50, 60 £20, and 690 £10, freeholders; 14 £20 rent-chargers; and 84 £10 leaseholders. The county is included in the Connaught circuit; the assizes are held at Roscommon, where the court-house and county gaol are situated. There are also court-houses and bridewells at Athlone, Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown. For the convenience of holding the general sessions of the peace, the county is divided into the districts of Athlone and Boyle, the former of which comprises the baronies of Athlone, Ballymoe, and Moycarnon, and the parishes of Kilbride, Roscommon, Kilteevan, Kilgeffin, and Clontuskert; the latter comprises the remainder of the county. The sessions for the former are held at Athlone and Roscommon; and for the latter at Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown. For the purpose of holding petty-sessions it is divided into the eighteen districts of Clogher, Belanagare, Croghan, Frenchpark, Boyle, Roscommon, Athlone, Ballydangan, Tobberpatrick, Four-Mile-house, Rahara, Ruskey, Keadue, Ballintobber, Kilmore, Lanes-

borough, Elphin, and Mount-Talbot, with a small exempt district in the vicinity of Tulsk. The local government is vested in the lieutenant, 14 deputy lieutenants, and 90 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including three coroners. There are 54 constabulary stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 7 head-constables, 41 constables, and 197 sub-constables, with 8 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842, was £12,856. The total amount of grand jury presentments for the year 1844 was £29,225. The district lunatic asylum for the whole of the province of Connaught is at Ballinasloe. The county infirmary is at Roscommon; and there are dispensaries at Athlone, Athleague, Boyle, Brideswell, Castlerea, Clogher, Cootehall, Croghan, Elphin, French-park, Keadue, Lecarrow, Loughlin, Roscommon, Ruskey, and Strokestown, supported by grand jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal portions. In military arrangements the county is included in the Athlone district, that part of Athlone within it being the head-quarters of the district, which, besides Roscommon, extends over the counties of Leitrim, Mayo, Sligo, Galway (except the town of Mount-Shannon), Longford, Westmeath, and King's county, with the barony of Lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary, not including the town of Nenagh. The county contains three barrack stations; two at Athlone for artillery and infantry, and one at Roscommon for infantry; affording, in the whole, accommodation for 30 officers and 521 men.

The county is of very irregular form, its length being nearly 60 English miles, whilst its greatest breadth does not exceed 32; southward it quickly contracts to ten, and northward gradually declines to three. It is an important frontier to the whole of Connaught. Its general SURFACE forms part of the vast limestone plain of the central parts of the island, with only four very striking elevations. These are, the mountains on the borders of Lough Allen, in its northern extremity; the Curlew mountains, on its north-western confines, near Boyle; the great ridge of Slievebawn, extending through the baronies of Ballintobber and Roscommon; and Slieveaeluyn, near Ballinlough, in the west. In the plain districts are considerable tracts of very flat ground, through which the rivers wind with a sluggish course, frequently overflowing their banks, and inundating the adjoining country. Some of the larger bogs also present level surfaces of considerable extent, while others are diversified with all the inequalities of the hills upon which they are situated. Remarkably extensive tracts of flat alluvial land, and of bog, occur along the courses of the Shannon and Suck, forming detached portions of the Bog of Allen; the most worthy of notice being those situated near Athlone and Lanesborough, both of which are crossed by ridges of limestone gravel. Along the Suck, and along the Shannon south of Carrick, the shores in several parts are bold, and the cliffs occasionally overhang the water; these in general are formed of compact masses of limestone gravel and indurated clay. The highest mountains are Bracklieve and Slieve Curkagh, in the northern extremity of the county, between which the river Arigna flows in a deep valley, over which the mountains rise upwards of 1000 feet with steep and rugged acelivities, and broad perpendicular faces of rock. Next to these in height is the ridge of Slievebawn, which, from the shores of Lough Bodarrig on the Shannon, extends nearly southward from two to four miles distant from that river, to the parallel of Lanesborough. On the east side, towards the Shannon, a gradual slope extends nearly from the crest of the ridge down to the edge of the flat bogs which stretch along the base; and up the sides of these acclivities cultivation is annually extending. The western side of the range is more broken; the pastures there are naturally richer, and groves are scattered along the base. Amid the mountains forming the northern boundary of the county are numerous scenes of a very picturesque character. Some parts of the banks of the Suck are also beautiful, and the shores of some of the lakes are delightful; yet there is a great deficiency of wood throughout the county, although near some of the principal residences are groves and plantations, shewing by their luxuriant growth the capabilities of the soil for such productions.

The largest and most beautiful of the LAKES wholly belonging to the county is Lough Kea, close to the town of Boyle, now more generally known by the name of Rockingham Lake, from the seat of Lord Lorton on its southern shore. Several rivers from the south and west are tributary to it, but its principal supply proceeds from Lough Gara, on the borders of Sligo, whence a rapid stream called the Boyle water enters the western extremity of the lake; it discharges itself by a narrow outlet, which soon expands into a series of lakes that take their common name from the town of Oakford in their neighbourhood, and empty themselves into the Shannon. The scenery throughout the whole of this chain of lakes is highly picturesque. To the north of Lough Kea are the smaller lakes of Lough Skean and Lough Meelagh, the latter very beautiful, and both communicating with the Shannon by a common outlet. In the west of the county is Lough Aeluyn, and in its neighbourhood are Loughs Erritt and Glynn. In the central part, to the east of Elphin and Strokestown, are numerous small lakes, the waters of most of which find a passage to the Shannon; Lough Funcheon, in the barony of Athlone, is the only lake of any extent in the south. The eastern boundary of the county is bordered by several of the lakes formed by the Shannon; Lough Gara, already noticed, is on its western side between it and Sligo. In winter, the extent of water in the county is considerably increased by turloughs or temporary lakes, which usually disappear in summer, though they sometimes remain through the whole of that season, and occasionally even a second year. These turloughs, which vary considerably in extent during different years, occupy shallow basins in the limestone districts, where fissures in the rocks, and swallow-holes, occur; and are apparently formed by these vents being stopped by the back-water from the subterraneous reservoirs with which they are connected. Such as have a grassy bottom, when the waters retire in time, produce most luxuriant crops. Some are of considerable size; that of Mantua contains about 600 English acres, and one near Lough Glynn is upwards of half a mile in length: they are most numerous in the western and central parts of the county. The extent of surface occupied by water, in the baronies of Boyle and Roscommon, is much greater than in all the other divisions.

The SOIL, though of great variety, may be divided into two remarkable portions; that based on the lime-

stone of the plain districts, and that on the sandstone of the mountains and their vicinities; the former of which is by much the more fertile, constituting the natural pasture land for which Roscommon has been so long celebrated, particularly the pasturages in the vicinity of Tulsk and Kilcorky, and in the plains to the south-east of the town of Boyle. Extensive tracts of very light shallow soil are commonly devoted to sheep-feeding, especially along the ridges which separate the waters of the Suck and the Shannon, where the limestone rock is so sparingly covered, that the plough cannot be used. Rich deep loams are also met with in the limestone districts; and the dry, mellow sandy lands between Elphin and Kingston are particularly noted for their fertility. Between the surface soil and the rock are often vast alluvial deposits of gravel and loams of various texture. Some of the sandstone soils, as in the vicinity of the Curlew mountains, though of a very poor quality, are susceptible of improvement by judicious cultivation. The only sandy land is contiguous to Lough Aeluyn, where it appears to have been formed by drifts from the shores of the lake. On the mountains, dry patches covered with heath are occasionally found; but the surface is commonly wet and boggy. Great improvements by draining may be effected in every part of the county, both by deepening the streams in the low grounds, and by making drains in the uplands, where cold, wet, and spongy land, producing rushes and aquatic plants, occurs in places apparently little likely to produce them.

Although tillage has in later years been greatly extended, yet the general system of AGRICULTURE, except on the lands held by wealthy individuals, is still in a very backward state. The course consists of an introductory crop of potatoes, followed by wheat, barley, bere, and oats, or by such of these corn-crops as the fertility of the soil is calculated to produce with the greatest advantage, until the ground is exhausted, when it is "let out," that is, the land is allowed to remain in its natural state after the last crop has been drawn off, and continues thus until a new herbage is produced, in which thistles, docks, and ragweed usually predominate. Agriculture has made rapid advances among the gentry and wealthier farmers; the most approved implements and modes of culture have been introduced, but, probably in consequence of the system of shallow ploughing being still generally adhered to, turnips and mangel-wurzel, whose roots strike deep into the ground, do not succeed so well as in some other counties. The English spade is unknown, its place being supplied by the *loy*, so common throughout Connaught. The *steeveen*, used in setting potatoes, is merely a pointed stake, with a cross piece near the lower end to receive the foot, and which likewise determines the depth of the holes. In certain districts of Roscommon, as in other places where spade husbandry prevails, it is usual for the people to exchange labour reciprocally, and to unite in considerable numbers in the fields of individuals in rotation, more especially for the purpose of planting or digging potatoes. The extensive grazing-farms present a remarkable contrast to the fallow tillage land; the pastures are unrivalled in beauty and fertility. The highest quality of pasture land, consisting of native grasses, is reckoned to feed a bullock and a sheep per acre; on other lands an acre and a half are required, and on some grazing-farms forty bullocks are allotted to a hundred acres.

The best land for feeding bullocks is the district extending from Elphin to Castlerea; that for sheep, the district from Roscommon to Tulsk, and thence northwards to Boyle. Dairy-farms are neither numerous nor extensive, yet the butter made in the county is of remarkably good quality, and every where commands high prices. Great attention is paid to the breeds of cattle; the favourite stock is the Old Leicester crossed with the long-horned breed of the country, as being best adapted to the soil, remarkable for their symmetry, of good size, and easily fattened. The bullocks are larger than those in any other part of Ireland; they are generally disposed of at the October fair of Ballinasloe. Sheep are also reared in great numbers: the most approved kinds are the New Leicester, and a cross between it and the native breed; the wool of the latter being close and fine, and the mutton peculiarly well-flavoured. The superiority of cattle and sheep, in this county, is attributable both to the excellence of the soil and the skill and attention of the breeder. The horses are likewise in high estimation as roadsters and hunters. Pigs, though superior to those of many other parts, are not a common stock; goats are seldom seen, except with the cottiers in the mountainous districts. The fences for the most part are high dry stone walls, which are preferred to the quickset-hedge, even by many of the wealthier and more intelligent farmers, as affording more shelter to the cattle. Draining and irrigation are little practised, though much could be effected in this respect, as the bogs, which are interspersed throughout most parts in various sizes, from tracts of a thousand acres to patches scarcely adequate to supply the neighbouring district with fuel, are all so situated with respect to elevation and subsoil as to make their drainage and reclamation a work of little difficulty or expense. The country in general is extremely deficient in timber. Its ancient forests have long since been cleared away; their only remaining traces are on the shores of some of the lakes; and not until lately have any general or enlarged exertions been made to reinvest the country with this useful and beautiful appendage. The only plantations are in the neighbourhood of the mansions of the nobility and gentry. To the west of Castlerea, and on the shores of Lough Ree, the land spontaneously throws up shoots of oak, hazel, and other species of forest-trees, in great abundance; and small copses, chiefly of underwood, are often met with among the rocky ravines. Turf is universally the fuel of the common people, and generally of the farmers: the principal part of the coal that has been raised in the north, above the quantity consumed in the iron-works, has been sold for the supply of more distant places, where fuel is less plentiful.

All the plain district is based on LIMESTONE, varying in appearance and quality. The upper beds are usually of a grey colour and of secondary formation, abounding with petrifactions, principally madrepores. The lower beds are commonly of a blackish hue, and the stone contains large portions of argillaceous and silicious earths, which frequently render it unfit for burning: this impure limestone, called calp, is often accompanied by thin layers of Lydian stone, which are sometimes so numerous and minute as to give the rock a striped

appearance. The calp beds are generally succeeded by strata of black limestone of a crystalline structure, susceptible of a high polish; but in the northern parts of the county, the limestone of the lower beds, even where they come in contact with the sandstone, are of a light-grey colour, and of a crystalline texture and susceptible of polish. Silicious sandstone appears in several parts of the county rising up from beneath the limestone bed and forming isolated hills, and likewise composing the long ridge of Slievebawn, where it appears on the summit in large broken masses. Of similar composition is the hill of Ballyfermoile, and at Belanagare the sandstone is to be seen at the surface in very thin flags, which are used in the vicinity for roofing houses. In the more western part of the county, beyond Castlerea, sandstone appears in various places, and limestone is comparatively rare. But by far the most interesting part of Roscommon, in reference to its geological formation, is the northern mountainous district on the confines of Lough Allen, forming the celebrated coal and iron district of Arigna.

This COAL district is a portion of that of the county of Leitrim; but of its two most important divisions, one is wholly and the other chiefly in the northern end of this county. The strata are arranged with great regularity, rising immediately into the high flat-topped mountains of Bracklieve and Slieve Curkagh. They dip conformably with the subjacent limestone, and in opposition to the southern declivity of the mountains; but the continuity of the different beds is frequently broken by faults, where the strata of one part of a hill have slipped down to a lower level, producing a variation of level of from 20 to 40 yards. In the series of strata, the lowest, and first above the limestone base, is black slate-clay, about 600 feet in thickness, in the upper part of which are shale and thin beds of sandstone; it likewise contains numerous beds of clay ironstone, from half an inch to two feet in thickness. Resting on it are from thirty to sixty feet of greyish-white rock, called the first or great sandstone. Above this succeeds black slate-clay, from nine to twenty feet thick, covered by grey sandstone from six to ten feet thick, on which rests sandstone from one to three feet in thickness with fossil impressions, known by the name of "seat rock," incumbent on which is fire-clay of a similar thickness. This forms the seat of a stratum of coal intermixed with thin laminæ of shale, from one to three feet thick, above which is greyish-white sandstone, from four to twenty feet; next, black slate-clay from six to fifteen feet; and then sandstone from twelve to fifteen feet. The last forms the seat of the second coal stratum, which is of good quality, and the only one yet discovered that will repay the labour of the miner: it varies from one foot four inches to two feet six inches, and appears to promise an abundant produce; the stratum is thicker than any before known. Its roof is grey, soft, slate-clay, from ten to fifteen feet thick, above which is white sandstone of from twenty-four to forty-five feet, on which rests the third and uppermost seam of coal, from eight to nine inches only in thickness. Above it is slate-clay in beds varying in thickness, generally soft and black, and containing innumerable thin layers of clay ironstone: these beds are unitedly from 100 to 200 feet thick, and are succeeded by blackish-grey sandstone-slate in thin layers, from 30 to 60 feet thick, capped by sandstone flag from 30 to 50 feet, which forms the summits of the coal mountains, and is the highest stratum in the county in geological and in actual elevation. The chief workings vary from 260 to 270 feet below the surface.

The course of the Arigna river, through a deep and narrow valley, has been adopted as a line of division between the coal-field of Bracklieve, on the south, and that of Slieve Curkagh, on the north; in both of which the strata are nearly similar, although minor differences, such as the change of soft slate-clay into sandstone-slate, may be observed within a few yards. A peculiarity of these two districts is that of the beds of coal all lying at a considerable elevation in the mountains, where their outcrop may be distinctly traced in various places. The coal district to the south of the Arigna river extends in the direction of the mountain, from south-east to north-west, about nine miles, and in breadth about two, comprising an area of 4540 acres; while the coal-field to the north of that river comprises about 1940 acres; making a total of about 6480. The produce, though not equal to that of Whitehaven or Newcastle, is sufficiently well adapted for culinary or manufacturing purposes, being a medium between the quick blazing coal of Scotland and the coal of Whitehaven.

Inconsiderable workings appear to have been made in the borders of the several seams from an early period; but the first important era in the mining history of the district was the establishment of IRON-WORKS at Arigna, in 1788, by three brothers of the name of O'Reilly. By these enterprising men, pit-coal was for the first time used in Ireland in the smelting of iron-ore; and both bar and pig iron of the best quality were produced. But the speculation proved unsuccessful; and, after passing into other hands, the concern was discontinued in 1808, although it had two coal-mines in the southern district for its supply; the Rover colliery, about a mile distant, and the Aughabehy colliery, the largest in the district, about three miles distant. A report on the mineral wealth of this part of the country, made by Mr. Griffith to the Royal Dublin Society, in 1814, and the repetition of the statements therein contained by that gentleman before a committee of the house of commons in 1824, induced the investiture of capital in the working of mines by several companies, who made the borders of Lough Allen the scene of revived activity and industry. The Irish and the Hibernian Mining Companies began operations in the mountains on the north side of the Arigna river; but suspicions were soon entertained by the agents both as to the reported extent and thickness of the coal, and the Hibernian Company at once abandoned the speculation as unworthy of further attention. The Irish Mining Company, however, persevered, and opened several pits, the largest of which, at Tullynaha, was worked to advantage for a long time. But the body that engaged most extensively in works was the Arigna Mining Company, formed in London during the speculating period of 1824 and 1825, and whose affairs became the subject of a parliamentary investigation, and of a long and expensive chancery suit, which was not terminated until Jan. 1836. In 1824, a lease of the old Arigna works was obtained from Mr. Latouche; a colony of engineers and workmen was brought over from England in the

same year; the works were restored, the coal and iron mines reopened, and 230 tons of iron were manufactured between Nov. 1825 and May 1826, at an expense of £8. 4. per ton, when the furnace became choked. In consequence, the smelting was discontinued, and the works were suffered to fall into decay, until after the decision in chancery, when Mr. Flattery, in whose favour the decree had been made, recommenced the works, which were for a time in full operation, producing 18 tons of castings daily, and affording employment to 560 men: the metal wrought is said to have been equal to the best Swedish iron. Fine castings of every description were made here and shipped for Dublin, where there was a great demand for them. In connexion with these works were the collieries of Rover and Aughabehy, belonging to the old proprietors; and a new pit, in which the coal is of superior quality, and the seam thicker than any previously discovered, was opened at Gubberother by Mr. Flattery. The same spirited individual erected a building for the manufacture of bar, rod, and sheet iron. The value of these works to the manufacturing industry of the country was much diminished by the want of good roads through this mountainous district. The works, now deserted, are near the shore of Lough Allen and 9 miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, south of the Arigna river, where the royalties chiefly belong to Mr. Tennison, though one is held under the see of Tuam. There are coal-mines on both sides of the mountain ridge; the most important is that of Aughabehy, more distant than any from the iron-works. The ironstone of the neighbourhood is of the greatest variety, richness, and abundance; and the limestone used as a flux is of the best quality.

Of other mineral productions, it remains only to state that clay suitable for potters' use and for tobacco-pipes is found in the county: in the vicinity of Roscommon are several small potteries; and at Knockcroghery is a manufactory for tobacco-pipes. Fire-bricks have been made at different times from the fire-clay of the coal districts; considerable quantities were lately produced at the Arigna works. Ironstone is found not only in the northern but likewise in the western part of the county, where it was formerly smelted in small quantities; and between Mantua and Belanagare occurs a tough compound calcareous stone, containing pale, blueish, striated flints, resembling chalcedony and agate. Except the above, scarcely any manufactures are now carried on; that of linen, which partially flourished while supported by bounties, having become nearly extinct when they were withdrawn; and even the domestic manufacture of coarse flannels, striped woollens, and cotton stuffs, for home consumption, is injured by the rivalry of cheap goods from England. The commerce therefore consists in the export of agricultural produce; in the extensive sales of cattle at the surrounding marts, of which Ballinasloe is the principal; and in the importation of the foreign supplies required by the wealthier population.

The chief rivers connected with the county are the Shannon and the Suck. The SHANNON, from Lough Allen, throughout the whole of its course along the eastern frontier of the county, has been made navigable, notwithstanding its numerous rapids. The difficulties of the first seven miles and a half are obviated by a canal from Lough Allen, near Drumshambo, to Battlebridge, whence the navigation is continued down the river to Carrick-on-Shannon, below which the stream winds with a smooth and majestic course, beneath high cliffs of gravel on the Roscommon side, and a mile or two farther forms numerous little bays and inlets, and encircles some small islands. A second canal then occurs, to avoid the rapids between Jamestown and Drumsna. After passing through Loughs Bodarrig and Boffin, the Shannon again becomes shallow and narrow; and, to obviate the obstructions, a canal about three-quarters of a mile in length is carried past the falls of Ruskey. At Tarmonbarry the rapids are avoided by coasting round the great island of Cloondra, at the lower end of which a short canal re-communicates with the river: the next town on the navigation is Lanesborough, where rapids are avoided by another artificial cut. Immediately below, the river expands into Lough Ree, nearly eighteen English miles in length, the navigation of which is attended with some danger on account of its sunken rocks and shoals, the most difficult part being the end next Lanesborough, where the channel is narrow and tortuous; the greatest depth of water of this lake does not exceed seventy-five feet, and the general depth is much less. Numbers of pleasure-boats are kept upon it; but along the whole Roscommon shore there is not a quay for large vessels, nor any place interested in, or connected with, the navigation of the lake, except an occasional group of cabins. From the lower end of Lough Ree the Shannon glides in a broad navigable channel a mile and a half to Athlone, below the ancient bridge of which the falls are avoided by a canal about a mile in length. The rest of its course is through a dreary and thinly inhabited country, by Shannon-Bridge, to the influx of the Suck, where it quits the county. With the Shannon navigation are connected all the other lines of water communication with which this county is intersected; the Royal Canal from Dublin entering it at Richmond harbour below Tarmonbarry, and the Grand Canal at Shannon Harbour below the confines of the county, whence a branch is extended westward to Ballinasloe. The Shannon serves for the transmission of turf, brick, sand, lime, flags, marble, slates, native timber, manures, coal, culm, and stone for building; besides potatoes, meal, flour, grain, and other articles of provision. Coal is brought down from Lough Allen to Carrick, Drumsna, and even to Athlone; but the population is so dispersed over the country, that the trade in this article is necessarily very small. Corn and butter are exported by the canals; and heavy articles, such as sugar, iron, deals, slates, manufactured goods, &c., received by them in return. Further information respecting the Shannon will be found in the articles on Cavan and other counties.

The Suck is navigable to Ballinasloe for flat-bottomed barks of light burthen; small row-boats ascend still higher: but the construction of the canal from this town to Shannon harbour has rendered the river navigation unnecessary. The Shannon and Suck abound with all the common kinds of river fish, especially with eels, of which vast quantities are taken at weirs erected for the purpose, and a large supply sent to Dublin; those of the Suck are esteemed peculiarly fine. The principal smaller rivers are, the *Breeogue;* the *Lung*, which has a subterraneous passage for about a mile, collaterally with one of its tributaries, and at length

enters Lough Gara; and the *Gara* river, or Boyle water, which, on emerging from Lough Kea, becomes navigable for small craft, but below Knockvicar bridge, and below the upper lough of Oakford, dwindles into a mere stream which, in ordinary seasons, could scarcely be supposed to afford the only channel for all the waters which pour from Lough Gara and Lough Kea. Besides this last tributary, the Shannon receives from Roscommon the powerful stream of *Arigna;* the *Fiorish* from Lough Skean and Meelagh; and a large stream from under *Carnadoe* bridge, discharged from a chain of small lakes in the interior, the lowest and largest of which is about three miles in length. Plans have been proposed for extending a branch of the Shannon and Royal Canal navigations, to the town of Roscommon; but their execution has not been undertaken. *The Roads* are numerous and highly important, as the lines of communication between Dublin and every part of Connaught pass through this county. The old lines of road are crooked, and in many parts very hilly, but generally well made, though wet in winter in consequence of the drains and watercourses not being properly attended to. A line has recently been opened from Tarmonbarry to Long bridge, another from Roscommon to Richmond Harbour and Ruskey, and a third from Lanesborough to Strokestown. All the roads are kept in order by grand jury presentments; there are no toll gates in the county.

The most numerous class of ANTIQUITIES is the raths, which abound in the northern and middle baronies, though less frequent in the south. No less than 470 are marked on the grand jury map of the county; and the people generally regard them with veneration, deeming it unlucky to disturb or cultivate them. At Jamestown are two, remarkable for being situated so close to each other that the encircling trenches join; there is a still more curious circular fortification at Lough Glynn, and at Oran are the remains of an ancient round tower. The monastic remains are also various and interesting: Archdall enumerates 50 religious establishments of various kinds; and there are still interesting and picturesque ruins of Boyle Abbey; of that at Cloushanvill; of Trinity Abbey, on the shore of Lough Kea; of the priory of Inchmacneerin, an island in the same lake; of Tulsk Abbey; of the Dominican convent at Roscommon; of Derane Abbey, two miles north-east from Roscommon; and of Clontuskert Abbey, in the same vicinity. There are also a large old church and other ecclesiastical ruins at St. John's. Several remains of small castles are scattered through the county, undeserving of particular notice. The following are most remarkable: the old castle of Lough Glynn; the fortress on Castle Island, in Lough Kea, anciently belonging to Mac Dermot; Ballynafad Castle, the ancient seat of O'Conor Roe; the extensive ruins of Roscommon Castle; those of Ballintobber Castle, belonging anciently to O'Conor Don; the old keep of Athlone Castle; the ruined fortress and fortified isthmus of St. John's; and the old castle of Ballinasloe. Old Coote Hall, in the parish of Tumna, presents curious remains of fortification in a tower and ruined walls; and at Belanagare, Kilmore, and near Athleague, are ruined mansions, conspicuous by their tall ornamented chimneys and high gables. Among the other antiquities may be noticed the old bridge of Athlone, the inscription on which states it to have been built in the 9th year of Elizabeth, and records several circumstances connected with the history of that period. The county contains a considerable number of seats, some of which are very splendid, and surrounded by grounds of great beauty; they are noticed in their respective parishes. But though every part of it, more particularly the barony of Boyle, affords numerous instances of improvements in the buildings, even down to the cottages of the peasantry, yet too many instances of squalid misery in their habitations are still to be met with. Among the most remarkable natural curiosities are the Swallow holes, through which several of the streams are precipitated into subterraneous caverns: the largest river having a subterranean course is the Lung, near Lough Glynn. At Rathcroaghan, Kilmacumsky, and other places, are natural and artificial caves, in which have been found various fossil bones. Roscommon confers the title of Earl on the family of Dillon.

ROSCOMMON, a market and assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of SOUTH BALLINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Athlone, and $74\frac{3}{4}$ (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Sligo; containing 8191 inhabitants, of whom 3439 are in the town. This place appears to have derived both its origin and its name, originally Ros-Coeman, or "Coeman's marsh," from the foundation of an ABBEY of Canons Regular in a low situation here, by St. Coeman or Comanus, a disciple of St. Finian, about the year 540. The abbey was pillaged by the Danes in 807, and plundered and burnt by the people of Munster in 1134; it, however, was soon afterwards restored, and in 1156 its endowments were greatly augmented by Turlogh the Great, King of Ireland. In 1204, the establishment was plundered by William Bourke Fitz-Aldelm, one of the earliest English adventurers that penetrated into Connaught. A Dominican friary was founded in 1253, by Felim M'Cahile Croovdearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was interred in it in 1265. Both these establishments, at the Dissolution, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Nicholas Malby, Knt., and his heirs at a yearly rent of £30. 5. 10. In 1268, Sir Robert de Ufford, the English lord-justice, erected a strong CASTLE here, which, four years afterwards, when Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, was lord-justice, was razed to the ground by the native Irish. This castle was rebuilt, and in 1276 was again taken by the Irish, who on that occasion obtained a signal victory over the English; in the following year, Thomas de Clare, who had retaken it, was, with his father-in-law, the Earl of Kildare, surrounded by the native forces, and compelled to purchase a safe retreat by the final surrender of the place. The De Burgos, however, afterwards recovered possession of the fortress. The castle, on its first erection, and also the town which gradually rose around it, paid a ground rent to the abbot of the older monastery. In 1360, the town was destroyed by fire; and in 1498 the Earl of Kildare, then lord-deputy, in an expedition into Connaught took possession of the castle, which he strongly fortified. It subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy, who kept it till 1566, when it was retaken for the Queen by Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, who placed Sir Thomas L'Estrange

here as governor, with a garrison of infantry and 20 horsemen. In the parliamentary war of 1641, the castle was held for the king by Sir Michael Earnley, with a detachment of the President of Connaught's troops; and in 1642 it made a brave defence against the assaults of the insurgent forces, but ultimately fell into their hands. The insurgents kept possession of the place till 1652, when it was delivered up to Colonel Reynolds, an officer of the parliamentarian army.

The TOWN is principally built on the eastern and southern sides of a hill, at the base of which are the remains of its venerable religious buildings, and its once stately castle; it has one main street, forming its chief entrance from the north, and expanding at the extremity in a wide open area, round which are some of the public buildings and the best of its more ancient houses. Several smaller streets of very inferior character diverge from the main street: the total number of houses is 563, the greater number of which are merely cabins; of the remainder, several are handsome and well built, and a few are pleasing villas. The inhabitants are but indifferently supplied with water, from a deep well in the centre of the town, and from others near the base of the hill; in summer the supply is very inadequate. Five roads radiate from the town to different parts of the country. About half a mile distant are barracks for one troop of horse. Races, which are supported by subscription, are held annually on a course about a mile from the town; and a newspaper is published weekly. The principal TRADE is in grain, large quantities of which are sent to Lanesborough, whence it is conveyed by the Shannon: this trade has greatly increased since the improvement of the roads, and the facilities afforded by the continuation of the Royal Canal; and a plan has been under consideration for the construction of a line of navigation from the town, either to the Shannon, or to the Royal Canal harbour at Tarmonbarry. A branch of the National Bank of Ireland was opened in the town in 1837: there are a public brewery and a tanyard. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Athlone. The market is on Saturday, and is numerously attended, and abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds; among various other articles exposed for sale are frieze, coarse woollen-stuffs, flannels, and a little linen, with coarse brown pottery made in the neighbourhood, for which the clay is brought in carts from the borders of the river Shannon. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Dec. 5th, and are well attended. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The market-house, originally the gaol, was afterwards used as a lunatic asylum, and, since the removal of the patients to the district asylum, has been appropriated to its present use.

The town received a charter of INCORPORATION in the reign of Edward I.; and in 1310 the burgesses petitioned for a confirmation of it from Edward II., who issued to the Lord Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Treasurer of Ireland, his writ of inquiry for that purpose; but neither the return nor any subsequent proceedings to this writ are recorded. James I., in the 10th of his reign, granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Roscommon," with power to hold a court of record with jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, and to return two members to the Irish parliament. A new charter was granted by James II., which increased the number of free burgesses from twelve to eighteen, and extended the jurisdiction of the court from five marks to £5, which latter alteration alone was adopted by the corporation. Under the charter of James I., by which the town was long governed, the corporation consisted of a provost, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The provost was annually chosen from the free burgesses by a majority of that body, by whom, also, vacancies in their number were filled up as they occurred; and the freemen were admitted solely by favour. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. Since that period it has become virtually extinct; and the only local court now existing is that of the manor of Roscommon, held before the seneschal, at which debts not exceeding £10 are recoverable. The assizes for the county are held here, and the general-sessions for the division of Athlone twice in the year; petty-sessions are also held in the town every Monday. In 1837 the inhabitants adopted the provisions of the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, for Lighting, Paving, and Watching Towns in Ireland. The new court-house, situated on a levelled space on the western brow of the hill, is a handsome and spacious structure with a Doric portico in front; and contains, besides two well-arranged court-rooms for criminal and civil business, a superb room for the grand jury, an apartment for the use of the judges, a room for the barristers, refreshment-rooms, and accommodations for persons having business at the assizes or sessions, with complete ranges of requisite offices. Near it is the new gaol for the county, built upon the radiating principle and of a polygonal form, containing eight wards, with airing-yards and work-rooms, and 91 sleeping cells, an hospital, a chapel, &c.

The parish comprises 9819 statute acres; the land is of good quality and generally in a state of profitable cultivation, and the neighbourhood is rich in agricultural produce. Among the seats are, Carrowroe, a substantial mansion of limestone, with a Doric portico in front, situated in a highly improved and richly wooded demesne, commanding fine views of the surrounding country; and Hazelbrook, pleasingly situated. Within two or three miles of the town is Moate Park, the seat of Lord Crofton, a handsome modern mansion, in an ample demesne. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united in 1805 to the vicarages of Kilbride and Kilteevan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £110. 15., half payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross income of the benefice, including a bequest by the late Lord Ranelagh of £18. 9. per annum, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £292. 14. 11. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, in which are a doorway and window of elegant design; it has been lately enlarged at an expense of £747, of which £647 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilteevan; in each is a chapel. The chapel in this parish being too small for the congrega-

tion, the old court-house was purchased from the grand jury by the Rev. John Madden, P.P., and converted into a chapel with galleries; there is a painting of the Crucifixion over the altar, with others on the walls: the building cost £2000. The former chapel is now used as a school. The county infirmary is a plain substantial building, consisting of a centre and two wings, erected, as appears from a tablet over the entrance, at the sole expense of Mrs. Walcott, sister of the Lord Chief Justice Caulfeild, in 1783: it contains 50 beds, with a small detached fever hospital, and a dispensary for the relief of extern patients, of whom nearly 16,000 annually receive medical assistance. The number of patients received into the infirmary is more than 300 annually, and the expenses of the institution are about £1000; the income arises from an annuity of £92. 6. 2. bequeathed by Mrs. Walcott, donations and subscriptions, parliamentary grants, and presentments. An equitable loan society was established in 1830, with a capital of £150; it has now a capital of £4000 circulating in small loans, raised chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Carson, who has built several neat cottages to be occupied by the poor rent-free, and two for poor widows, who are supported by him and the Protestant curate. The union workhouse, on a site of $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres held at a rent of £48. 12., was completed in 1841 at a cost of £7500, and is constructed for 900 paupers.

There are some remains of the *Dominican Friary*, consisting of the church, 137 feet in length, and 23 in width, with a northern transept, in which is an aisle separated by four pointed arches, resting on massive round pillars: over the principal entrance is a very beautiful window, with an enriched architrave decorated with pinnacles. The windows in the choir and other parts are lancet-shaped, and much mutilated; under an arch on the north side of the choir is a tomb with a mutilated effigy, said to be that of O'Conor, and on the base are four warlike figures in high relief, representing ancient gallowglasses. Fragments of sculptured stones are scattered over the whole area, which, notwithstanding the shallowness of the soil, is still used as a burial-place. The ruins of the *Castle*, on the north side of the town, have a grand and imposing appearance, as seen from various points of view; they occupy a quadrangular area, 223 feet in length, and 173 feet in breadth. Each angle is defended by a round tower; two similar towers project from the eastern side to defend the gateway entrance, and on the western side is a square gateway tower of smaller dimensions. The lower stories of the towers are strongly groined; the upper are of more airy character, with spacious windows of handsome design, and appear to have been connected with a rectangular edifice in the inner court, which contained the state apartments. The whole is surrounded with outer walls, defended at the angles with low round towers. Two miles to the north-east of the town are the remains of the abbey of *Derhan* or *Derane*, said to have been granted to a party of monks from the abbey of Roscommon by O'Conor, at an early period, but the date of its foundation is unknown: they occupy the summit of a barren hill, but present few interesting details, except the mutilated remains of a large window, which appears to have been very highly enriched; adjoining is an extensive cemetery, still in use. Roscommon gives the title of Earl to the family of Dillon.

ROSCOMROE, a parish, in the union of Roscrea, barony of Ballybritt, King's county, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Parsonstown, and on the road from Roscrea to Tullamore; containing 1387 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises $5965\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, is situated on the confines of the Queen's county, and is bounded on the east by the Slieve-Bloom mountains. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kinnitty: the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the late J. Curtis, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £66. 9. 3., of which £24. 18. 6. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Kinnitty.

ROSCONNELL, a parish, in the union of Abbeyleix, partly the barony of Fassadining, county of Kilkenny, but chiefly in the baronies of Cullenagh and Clarmallagh, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Ballynakill, on the road to Durrow; containing 894 inhabitants, and comprising $2190\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Attanagh: the tithe rent-charge is £107. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyragget.

ROSCREA, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, King's county, and province of Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Ikerrin, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 35 miles (N. E.) from Limerick, and 59 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Limerick; containing 9647 inhabitants, of whom 5275 are in the town. This place, the name of which, signifying a marshy situation, was descriptive of its early state, appears to have arisen from the foundation of a monastery here by St. Cronan, who flourished about the year 620, and was interred in the church. The establishment, which was for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, and was amply endowed, soon became the seat of a small surrounding diocese; and the town had become a place of importance prior to the close of the ninth century. In 942, the Danes from Limerick and the west approached this place at the time of its great fair, which was frequented by merchants from all parts of the kingdom, and even from foreign parts; but the people, being apprised of their design, marched out of the town to meet them, and after an obstinate conflict, in which more than 4000 of the Danes were slain, entirely defeated them and killed their leader. The town was destroyed by fire in 1133 and 1147; was plundered by the inhabitants of the district of Cashel in 1153; and in the year following was again destroyed by fire. During this century the ancient see of Roscrea was united to that of Killaloe, since which period there is no further notice of the abbey. In 1213, King John, with the consent of the Bishop of Killaloe, proprietor of the manor of Roscrea by the union of the sees, built a strong castle here to defend the town and neighbourhood against the incursions of Moriertach O'Brien, who had committed great devastations in this part of the country. The manor was, in 1280, given to Edward I. by Matthew Hogan, Bishop of Killaloe, with the assent of his dean and chapter, in exchange for other lands in the county of Dublin: and in the following

year it was granted by that monarch to Edmund Butler, afterwards Earl of Carrick, in whose family it remained till the reign of William III., and by whom a strong castle was erected, of which a considerable part is still remaining. A Franciscan friary was founded in 1490, by Mulrany-na-Feasoige O'Carrol, or his wife Bribiana, and at the Dissolution was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde.

The TOWN is situated on a small river tributary to the Brosna, and consists of several streets irregularly built, containing 915 houses, most of which are of indifferent appearance; the remains of its castles and ecclesiastical edifices, which were extensive and stately structures, with its ancient round tower, convey an idea of its former importance, and render it an interesting object as seen from the hills in the neighbourhood, which abounds with picturesque scenery. The infantry barracks, formerly the mansion of the Damer family, are adapted for 7 officers and 106 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 4 horses. From its situation in the heart of a fertile district, the town carries on a brisk trade for the supply of the smaller towns in the vicinity, and is the principal mart for the agricultural and other produce of the surrounding country. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloths was established here in 1822, by Mr. Henry Buckley, and affords employment to about 100 persons; there are also three flour-mills, two breweries, and two tanneries, in full operation. A branch of the National Bank has been opened. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Maryborough. The market days are Thursday and Saturday; and fairs are held on March 25th, May 7th, June 21st, Aug. 8th, Oct. 9th, and Nov. 29th, when vast quantities of cattle of all kinds and other farming stock are sold. The market-house is commodious, and there are also public shambles. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here: petty-sessions are held every Monday; and a manorial court, in which debts to the amount of £10 Irish are recoverable, is held in the market-house every month before the seneschal. The bridewell contains 12 sleeping-cells, 3 day-rooms, and 2 airing-yards, with a hall which is used also for a chapel.

The parish comprises 10,656 statute acres: the land is extremely fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved; limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural purposes and for building, and there are extensive quarries of gritstone. The seats are, Inane, that of P. Jackson, Esq., situated in an extensive, highly cultivated, and richly planted demesne; and Mount Butler, the handsome and pleasant residence of Lady Carden. Near the town, but not within the parish, are Verdant Hill, Corville, Golden Grove, Mount Heaton, Mona Incha, Glen Albert, Killavella, the Grove, Ashbury, Dungar Park, Laurel Hill, Lowlands, and Mill Park. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united in 1779 to the rectory and vicarage of Kyle, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £365. 16. 2. The rectory-house, a good residence, was built in 1812, at an expense of £1384, of which £92. 6. were a gift and £715 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre, and the gross income of the benefice is £450. 12. 10. The church, built in 1812 by aid of a loan of £3500 from the same Board, and towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £160, is situated near the site of the ancient abbey. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kyle, and containing a chapel in each parish. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Primitive Methodists. A dispensary was established in 1809 by the late Drs. Smith and Powell; and in 1830 the Earl of Portarlington gave a plot of land as a site, and £50 towards the erection of a suitable building. A fever hospital and house of recovery was established by subscription in 1824; it contains four sick wards and two convalescent wards, and is capable of accommodating 32 sick and 24 convalescent patients: the total number admitted during the six months ending March 31, 1846, was 139. A cholera hospital was erected in 1832, which contains two wards and is capable of receiving 40 patients. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £604, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £6700, and is constructed to contain 700 paupers.

The only part left of the ancient *Abbey* is the western gable, with an arched door forming an entrance to the present churchyard; on each side of the arch are two flat niches, and above the doorway is a figure of the patron saint, Cronan, but much mutilated. In the churchyard is part of a circular cross, which, with another stone now forming part of the wall, is called the *Shrine of St. Cronan*, and is rudely sculptured with a representation of the Crucifixion and other figures. On the opposite side of the road, to the north-west of the old church, is an ancient *Round Tower*; it is about 80 feet high, in good preservation, and covered with a dome roof of wood; around its base are two tiers of stone steps, and about 15 feet from the ground is a circular arched doorway, above which, at an elevation of 15 feet, is a pointed window. There are also some remains of the Culdee establishment of *Mona Incha*, where, from the time of St. Columba, who flourished early in the 6th century and was the founder of that order, subsisted till the beginning of the 17th century a fraternity of monks remarkable for their learning and sanctity, who strenuously resisted the usurpations of the see of Rome, and are mentioned by Archbishop Ussher as existing in the earlier part of his time. In the north-western part of the town are the remains of the *Franciscan Friary*, still in tolerable preservation; the tower of the ancient church forms the entrance to the Roman Catholic chapel. In a street called the Mall is still standing a circular tower, forming a portion of the castle erected by *King John*: this tower has been recently roofed; and in the centre of the town, and in good preservation, is the lofty square castle built by the *Butler* family, part of which has been appropriated as a depôt for military stores for the use of the troops quartered in the barracks. St. Canice here wrote a copy of the Four Gospels, called *Glass Kennic*, or "the Chain of Canice," which till the time of Ussher was preserved in the abbey of this place: there was also a curious copy written by Dimma, a scribe, the son of Aengus son of Carthin, which was also kept here in a curiously ornamented box, and was most probably the manuscript in the possession of Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms. There is a chalybeate spring at *Corville*, near the town.

ROSENALLIS, or OREGAN, a parish, in the union of MOUNT-MELLICK, barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Emo to Birr, through Clonaslee; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Mount-Mellick (which is separately described), 8505 inhabitants, of whom 239 are in the village. The parish is said to have derived its name from Rossa Failgea, eldest son of Cathavir O'More It comprises 14,118¾ statute acres, and the north-eastern extremity of the Slieve-Bloom mountains is included in it: the Barrow rises in Tinnehinch hill, and, after receiving the stream of the Owenass, or Onas, quits the parish near Mount-Mellick. The soil is cold, but capable of great improvement by the application of lime, which is much used, as is also a compost of clay, bog mould, and the refuse of the farmyard. In the Slieve-Bloom mountains are quarries of a soft white sandstone, which hardens when exposed to the air, and is susceptible of a high polish; it is in great demand throughout the country for chimney-pieces and hearth-stones: a coarser kind is used for flagging. Another peculiarity of these mountains is the fertility of their northern side, which is interspersed with neat farm-houses and cultivated inclosures to its summit, while its southern side is mostly a heathy waste. Iron-ore was formerly raised, but is not now. There is a large tract of bog in this district, affording an abundant supply of fuel. Tillage is more attended to than grazing; there are but few flocks of sheep: the chief crops are potatoes, wheat, barley, and oats, and near Mount-Mellick are three public nurseries. Besides the fairs which are held in the last-named town, is one at Tinnehinch on Oct. 29th solely for pigs. Comfortable farmhouses are thickly scattered through the parish, and there are several good mansions, the principal of which are, Capard, situated on the side of a hill commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country, with the towns of Mount-Mellick, Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountrath, and Monastereven; Rynn; and Summergrove. The manufacture of woollen cloths, stuffs, and cottons, is carried on in Mount-Mellick and its vicinity; there are also breweries and distilleries.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare: the rectory is impropriate in General Dunne; the vicarage, united with those of Castlebrack, Kilmanman, and Rerymore, is in the patronage of Thomas Kemmis, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £299. 1. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar; the parishes of the union constitute the barony of Tinnehinch, and the tithe of the whole benefice is £252. 2. 6. The glebe-house, at Camira, is a commodious building on an elevated piece of ground near the village of Rosenallis, and has a glebe of 114 acres annexed to it, besides which there are 300 acres of glebe, including mountain land, in the other parishes of the union. The church, at Rosenallis, is a neat building, erected in 1797 by the parish, at an expense of £1000; a tower and spire were added in 1816, by a loan of £250 from the Board of First Fruits, and the edifice has been lately thoroughly repaired by means of a grant of £578 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a chapel of ease at Mount-Mellick. In the Roman Catholic divisions Rosenallis is the head of a district, comprising parts of the parishes of Rosenallis, Castlebrack, and Rerymore; the other part of the parish is in the district of Mount Mellick: there are chapels at Capard and Mount-Mellick. The Society of Friends have an inclosed burial-ground near the village. Within the grounds of Cappard are several raths; and brass coins of James II. were dug up near the mansion a few years since. A remarkable togher or bog-pass, in the neighbourhood, is pointed out as the place where an engagement took place between parties of King William's and King James's forces, in which the latter were defeated.

ROSINAN, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, partly in the barony of IDA, but chiefly in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 1183 inhabitants, and comprising 4333½ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilbeacon. The tithe rent-charge is £145. 5., two-thirds payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Mullinavat.

ROSKEEN, or RUSHEEN, a parish, in the barony of DUHALLOW, union of KANTURK, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Kanturk, on the road to Mallow; containing 691 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches. Near this bridge commences a new government road, which at Clonbanin branches off on the right to King-William's-Town and Castleisland, and on the left towards Killarney. The parish comprises 1675 statute acres; the land is in general good, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture has of late years undergone considerable improvement. On the lands of Pallis are several beds of culm, which have not yet been worked; limestone is also found on that estate, and brownstone adapted for ordinary building purposes is to be obtained in other parts of the parish. The Blackwater is here very rapid and subject to floods, but at ordinary times is fordable in several places. Roskeen House is pleasantly situated near the river, and commands a fine view of the majestic mountain of St. Hilary. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clonmeen: the rectory is impropriate in Robert Phayre, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £60. 8., of which £41. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Castlemagner.

ROSKELTON.—See CLONENAGH.

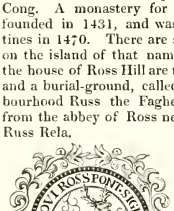
ROSLYNAGH, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Newport bay, and comprises 15½ statute acres.

ROSS, a village, in the parish of KILBALLYOWEN, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 184 inhabitants.

ROSS, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of Ross, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cong, on the road to Connemara and the sea at Killery bay; containing 4804 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly known also by the name of Faghery, forms, together

with the adjoining parish of Cong, the narrow isthmus which separates the extensive loughs Corrib and Mask; and comprises 59,651½ statute acres. About two-fifths of the land are rough mountain pasture, all of which by judicious treatment could be reclaimed and rendered available for agricultural purposes; one-fifth waste; one-fifth bog; and the remainder, with the exception of about 500 acres of wood, good arable land in a profitable state of cultivation. Great quantities of oats raised here are sold at Clonlur, in this parish, where a market is held on Saturday, and fairs for general farming stock on Feb. 1st, March 17th, July 1st, and Sept. 1st. A small market for corn is also held at Fairhill during the season. A few of the inhabitants are occupied in spinning flax and woollen-yarn for their own use. Lumber-boats are employed on Lough Mask in carrying turf, timber, grain, and other agricultural produce of the parish, to Galway; and a communication with the sea and the Killery harbours affords great facility of conveyance. In the mountain of Glanlosh is a slate-quarry, but not worked at present.

The only seats are, Ross Hill, the property of the Earl of Leitrim; Petersburgh; and Benlevy Lodge. Near the head of Lough Corrib, which is navigable to the neighbourhood of Galway, is the Corrib hotel, situated at Maam, among the mountains, at the foot of Noneen More, at the entrance of Joyces' Country and the Killeries, and commanding a beautiful view of the picturesque scenery in this very romantic district. Ross is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilmolara; the tithe rent-charge is £322. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of the parish of Cong; this union is sometimes called Fcara, and contains three chapels, two at Ross and one at Cong. A monastery for Conventual Franciscans was founded in 1431, and was reformed by the Observantines in 1470. There are some remains of Castle Kirk, on the island of that name in Lough Corrib; and near the house of Ross Hill are the ruins of an ancient church and a burial-ground, called by the people in the neighbourhood Russ the Faghery, to distinguish the place from the abbey of Ross near Headford, which is called Russ Rela.



Seal.

ROSS (NEW), an inland port, a borough and market town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 19½ miles (W. by N.) from Wexford, and 70¾ (S. S. W.) from Dublin; on the road from Wexford to Waterford, and on the eastern bank of the river of Ross, sometimes called the Barrow; containing 9141 inhabitants, of whom 7133 are in the town. With the suburb of Rossbercon, in the county of Kilkenny, 7453 are within the town. Colgan states that St. Abban built a great monastery, now called Rossmactreoin, on the banks of the Barrow, and that this monastery in process of time gave rise to a noble and ancient city, formerly called Rossglas, and subsequently Rossmactrium or Rossmactreoin; the magnitude and age of which were demonstrated by the ruins and walls remaining in his time (about 1620). Camden says that the town was founded by Isabella, daughter of Strongbow and consort of William le Mareschal, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, who held it in right of his wife. The charter granted to it by Roger Bigod, in the reign of Edward I., directs that the provost, when elected, should be presented to him and his heirs at the castle of Old Ross, or, in case of absence, to their seneschal in the town of New Ross; thus shewing the pre-existence of the town. It afterwards acquired the name of Rossponte or Rosspontum, from the circumstance of a bridge having been built over the river here.

Its situation on a navigable river, in the heart of a fertile country, soon rendered it populous and wealthy. The same circumstances, however, exposed it to the predatory incursions of the neighbouring chieftains, to defend themselves from which the townsmen, in 1269, when they were grievously harassed by a feud between the Fitzmaurices and the De Burgos, resolved to secure the town by a wall. So anxious were they to accomplish this undertaking, that not only did the whole of the male population work by turns in companies, but many of the young women also aided in it; to commemorate which, a strong tower or gate called Maiden Tower was erected eastward in the town, as a prison exclusively for persons guilty of offences against females. The walls inclosed a circuit of a mile; and at that period the town could array for its defence, 363 crossbow men, 1200 long-bow archers, 3000 pikemen, and 104 horsemen, a number of fighting men equal to its entire male population at present. In the reign of Edward I. the town was laid under an interdict by the Pope, in consequence of the inhabitants having destroyed a house of the Crutched friars on account of the alleged profligacy of one of its members. Another proof of its early importance may be adduced from the attempts made by the people of Waterford to deprive it of the privileges of a trading-port. The controversy, which commenced so early as the reign of Henry III., was finally decided in favour of Ross by a decree of the English court of chancery in the reign of Edward III. In 1469 the town was partially burned by Donald Fuscus, then head of the Mac Murroughs or Kavanaghs; and the inhabitants afterwards suffered so much from repeated occurrences of acts of lawless violence, that, in 1483, they procured an act of parliament, empowering them to "reprize" themselves against robbers, and further enacting that no person should alienate his freehold in the town without the consent of the provost and council. The latter provision leads to the inference, that these acts of aggression were producing the effect of driving the wealthier and more respectable part of the population out of the town. This inference is confirmed by the preamble of a charter of Richard III., which describes the place as being so reduced by this cause to extreme poverty and misery, as to be nearly depopulated. Another charter allows the inhabitants to treat and make truce with the Irish enemies, and to sell them provisions, even in time of war.

In the war of 1641 the town, which was then held for the Irish, was besieged by the Duke of Ormonde, who, attempting to storm it through a practicable breach, was driven back with considerable loss and forced to raise the siege. Immediately after, the battle of Kilrush was

fought in the neighbourhood, in which the Duke obtained a signal victory, and the Irish in their flight broke down the bridge of Ross to prevent his pursuit. On the arrival of Cromwell in 1649, Ormonde, after garrisoning Wexford, threw himself into this town, which he also supplied with the means of defence. Cromwell, having taken the former town, invested Ross, which, notwithstanding the duke's precautionary measures for its defence, surrendered without resistance upon articles, and its fortifications were immediately dismantled. The gate through which his troops entered was afterwards called Three-Bullet gate, instead of its former name, Bewley-gate, from the circumstance of three cannon-shot fired against it having been the signal for demanding a surrender: the shot were found a few years after in the walls of the gateway, and are in the possession of Joseph Deane, Esq., of Stokestown. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was the scene of a most sanguinary conflict between the king's troops and the insurgents, the latter of whom, after ten hours' severe fighting, during which they had possession of part of the town for some time, were ultimately defeated with great slaughter. Lord Mountjoy, who commanded the county of Dublin militia, was killed at the Three-Bullet gate during the engagement.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the side of a hill declining so precipitously to the Ross river (formed by the Nore and Barrow, which unite about one mile to the north,) as to render the communication between the upper and lower parts extremely inconvenient. Some of the principal streets run nearly parallel with the river, and are intersected by others at right angles; minor streets and lanes diverge from these in several directions: the total number of houses is 1173. The place is well supplied with water; the streets are lighted with gas by contract under the Municipal Commissioners. The general appearance of the town for some years did not indicate an increase of prosperity, a circumstance attributed to the difficulty of obtaining land on leases of sufficient duration to encourage building; but within the last few years there has been a visible improvement, several new houses having been built. The want of a bridge, after the destruction of the old one in 1643, was supplied by a ferry until the latter part of the last century, when a company incorporated by act of parliament raised a sum of £11,200, by means of shares; and a bridge was constructed by Mr. E. Cox, the architect of Londonderry, Waterford, and Wexford bridges, of American oak. Its length, including a causeway of fifty yards on the Kilkenny side of the river, is 508 feet, and it is 40 feet broad; it rests on 24 sets of piers, and has a drawbridge to admit the passage of large vessels into the part of the river above the town. The bridge was much injured by a severe frost in 1814; the footways were consequently removed, and have not since been replaced. The tolls, which are let annually, produce on an average £800 per annum. This bridge connects the town with the village of Rossbercon, formerly a borough of itself, but now included within the electoral boundary of New Ross. A quay extends from the end of the bridge, nearly a quarter of a mile, along the eastern side of the river. On the site of an ancient church in a retired part of the town, is a cavalry barrack, a plain building containing accommodation for 3 officers, 52 men, and 44 horses. There is also a constabulary police station.

The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter is the principal, and is well supplied with provisions, at moderate prices. Fairs are held on Jan. 10th, Feb. 10th, March 17th, Easter-Monday, May 3rd, Whit-Monday, June 10th, July 10th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 10th, Oct. 18th, Nov. 10th, and Dec. 8th. The new corn-market, erected in 1818, is an inclosure nearly 50 yards square, with a range of slated sheds along each side, twelve feet deep, opening into the central space by a series of arches; the entrances are by large gates to the north and south, contiguous to the former of which is a house for the offices of the clerk-of-the-market. As, however, the use of this market has not been made compulsory on the farmers, they still adhere to the old custom of carrying on their dealings in the open street. The meat-market, a brick inclosure near the centre of the town, containing 25 stalls, was originally erected in 1749, and was rebuilt by Mr. John French, burgess, in 1831. There are an extensive brewery in the town, and a distillery in Rossbercon. Formerly a profitable fishery, chiefly for salmon, was carried on in small boats called cots; each cot employing two nets and four men: it has latterly declined considerably, the cause of which is said to be, in a great measure, the erection of Scotch weirs lower down the river.

Ross was an independent PORT until about 20 years since, when it was made a branch to Waterford; but, though independent, it was closed against all foreign produce from 1786 to 1832, when the port was re-opened by an order from the Lords of the Treasury. In 1840 it again became independent; and a bonded store for tea and other imports has been recently opened. The town is well situated for trade; the river being navigable up to it at high tides for vessels of 500 or 600 tons burthen, and for those of 200 at low water: barges can ascend the stream to Athy, where there is a branch of the Grand Canal. The principal export trade is in grain, flour, live stock, bacon, and butter: the gross estimated value of the exports in a recent year was £59,074, whereof £47,280 were for corn, meal, and flour, £3556 provisions, £4143 live stock, and the remainder various unenumerated articles. Porter, ale, and beer are sent to Newfoundland, whence fish and oil are received in return; a considerable trade in timber is carried on with British America, resulting from the system of emigration from this port, which for several years has been very considerable. Coal, culm, and slates are imported from Wales. The gross estimated value of the imports in a recent year was £28,007, whereof £18,012 were in coal, £660 iron, £530 hides, tallow, &c., £1827 tea and sugar, £2848 wine, and the remainder unenumerated articles. There is a transit trade to Waterford; and Kilkenny coal is brought in barges to Ross, where it is shipped for other parts.

The town obtained its first charter from Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, in the reign of Edward I.; privileges were then conferred upon it as extensive as those enjoyed by the burgesses of any town in Leinster, and it was made a free port. These rights were confirmed by a number of successive charters from subsequent kings till the reign of James I., whose grant was, at the dissolution of the corporate body by

act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, considered to be the ruling charter. A subsequent charter of James II., though still in existence, was not considered of any validity. The style of the CORPORATION was "the Sovereign and Free Burgesses of New Ross." The sovereign was chosen from among the burgesses: he and the burgesses elected the new burgesses, who held office for life; as also the recorder, who held for life or years at pleasure; two bailiffs, the senior of whom, styled "Bailiff receiver," presided in an inferior court which decided pleas under 40*s.*; two coroners, besides the sovereign and his deputy, who were coroners *ex-officio*; and other inferior officers. The recorder had no salary or other emolument; and the town court under the charter having before the passing of the act of Victoria been discontinued, his only advantage in right of his office was his being (as well as the sovereign) a justice of peace for the county of Wexford. Ross is one of the towns named in the New Rules of Charles II., which required that the elections of the chief magistrate, recorder, and town-clerk should be approved of by the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council. The sovereign and burgesses might admit freemen at pleasure, but no claim of right was allowed. By the charter of James I. the liberties were extended a mile in every direction beyond its ancient limits, with the exception of the castle and lands of Mountgarret. The lands of the late corporation amount to about 400 acres, let for £180 per annum; and the government is now vested in Municipal Commissioners.

New Ross first returned members in 1374, and continued to send two till the Union, when the number was reduced to one, which has been continued under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88. The number of electors in 1845, was 277, of whom 270 were £10 householders, and 7 freemen. The electoral boundary is much more limited than that of the borough under its charter, on the Wexford side; but includes the village of Rossbercon, on the Kilkenny side of the river. The court-house, in which the business of the Town Commissioners is transacted, is a handsome structure of hewn granite, erected in 1810, at the angle formed by two of the principal streets; it is built on piers with arches springing from them and surmounted by a tower and cupola: the area within the piers was originally intended for a corn-market, but being found too confined for the trade of the town, it has been used for the sale of leather. The Easter and Michaelmas sessions for the district are held in the town, and petty-sessions once a fortnight; the sessions-house, completed in 1832 at an expense of £1334, defrayed by the county, forms a neat building; the bridewell comprises two day-rooms, seven cells, and two airing-yards, and is in very good order.

The entire parish of St. Mary's, New Ross, contains 4922 statute acres. The environs of the town are embellished with many elegant seats and fine demesnes, among which are, Oaklands; Talbot Hall, the seat of the Talbot family; Macmurrough, part of an estate which was the property of Dermod Mac Murrough, King of Leinster; Woodville; Maryville; Stokestown; and Rosemount. The approaches to the town from the north and east have been much improved by the formation of two roads, by which the steep ascents from those points are avoided. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1768, with the rectories of St. Mary's Old Ross, Carnagh, Tulleraght, Ballyane, and Clonleigh, and the impropriate cures of Kilscanlan and Ballybrazill, the whole forming the union of New Ross, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £247. 13., two-thirds payable to the corporation, and one-third to the vicar: the whole tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £864. 13. In the town are a few scattered plots of building-ground, called glebes, none of which, however, are of sufficient size for the site of a glebe-house and offices. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a light and commodious edifice, rebuilt on part of the site of the former edifice, in 1813, at a cost of £6000, partly a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder raised by subscription: it stands in a very conspicuous situation on the side of the hill; the tower, on which a spire was intended to be built, is rather low. The building contains an organ, presented by the late corporation; and in the chancel are three handsome mural monuments, to the memory of the father of the late Charles Tottenham, Esq., and two of his family. A neat free church, or chapel of ease, has been erected by subscription at the southern end of the town, on a site presented by Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Ballycurry. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is co-extensive with St. Mary's parish, including the town and its suburbs on the eastern side of the river: the chapel, in South-street, is a spacious and elegant structure with large pointed windows and faced with granite. A chapel belonging to a community of Augustinian friars, consisting of four members, stands on the hill, near the site of an ancient friary of the same order: and on the summit of the hill, overlooking the town, is a convent of Carmelite nuns, a branch of that at Ranelagh, Dublin, which was founded here in 1817, and has also a neat chapel. The Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends have each a place of worship; and a society denominating themselves simply Christian Brethren have a neat place of worship erected by subscription, in Priory-lane.

The Grammar School was founded in 1713 by Sir John Ivory, Knight, who bequeathed his mansion, offices, and gardens to the corporation and the vicar of St. Mary's, in trust, for the maintenance of a master to instruct four poor boys, the sons of members of the Established Church, in Latin and Greek. The school-house is a handsome and commodious building, re-erected with suitable offices, in 1791, at the expense of the corporation, and is capable of accommodating a considerable number of boarders and day-scholars. The school of the *Friends of Education*, built in 1799 by subscription, consists of a central structure and two wings, containing schools for each sex and apartments for the teachers; it is aided by a legacy of £3. 3. per annum by the late Mrs. Paul, and another of £10 per annum Irish, chargeable on a farm called Creken, during the existing lease, bequeathed by the late Mr. John Hughes. An infants' school, capable of affording instruction to 100 children, has been established in connexion with this school. Contiguous to the Roman Catholic chapel are spacious school-rooms for 300 boys, who are instructed on the *Lancasterian* plan; and the ladies of the Carmelite convent superin-

tend a large female school, which receives an annual grant of £25 from the Board of National Education.

The CHARITABLE institutions are numerous. *The Trinity Hospital*, founded by a bequest of Thomas Gregory, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, consists of six houses in Priory-street for the accommodation of 14 poor women, each of whom has two rooms and an annual allowance of £18. *The Fever Hospital*, founded by H. Houghton, of Ballyane, Esq., and completed by his widow in 1809, is built in an airy and commanding situation: the infirmary for chronic diseases was built by grand jury presentment in 1820. A dispensary is attached to the fever hospital; and the three institutions are under the management of a committee of 12 Protestants and 12 Catholics, of which the Protestant vicar of St. Mary's and the parish priest, being in right of their offices trustees to the bequest, are always members. The funds arise from a rent-charge of £300 per annum on the Ballyane estate, the bequest of the founder; £5 per annum bequeathed by Mrs. Paul; four bridge debentures, value £20 per annum, by the late C. Tottenham, Esq.; two bridge debentures, value £10 per annum, by the late Misses Cliffe, of Bath; and subscriptions: the average annual expenditure of the whole institution is £770. *The Vicar's Almshouse* provides lodging and sustenance for three Protestant widows, from an endowment from the glebe of £5. 16. per annum, a legacy of £10 per annum from C. Tottenham, Esq., and another of £5 per annum from the late Lord Callan. *The Lying-in Hospital*, founded in 1809, has accommodations for six patients; and a repository, opened in 1805 to supply poor married women during the period of their confinement with suitable comforts and attendance, is supported by the sale of ladies' work presented to the society. *The Charitable Loan*, instituted in 1809, for advancing sums of from one to five pounds, free of interest, to industrious tradesmen and artisans, has issued nearly 10,000 loans without suffering any loss. *The Leslie Comfort Loan*, for the similar purpose of loans not to exceed one guinea each, arose from donations of £100 each from Colonel Leslie and William Wigram, Esq., to the corporation, on being elected its representatives. A *Darcas Society*, supported by the work of ladies, provides clothing for the poor, to whom it is sold at a reduced price, payment being made by small instalments. There is a *Lending Library* kept in the building of the Friends of Education. A *Temperance Society*, said to be the first of these valuable institutions established in Europe, was founded in 1829, and owes much to the exertions of the Rev. G. W. Carr, well known in London and elsewhere as the eloquent advocate of these societies. A *Bible Society* was established here in 1804; and a second public library, called the *Rumsey Lending Library*, and consisting of religious books which are lent free of charge, was instituted by a grant of money to the Rev. G. W. Carr by Mrs. Rumsey, wife of Dr. Rumsey, of Amersham, Bucks. *The Bequests* to the poor in general are, £400 Irish in the 3½ per cents. from Archdeacon Curtis, of which $\frac{1}{10}$ is given to the poor of Old Ross, and the remainder to those of New Ross; £10 per annum Irish from Colonel Barth. Elliott, to be equally divided among Protestants and Roman Catholics; and £16 annually from Major Anthony Cliffe, to be distributed at Christmas. *The Union Workhouse*, on a site of 10 acres, partly purchased for £150, and held at a rent of £46 per annum, was completed in 1842, and is constructed for 900 inmates.

The vestiges of ANCIENT buildings or monuments are but few. The walls of a convent of Minorites, founded by Sir John Devereux on the site of the house of Crutched Friars destroyed by the people, were pulled down in 1732, with the exception of a large red pillar supposed to have been erected in commemoration of the sanguinary act of the townsmen: in a garden on its site were found some sepulchral stones sculptured with crosses, and bearing inscriptions in Norman French. The walls of the chancel and transepts of the old parish church, commonly called Christ Church, and which was originally the conventual church of St. Saviour, are in a state of tolerable preservation, affording a good specimen of the style of the 13th century. One of the five town gates is still standing: it is called the Bishop's gate, and retains proofs of former magnificence; it had a portcullis, and the roof of the archway is very delicately groined: Priory or South gate and the Three-Bullet gate have been lately taken down. The only other remains of the walls are, a small fragment near the site of the South gate, and part of an oval tower near the site of the Three-Bullet gate. About a mile from the town, within the bounds of its liberties, but exempt from its ancient corporate jurisdiction, is a square tower or keep of moderate dimensions, the remains of Mountgarret Castle, from which a branch of the noble family of Butler derives its title. In the town were standing, within the memory of some of the present inhabitants, the ruins of a fortress called Mulgrave Castle, from which the family of Phipps derives the title of Baron Mulgrave of New Ross. The town itself gives the title of Earl to the Parsons family.

ROSS (OLD), or ST. MARY'S, OLD ROSS, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (E.) from New Ross, on the old road to Wexford; containing 2571 inhabitants. The situation of the castle built in this parish by Strongbow, or his daughter Isabella, on an extensive tract of elevated meadow land, which in Wales is called Rhôs or Ros, is supposed to have been the origin of its name. When this castle was completed, the residence of Dermod Mac Murrough, King of Leinster (in a valley called the Island, on the bank of the Barrow, and from its unprotected situation much exposed to the assaults of the neighbouring septs), was abandoned by Strongbow, who had succeeded to that king's possessions. The superior advantages, however, both as to security and commerce, afforded by New Ross on the Barrow, where a castle was afterwards built, led to the rapid and irrecoverable decay of this place. The PARISH comprises 10,653 acres, chiefly under tillage, and of which a portion was set out in farms of 40 acres each to part of a colony introduced from Germany by the late Mrs. Ram. The inhabitants are remarkable for the comfort and neatness of their domestic arrangements. The soil is in general light; agriculture is in a state of high improvement. The colonized property, which is peculiarly designated Old Ross, has been purchased by Lord Carew. Palace, a neat villa, recently much enlarged and improved, occupies the site of a seat originally belonging to one of the chieftains of the country; its fosse, and part of the

walls, were in existence within the memory of persons now living. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross: the tithe rent-charge is £391. 15. The old church having been destroyed by the insurgents in 1798, a plain building without tower or spire was erected in its stead. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the district of Cushinstown, in the parish of Carnagh, where the chapel is situated. The parochial school has apartments for the master, with an acre of land attached; Lord Carew contributes £5 annually and the rector £2 towards its maintenance. John Hughes, of Craken, in this parish, bequeathed £10 per annum late currency to the poor during the remainder of the term of his lease of Ballylane, on which it is charged. Of the ancient castle of Ross, the only trace now existing is the artificial mound on which some part of it stood.

ROSS, Diocese of.—See ROSSCARBERY.

ROSSAGH, county CORK.—See DONERAILE.

ROSSBERCON, or ROSSIBERCON, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, on the western side of the river Barrow, and adjoining the town of New Ross; containing 1538 inhabitants, of whom 410 are in the village. A monastery, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was founded by the families of Grace and Walsh, and here Friars-preachers were first introduced in 1267: at the Reformation it was granted to John Parker. The ruins are extensive and picturesque, comprising chiefly the lofty tower of the church, resting on four pointed arches, and the south wall of an aisle, containing five arches and ten windows. At an early period Rossbercon had a charter, by which it was constituted a distinct borough, with nearly the same privileges as New Ross, which town, however, completely outrivalled it; and it is now included within the electoral limits of that borough.

The parish is situated on the eastern confines of the county, and comprises 2674½ statute acres. The village consists of 68 houses, and is properly a suburb of New Ross, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge over the river Barrow: here is an extensive tannery, and it is a chief constabulary police station. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, May 3rd and 23rd, Whit-Monday, Aug. 10th, and Oct. 5th and 18th; and petty-sessions once a fortnight. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united, by act of council, in 1686, to the vicarages of Dysertmore, Shanbaugh, Ballygurrum, Kilmackevoge and Rathpatrick, together forming the union of Rossbercon, till lately in the patronage of the corporation of Waterford, in which the rectory is impropriate: at the next avoidance, Rathpatrick, which is about a mile distant from the other parishes, is to be united to Kilculliheen. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £74. 10., two-thirds payable to the impropriators, and one-third to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £283. 5. The glebes of the union comprise 21 acres: the glebe-house was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £88, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, the chancel of the abbey, is in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish, Shanbaugh, Dysertmore, and Listerling, in each of which is a chapel.

ROSSCARBERY, a market and post town, a parish, and the seat of the diocese of Ross, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, partly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, and partly in the Western division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 32 miles (S. W.) from Cork, and 158 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 8839 inhabitants, of whom 1530 are in the town. This town is noticed in ancient ecclesiastical records under the appellation of Ross Alithri, signifying in the Irish language "the Field of Pilgrims:" it is in other records called Ross Elihir and Ylider; and, from its situation in the barony of Carbery, takes its present name Rosscarbery, to distinguish it from the town of Ross, in the county of Wexford. The place appears to have acquired great celebrity from the reputed sanctity of St. Faughnan, Abbot of Moelanfaidh, in the county of Waterford, who flourished in the early part of the 6th century, and founded an ABBEY at this place, over which he presided till his death. This abbey, under his successors, became a seat of learning, much resorted to by families from the south-west of Ireland; and numbered among its scholars St. Finchad, a celebrated disciple of St. Finbarr. The exact date of its foundation is not ascertained; nor is it known whether the monastery was of the Augustine or Benedictine order, though at one time it belonged to the latter, and was subject to the Benedictine abbey of St. James without the walls of the city of Wurtzburgh, in Germany. A town gradually rose around the monastery, which Hanmer, in his Chronicle of Ireland, describes as a walled city, and which subsequently became the seat of a diocese; but in the wars of the M'Carties, O'Driscols, and other Irish septs, the walls were thrown down, and a great part of the town was destroyed. At the time of the English invasion the place was much decayed; all the lands, except such as belonged to the bishop, were then granted to Fitz-Stephen, by whom they were afterwards assigned to Adam de Roches. King John, on petition of the Bishop, granted the inhabitants of "Ross Lehir" a charter of incorporation, with very ample privileges; but no particulars of its municipal government are recorded. The castle, which was in the possession of the insurgents early in the parliamentary war, was taken from them by Colonel Myn, in 1643, but was finally surrendered to the parliamentary forces in 1652. In the war of the Revolution it was garrisoned by the Irish forces of James II., commanded by General M'Carty, and was reconoitred by a detachment of English troops, who, considering its reduction impracticable, made themselves masters of a neighbouring fort and proceeded to Tralee.

The TOWN, which is wholly within the Western division of East Carbery, is situated on the southern coast, at the head of an extensive creek called Ross harbour, and occupies the summit of a gentle eminence; it consists principally of a square and four small streets, containing 297 houses, mostly of indifferent appearance, and retains few vestiges of its ancient importance. The manufacture of coarse linen was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, but has latterly greatly diminished, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in fishing. Near the town are extensive flour-mills, in which more than 5000 barrels of fine flour are annually made. The harbour, situated about

half a mile to the west of Dundedy Head, occasionally affords shelter to small vessels, but only in moderate weather; the entrance is nearly dry at low water, and at high water it is rocky and dangerous, especially when the wind is from the sea. On the bar are ten feet at high water of spring, and eight feet at neap, tides. The harbour itself is almost useless, from a ridge of sand-hills, which has accumulated nearly to the height of 12 feet and extends across the entrance, leaving only a channel a few yards in breadth on the west side, through which the tide rushes with rapidity. The inner bay, which is more than a mile in length and about half a mile broad, is, on the receding of the tide, a dry firm sand, and might be reclaimed at a moderate expense. A new line of road has been carried across the bay by a raised causeway 400 yards long, connected with the main land by a bridge at its western extremity. The bay is celebrated for the great numbers of silver-eels which are taken in it during the summer months. The market is on Wednesday, but is indifferently supplied; and fairs are held on Aug. 26th, and the 19th of Sept. and Dec.: the market-house is an old building in the centre of the square. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and at Milk Cove is a coast-guard station, one of the three that constitute the district of Skibbereen. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday, and a court for the manor of Ross every three weeks, at which latter debts not exceeding 40*s.* are recoverable. The court-house is a very neat building; adjoining it is the police barrack.

The See of Ross had its origin in the foundation of the monastery by *St. Faughnan* or *Fachnan*, surnamed Mongach or "the Hairy;" the church of which, according to the best authorities, became the cathedral of the diocese in the 6th century, and its founder the first bishop. St. Fachnan was succeeded by *St. Finchad;* but neither of him nor of his successors, with the exception of *Dongal Mac Folact*, whom Flaherty makes the 27th Bishop of Ross, is any thing recorded prior to the arrival of the English. Since that period there has been, with little intermission, a regular succession of bishops, the first of whom, *Daniel*, was consecrated by authority of Pope Celestine at Rome, and succeeded to the prelacy in 1197. But having obtained the see by forged letters alleged to have been from the Irish bishops, an inquiry was instituted; and he was deprived by Pope Innocent III., by whose order *Florence*, who had been canonically elected, was confirmed by apostolic authority in 1210. During the prelacy of *Matthew O'Fin*, who presided over the see from 1310 till 1330, several of its possessions, which had been unjustly usurped by Thomas Barret and Philip de Carew, were recovered by default; but the crown thinking the recovery had been made by collusion, to avoid the statute of Mortmain, ordered an inquest to be held, which decided, however, in favour of the bishop. In 1377 the see was vacant, and the custos was fined 100 marks for not appearing upon summons at the parliament held at Castledermot. *Thomas O'Herlihy*, who succeeded in 1563, assisted, with Donat, Bishop of Raphoe, and Eugene, Bishop of Achonry, at the council of Trent in that year. He was succeeded by *William Lyon*, during whose prelacy the see was united by Queen Elizabeth to that of Cork, with which it has ever since continued; and with which, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, it was, on the death of Dr. Brinkley in Sept. 1835, united to the see of Cloyne, now the bishopric of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. The temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Ross is one of the dioceses that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and is wholly within the county of Cork, comprising an estimated superficies of 124,000 acres. The possessions of the see comprise 8179 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross annual revenue of the bishop, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £1715. 17. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Timoleague, Inchydony, Curragrainemore, Donoughmore, and Templebryan; there is also one vicar-choral. The income of the deanery amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £91 per annum, arising from the ploughland of Ardagh, containing 238 acres; houses and gardens in the town of Rosscarbery; and the rectorial tithes of the parish of Desert: that of the precentorship amounted to £205, the rent of 237 acres of land in the parish of Rosscarbery; that of the chancellorship to £11. 1., the rent of the lands of Gahaniffmore, in the parish of Rathbarry, containing 178 acres; and that of the treasurership to £63, arising from the ploughland of Tinneel, in Rosscarbery, containing 210½ acres. The consistorial court is held at Cork. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 33, comprised within 26 benefices, of which 5 are unions of two or more parishes, and 21 single parishes; one benefice is in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, 20 in the patronage of the Bishop, and the remainder in lay patronage. The number of churches is about 20; and there are nine schoolrooms or other houses licensed by the bishop, in which divine service is performed; and 11 glebe-houses. The cathedral church, which from time immemorial has been also used as the parish church, was rebuilt in 1612; it was a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square tower, which in 1806 was surmounted with an octagonal spire of hewn limestone, at an expense of £964: the church has just been rebuilt, on an enlarged scale by the addition of a south transept, which renders it perfectly cruciform. The entrance on the south is by a fine Norman arch; and above the western door is a lofty window of three lights, enriched with tracery. The nave is separated from the choir by a stone skreen; the choir has a large and handsome window at the east end; the north and south aisles are lighted with square-headed windows enriched with tracery; and the whole bears the character of uniformity. The economy fund of the cathedral amounts to £419. 1. 8. per annum, arising from the tithe of the parishes of Rosscarbery, Kilkerranmore, Rathbarry, Kilfaughnabeg, and Kilmacabea.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese is united with that of Cloyne, forming the bishopric of Cloyne and Ross; the diocese differs in extent from the Protestant diocese, by excluding the barony of Bere, which forms part of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kerry. It comprises 12 parochial benefices, or unions, and contains 21 chapels, which are served by 24 clergymen, of whom, including the bishop, 13 are parish priests, and 11 co-adjutors or curates.

The parish comprises 13,350 statute acres; about three-fourths of the land are arable, and the remainder,

with the exception of a portion of bog and waste, is in pasture. The surface is very uneven, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation. The soil, though light, is fertile; but, except on the lands of some resident gentlemen who have adopted every improvement in husbandry and the use of the best farming implements, the system of agriculture is in a very backward state: much of the land is cultivated by the spade, and manure is carried to the field on the backs of horses. A large slate-quarry has been opened, of which, however, the produce is much inferior to English slate; and copper-ore and manganese abound in almost every part, but no efficient means are employed to work them to advantage. The principal seats are Cahirmore, Derry, Castle Downeen, Milleen, Millfield, Farley Cottage, and The Hill. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, partly appropriate to the vicar-choral, and partly to the dean and chapter in trust for the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £582. 14. 6., of which £325. 10. 9. are payable to the vicar-choral, and the remainder to the dean and chapter. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of the parishes of Kilfaughnabeg and Kilkerranmore, and containing two chapels; one at Ardagh, near the town, a handsome edifice, erected in 1820 at the head of the bay, on a site surrounded by rocks and plantations; and the other at Lissavord, three miles distant. The Rev. S. Jervois, in 1786, bequeathed £400, the interest of which is annually divided among the Protestant poor, and £10 annually, which is paid as apprentice fees with the most deserving boy and girl in the Sunday school. The Rev. T. Hoare, the vicar-choral, has also given by deed £500, the interest of which is divided among the most necessitous poor of the parish.

On an island which was once joined to the main land are the ruins of Downeen Castle; and at Ballyvoureen are the remains of an ancient house in the Elizabethan style, formerly the residence of the Coppinger family. At Temple Faughnan, about a mile and a half from the town, stand the ruins of a house erected by the Knights Templars in 1301, and modernised in 1712. Adjoining the town are the remains of the abbey founded by St. Faughnan: the side walls of the choir of the church, rudely built of unhewn stone, are still standing; on the south side are the remains of a circular arch, and adjoining the ruin is the tomb of the Rev. J. Power, who died in 1831. The place is much resorted to by pilgrims. In the south wall of the cathedral is an old carved head, said to be that of St. Faughnan. Banduff Castle, built by the O'Donovans, and afterwards called Castle Salem, was an extensive building with a walled park and more than 300 acres of oak wood, all now destroyed. In the grounds of Tinneel are the remains of a cromlech. The Rev. Horace Townsend, author of the *Statistical Survey of the County of Cork*, is resident at Derry, in this parish.

ROSSDROIT, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Enniscorthy, which is the post town, on the road to New Ross; containing 2258 inhabitants. This parish and that of Templescobin, both formerly belonging to the abbey of Timolin, were by letters-patent granted in 1619 to Henry Perse, Esq., at a small annual rent. They were forfeited to the Crown by Peirse Butler, Esq., in 1641; and in 1667 were incorporated, and assigned, under the Act of Settlement, to the incumbent of Rossdroit, otherwise Templescobin, at the annual rent of £1. 11. $3\frac{3}{4}$. In 1806 the townlands of Clohass and Scobin were separated from Rossdroit, and constituted a distinct parish, under the name of Templescobin, *which see*. The PARISH, which is supposed to derive part of its name from a bridge over a small stream falling into the river Boro near the village of Clough, comprises $8166\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is light, and the state of agriculture is improving, but limestone for manure is not to be obtained nearer than Enniscorthy. At Ballyhighland, on the border of the parish, is a lead-mine, which was worked about 30 years since; it was lately re-opened by a mining company, but was again closed in the spring of 1845. Fairs for cattle are held at Moneyhore on the 25th of Feb., March, and May, on Oct. 2nd, and Dec. 7th; four of these are held by patent, for which a fee of 15*s.* per annum is paid to the crown by Wm. Conlan, Esq., of Dublin.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £439. 14. per annum, and there is a glebe of 20 acres subject to a rent of 21*s.* per acre. The glebe-house is a substantial and commodious mansion, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1814, granted £100 as a gift, and £675 as a loan. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1795, when the same Board contributed £500. The original tower, being in a dangerous state, was taken down a few years since, and a new tower erected at the expense of the parishioners; the granite quoins used in its construction were brought from the ruins of the Franciscan friary at Enniscorthy. The church has been lately repaired, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £223 for that purpose. Adjoining it are the ruins of the ancient edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Davidstown, comprising also the parishes of St. John and Templescobin, and that part of Clonmore called the "Quarter of Clough," and containing the chapels of Davidstown and Courtnacuddy, both in this parish: the former is a neat building. At Ballybane is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow the master £20 per annum, with a contingent gratuity of £5: the school-house is built on a piece of ground presented by the late S. Ram, Esq., containing two acres.

ROSSDUFF, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing 111 inhabitants. This small parish is situated upon the harbour of Waterford, and comprises only 197 statute acres. It was a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Killare, now suppressed: the tithe rent-charge is £7. 10.

ROSSES (UPPER and LOWER), two villages in the parish of DRUMCLIFFE, barony of LOWER CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Sligo; the former containing 155 inhabitants. They are situated on the peninsula that separates the pool of Sligo from the bay of Drumcliffe. On the shore of the former are several bathing-lodges for the accommodation of visiters during

the season; and in the vicinity is the race-course of Bomore.

ROSSINVER, a parish, in the union of Sligo, partly in the Lower half-barony of Carbery, county of Sligo, but chiefly in that of Rossclogher, county of Leitrim, and province of Connaught, 5½ miles (S.S.W.) from Ballyshannon, on the road to Manor-Hamilton; containing 14,841 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, where it touches the bay of Donegal; and comprises 56,767 statute acres. The land in the southern part is principally in pasture, and some successful attempts at irrigation have been made: towards the sea it is more generally under tillage; the soil is tolerably fertile, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone is found in the mountains, and freestone in the lower lands. The scenery is diversified, and from some of the higher grounds are numerous interesting views, combining features of much grandeur. Woodville House is a handsome mansion, in a highly cultivated demesne embellished with extensive and thriving plantations; and near the small village of Tullaghan, on the sea-shore, are several seats and pleasing villas. On Lough Melvin is Mount Prospect, beautifully situated and commanding some fine views; about a mile from Kinlough is Brook Hill, romantically situated under the brow of the mountain; and one mile farther is Glenade House, the handsome residence of the family of Tottenham. Lough Melvin is a beautiful sheet of water, studded with picturesque islands, and celebrated for the gillaroo trout, which is found here in abundance. The river Drowse, flowing from the lake into the sea, and separating this county from that of Donegal, abounds with salmon of choice quality, which is in season during the whole of the year. Fairs are held at Kinlough on the 6th of every month; and at Tullaghan, in May, Aug., Nov., and Dec.: a fair is held at Moague on the 1st of July; and petty-sessions at Kinlough on alternate Mondays.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly impropriate in the family of Wynne. The tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., of which £105 are payable to the bishop, £105 to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe, situated in the parish of Killasnet, six miles distant, comprises 320 acres, valued at £170 per annum. The church, for the rebuilding of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £807, is a neat plain edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the three separate benefices of Kinlough, Glenade, and Ballaghameehan, in each of which is a chapel. There are slight vestiges of Dungarbery Castle, an extensive building, erected by Isabel Clancy in the reign of Elizabeth, within a quarter of a mile from the sea; one gable end with an arched doorway remains. On an island in Lough Melvin are the remains of the castle of Rossclogher; and on the eastern shore are the ruins of the ancient church of Rossinver, supposed to have been that of the nunnery of Doiremell, founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, St. Mella. At Keelogues are the ruins of an old church; and at Conwell is a cemetery, still used by the Roman Catholics as a burial-place. On the Oakfield estate is a mineral spring; there is another at Tullaghan; and about a mile from the latter is a sulphureous spring in much repute.

ROSSLARE, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wexford; containing 978 inhabitants. This parish, which is peninsular, is situated on the eastern side of Wexford harbour, its northern extremity forming the southern side of the entrance to the harbour. It comprises 1744 statute acres of well-cultivated land, exclusive of an extensive rabbit-burrow, or sand-bank, a portion of which has been inclosed within the last few years. In 1814 an English company expended nearly £30,000 in attempting to reclaim a large tract of land from the harbour; but just as the inclosure was completed, the tide, during a heavy gale of wind, made a breach in the embankment; and the company having exhausted their funds, and being unable to repair the damage, James Boyd, Esq., lord of the manor, took possession of it. He succeeded in reclaiming 200 statute acres (about one-fourth of the tract originally embanked), which are now in cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn: it is considered that the remainder of the tract might still be reclaimed, at a comparatively small expense. In excavating for the drains, a number of the roots and stems of oak-trees, and several antlers, were discovered; similar remains have been found in a small bog. Marl abounds, and, together with sea-weed, is used for manure. With a view to afford employment for children, a quantity of the sea-weed called *alga marina* was lately collected, and, after its saline properties had been extracted, was sent to Dublin and Liverpool for making mattresses and cushions: it is still occasionally collected.

A considerable herring-fishery is carried on in Rosslare bay, in which about 30 boats belonging to this place are engaged during the season; these are joined by boats from Kilmore and other places. There is also a promising salmon-fishery, established in 1845; and Rosslare has of late become a place of great resort for bathing. A new road, about two miles in length, has been made from Rathdowney Point towards the southern part of the peninsula, cutting off a considerable angle of the old road from Wexford. On its extreme northern point is situated the coast-guard station called Rosslare Fort, a quadrangular range of buildings, containing ten houses, being the chief of the five stations comprised in the Wexford district. Near the fort is the pilot-station of the Wexford Quay Corporation; the establishment consists of 14 pilots, and an officer or chief pilot: three of the former are generally in attendance on the quay at Wexford. Rosslare House, the residence of James Boyd, Esq., is a handsome mansion, commanding an extensive and diversified prospect of the town, bridge, and shipping of Wexford, and of several seats and plantations in the vicinity: it is surrounded by a plantation of evergreens, which, notwithstanding the sandy soil and its proximity to the sea, is in a flourishing condition: twenty years since, there was not a single tree at Rosslare. Near Mr. Boyd's mansion is the neat residence of Nathaniel Vicary, Esq., also surrounded by a thriving plantation of evergreens.

The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilscoran (also called the union of Tacumshane) and corps of the chancellorship of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £144. 6. 3., and there is a glebe of about ¾ of an acre.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Tagoat, and has a neat chapel at that village, *which see*. A school-house was erected, and the school for a time supported as a seminary for literary instruction, by Mr. Boyd, aided by the subscriptions of some other gentlemen; it is now used solely as a place for teaching needlework. The ruins of the church still exist: those of an ancient chapel at Rosslare, called St. Brooch's, or St. Bridget's, were taken down some years since.

ROSSLEA, or ROYSLEA, a village, in that part of the parish of CLONES which is in the barony of CLONKELLY, union of CLONES, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Clones, and on the road from Lisnaskea to Monaghan; containing 414 inhabitants. The place is romantically situated near the celebrated mountain of Carnmore, in a fine meadow district, several townlands of which are rich pasture land, especially those of Lisnabrack and Salloo, where vast numbers of oxen are annually fed for the English market. The village consists of one irregularly built street, containing 79 houses, and is connected with the new line of road on the mountain from Enniskillen to Belfast by a bridge over the river Fin. In the vicinity is Lake View, a beautiful villa, overlooking the lake of Island Hill and commanding a fine view of several other small lakes in the neighbourhood; it is surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out and richly embellished. There is a flax-mill. Fairs are held on the 8th of every month; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions and manorial courts are held in the court-house, a neat building in the centre of the village. The Roman Catholic chapel of Rosslea is a very handsome edifice of stone, with a tower and campanile turret: the interior is highly embellished; the windows are enriched with stained glass, and over the altar-piece is a fine painting. Carnmore mountain is of lofty elevation, rising 1034 feet above the sea, and abounds with wild and romantic scenery: from its summit are seen 32 lakes, including Lough Erne; and its deep glens are inhabited by a numerous class of peasantry, of singular habits, and great originality of character.

ROSSLEE, a parish, in the union of CASTLEBAR, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Castlebar, on the road to Hollymount; containing 1283 inhabitants, and comprising 3700½ statute acres. The land is chiefly in pasture and under tillage; there is but little bog. Rosslee is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Balla: the tithe rent-charge is £60. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Balla. At Clogher Lucas are the ruins of an old castle.

ROSSMANOGUE, a parish, in the union and barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Ferns; containing 1425 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Bann, and is skirted by the high road from Camolin to Carnew, comprises 4549 statute acres, chiefly in tillage: on its border is a small red bog. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Tomb in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £123. 18. 6.; and there is a glebe of 7 acres. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Camolin; the chapel is at Craneford, and adjoining it is a residence for the priest. The late Right Hon. George Ogle, of Bellevue, author of "Molly Asthore" and other admired ballads, received the earlier part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Millar, then rector of this parish.

ROSSMERE, ROSSMIRE, or ROSSMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, but chiefly in that of UPPERTHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Kilmacthomas (which is separately described), 2866 inhabitants. It forms a narrow slip of land, separating the portions of the original Upperthird barony; and comprises 8161 statute acres. Within its limits, at Newtown, on the confines of the three baronies of Upperthird, Middlethird, and Decies-without-Drum, it was designed to build a new town, of which the streets were marked out and paved; but only a few houses were built, and these have since mostly gone to ruin. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £375, of which £225 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a modern structure, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £750; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

ROSSMORE, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; lying in Clew bay, and comprising 77½ statute acres.

ROSSNOWLOUGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Ballyshannon, on the west of the road to Donegal, and on the sea coast; containing about 1006 inhabitants. In the year 1830, nine townlands, comprising 2403½ statute acres, were separated from the parish of Drumholm, and constituted the ecclesiastical district parish of Rossnowlough. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Drumholm: the gross value of the benefice is £108. 8., of which £75 are paid by the vicar, and £25 from Primate Boulter's fund; the remainder is the annual value of the glebe. The church was erected in 1831, by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Drumholm. About 360 children are educated in six public schools, of which one is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, one from Colonel Robertson's endowment, and the remainder chiefly by subscription. There are also two Sunday schools.

ROSSORY, a parish, partly in the barony of GLENAWLEY, but chiefly in that of MAGHERABOY, union of ENNISKILLEN, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing, with part of the suburbs of Enniskillen, 3846 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shores of Lough Erne, and on the roads leading respectively from Enniskillen to Sligo and Ballyshannon, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 7654 statute acres, of which 2302¾ are in the barony of Glenawley, and 5351¾ in Magheraboy: about 494 acres are water, and by far the greater portion of the remainder is meadow and pasture. The land is of good quality,

and that portion of it which is under tillage is in a state of profitable cultivation: there is a moderate proportion of bog, and limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes and also for repairing the roads; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is no waste land.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe-rent-charge is £180. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was erected at an expense of £1107, the late Board of First Fruits granting £323 and a loan of £461; the glebe comprises 78 acres, valued at £136. 10. per annum. The church was lately rebuilt at a cost of £1810, of which £1460 were from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Enniskillen. At Portora, within the limits of the parish, is the Royal endowed school of Enniskillen, a handsome building, erected at an expense of £4000. The interest of a bequest of £50 by Mrs. Noble is annually divided among twelve aged women. A very ancient religious foundation appears to have subsisted here, upon the site of which, Lisgoole Abbey was afterwards founded for Canons Regular by Mac Noellus Mackenleff, King of Ulster, about the year 1106. This establishment was destroyed by fire in 1360; and in the reign of Henry VIII., having fallen into ruin, it was surrendered by the last abbot to Maguire, tanist of Fermanagh, by whom it was assigned to the Franciscans, and the abbey rebuilt as a place of sepulture for the principal families of that country: at the Dissolution it was granted to Sir John Davies. Here is a sulphureous spring in great repute.

ROSSTRUNK, an island, in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, union of Westport, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 4 miles (W.) from Newport. This small island, which is situated in Clew bay, and affords tolerable pasturage, is chiefly remarkable for its well-sheltered harbour, which has good ground for nearly a square mile, with two or three fathoms. There is excellent anchorage, especially for small vessels, which may go farther up the bay to Newport and Burrishoole.

ROSTELLAN, a parish, in the union of Midleton, barony of Imokilly, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S.W.) from Cloyne; containing 1110 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of Cork harbour, comprises 2258 statute acres. The land is generally good, being in a limestone vale; about one half is under tillage, and the other in pasture and demesne: the system of agriculture is greatly improved, under the spirited example and encouragement given by the Marquess of Thomond, whose farm is one of the best cultivated and most productive in the county. Rostellan Castle, the seat of that nobleman, is an elegant mansion on the margin of the harbour, over which it commands extensive and pleasing views; and is situated in a highly cultivated demesne, comprehending one-third of the parish, and richly embellished with woods and plantations. The grounds are arranged with great taste, are for nearly two miles skirted by the waters of Rostellan bay, and are diversified with rural and picturesque houses of the farming steward, gardeners, and others connected with the management of the farm. The flower-gardens contain a fine selection of the choicest plants and flowers. Here are the Rostellan mills for making starch from potatoes.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, formerly a part of the union of Aghada, from which, on the demise of Dr. Brinkley in 1835, it was separated and made a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £216. 5. 6.: the glebe, at Kilteskin, for which the old glebe, now forming part of the demesne of Rostellan Castle, was exchanged, comprises 47 acres. The parishioners attend divine service at Aghada or Cloyne. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aghada; there is a small chapel at Ballinrostig. The ancient castle of Rostellan was, during the parliamentary war, surrendered to Lord Inchiquin in 1645, but was afterwards retaken by Lord Castlehaven, who also made prisoners Lord Inchiquin's brother and Colonel Courtenay, who had been sent to demolish it. Near the demesne is a holy well much venerated by the peasantry, and an ash-tree is literally covered with their offerings to the patron saint; not far distant is a stone on which is sculptured a rude representation of the Crucifixion; and within the demesne are some limestone rocks, in which are capacious natural caverns, with stalactites depending from the roof.

ROSTREVOR, or Rosetrevor, a sea-port and post town, in the parish of Kilbroney, union of Kilkeel, barony of Upper Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Newry, and 57 (N.) from Dublin; containing 683 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Castle Roe or Rory, from its original founder, Rory, one of the family of the Magennises, lords of Iveagh, of whose baronial castle, subsequently occupied by the Trevor family, there are still some remains near the town; it derived its present appellation from Rose, youngest daughter of Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, after whose marriage with Trevor, Viscount Dungannon, the family seat, Iveagh Castle, was invariably called Rosetrevor. The town is beautifully situated in a cove of Carlingford lough, at the western termination of the Morne mountains, and contains 134 houses, which are large and handsomely built. The streets are wide and open, and the whole place has a cheerful and attractive appearance. The air is salubrious; and the town is very desirable as a residence, from its fine situation on a gentle eminence sheltered by mountains on the north, south, and east, and open on the west to Carlingford bay, the shores of which are richly planted and embellished with numerous seats, handsome villas, and picturesque cottages. An act was passed in July, 1846, for the construction of a railway to Warrenpoint and Newry.

The port is principally frequented by fishing-boats, for whose accommodation there is a small quay, from which is a walk nearly a mile in length, thickly shaded with trees; and on the side of the mountain is a stone of very large dimensions, called Cloughmorne, which is visited for the very extensive and beautiful prospect it commands. Between this place and Warrenpoint, in Carlingford lough, is a large extent of soft ground, on which are two fathoms of water, where vessels frequenting the port of Newry lie at their moorings. In the vicinity of the town are some salt-works. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, Aug. 1st, Sept. 19th, Nov. 1st,

and Dec. 11th. The parish church, a cruciform edifice with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, is situated in the principal street; and near it is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, with a campanile turret. Here are handsome school-houses, with residences for the masters and mistresses; the schools are supported by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Balfour. There are some remains of Castle Roe and Greencastle, and of the old churches of Kilbroney and Killowen; and near the town is a monumental obelisk, erected to the memory of General Ross, who fell in a battle near Baltimore, in America, while leading on the British troops to the victory which they obtained on the 12th of Sept., 1814; on the four sides of the pedestal are recorded the principal engagements in which that gallant officer bore a conspicuous part.

ROSTURK.—See ROSSTRUNK.

ROUGHFORT, a village, in the parish of TEMPLEPATRICK, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing about 195 inhabitants. Fairs are held on May 31st and Nov. 29th.

ROUNDHILL, a village, in the parish of BALLYMODAN, union of BANDON, barony of KINALMEAKY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 254 inhabitants.

ROUNDSTONE, a village, in the parish of MOYRUS, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 396 inhabitants.

ROUNDTOWN, a village, in the parish of RATHFARNHAM, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (S.) from the General Post-office: the population is 1048. The place takes its name from the arrangement of its cottages in the form of a circle; it is neat, and pleasantly situated, and forms a pleasing feature in the environs of the metropolis, to which it has a receiving-house for letters. In the immediate vicinity are numerous handsome seats and elegant villas. Bushy Park, the seat of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., is a spacious mansion of brick, situated in an ample demesne tastefully embellished, and commanding some views of mountain scenery. Fortfield, the admired residence of the late Rt. Hon. Sir W. McMahon, Bart., master of the rolls, is pleasingly situated in grounds beautifully ornamented and comprehending much scenery of interest. Kimmage, the seat of the Rt. Hon. F. Shaw, recorder of Dublin, is a handsome mansion in the ancient English style, also in a demesne highly cultivated. Terenure is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its grounds, embellished with stately timber of many varieties, and its gardens laid out with great taste and comprehending a rich selection of choice plants and flowers. In the demesne and gardens are numerous varieties of orange-trees, ash, elm, horse-chesnut, holly, and hawthorn, and more than 1750 different kinds of rose-trees; the conservatories and hot-houses contain upwards of 12,000 square feet of glass, and the whole is arranged in the most perfect order, and preserved with the greatest care. The other seats, more or less distinguished for beauty of situation and variety of scenery, are St. John's, Mountain View, Westbourne Lodge, Ashfield, Bessborough, &c.

ROUNDWOOD, or TOGHER, a village, in the parish of DERRALOSSORY, union of RATHDRUM, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and on the road from Dublin to the Seven Churches: the population is returned with the parish. The extensive tract of table-land on which this place is situated is watered by the river Vartrey, a fine trout-stream, and is separated from Lough Dan only by the mountains of Carrigroe and Slieve Buck. From a projecting point of Slieve Buck the lake is seen in its full extent of about 160 plantation acres, supplied by a stream from Mount Tay, and another from the mountains to the west. The lake forms a graceful curve in the centre of a wildly romantic district; the lofty mountains which rise precipitously from its waters enwrap it in continual gloom, and add much to the striking solemnity of its appearance. Bog-trout, grey-trout, and char are found in abundance; in winter its waters overspread the low lands in the neighbourhood, and, on returning to their bed, leave large trunks of oak-trees exposed on the surface of the land. Lead-ore is to be obtained on the shores of the lake, and mines were formerly worked there. The village contains 19 houses, neatly built; and is much frequented by strangers and visiters from Dublin, for its beautiful mountain scenery, and its proximity to Lough Dan, Glendalough, and Luggelaw, which last is described under the head of Calary. A little above it is Roundwood Park, a pleasant residence, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out and planted; and near the shore of Lough Dan is Lake Park, which, with others, is more particularly noticed in the article on Derralossory. There are a good inn in the village, and some smaller houses for the accommodation of visiters. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd for cattle, March 8th for frieze, March 14th for cattle, and May 19th, July 26th, Aug. 1st, and Sept. 5th and 19th, for frieze. A constabulary police force is stationed here; there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the union of Glendalough, and a school is supported by subscription.

ROWER, or ROAR, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Inistioge; containing 3776 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Rochar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Nore and Barrow; forming a tongue of land extending five miles in length from north to south, by about three in breadth; and comprising 10,758 statute acres, of which about 1000 consist of mountain, and a small portion of bog. Within its limits are, Ringwood, the seat of Lord Clifden; and an ancient residence of the Bolger family, in whose demesne, on the water's edge, is a romautic and richly wooded spot, called Ballynabarna, near which is the picturesque cascade of the Clodagh, noticed in the article on Cloneamera. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £420. The church is a plain building. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Inistioge, and contains two chapels. The ruined castle of Coolkill, said to have belonged to the Butler family, still exists; and there are several broken cromlechs in the vicinity of Ballynabarna.

ROYAL-OAK, a village, in the parish of KILLINANE, barony of IDRONE WEST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. W.) from

Bagnalstown, and on the road from Dublin to Carlow; containing 293 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Barrow, which is here crossed by a bridge; and derives its name from an old and well-known inn in its vicinity, established previously to the erection of the village.

ROYSLEA.—See Rosslea.

RUAN, an ancient parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare, and province of Munster; containing 2624 inhabitants, and comprising 10,744 statute acres.—See Dysert.

RUSH, a small sea-port and fishing town, in the parish of Lusk, union and barony of Balrothery, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (N. E.) from Swords, and 13½ (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 1603 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the eastern coast, contains 338 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen; and has, since the 16th century, been celebrated for the great quantities of ling which are taken and cured by the inhabitants. Previously to the discontinuance of the bounties, 22 boats were employed in this fishery; but the number has been reduced to 16, of about 40 tons each, carrying seven or eight men. The harbour is difficult of access, and adapted only for small vessels; the channel has from seven to eight feet depth at low water, and is much exposed to a heavy swell during the prevalence of winds from the north-east. A small pier has been erected on a ledge of rock extending into the sea and covered on the north side by a reef of rocks; it affords good accommodation to the vessels employed in the fishery. The sands are celebrated for early potatoes, which are produced in abundance. On the south side of the bay, and to the east of the pier, are beds of fine compact limestone and black slate-clay and conglomerate limestone alternating. A coast-guard station has been established here, forming one of the nine which constitute the district of Swords; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there is a martello tower on the beach. A patent exists for fairs on May 1st and Sept. 29th, but they are not held. The parish church is three miles distant; and therefore, for the accommodation of the town, divine service is performed once every Sunday in the parochial schoolroom, a large and commodious building, in which are a lending library and a depository of bibles. In the Roman Catholic divisions the town forms the head of a union, including also Lambay island and part of the adjoining districts; there are chapels at Rush and on Lambay Island. The former was built about 80 years since, and an embattled tower surmounted with a cross was added to it in 1833, by subscription; the interior is well fitted up, and has a carved altar-piece brought from France. Adjoining is the residence of the parish priest, built in 1823 by subscription, to which the late Mrs. Palmer, of Rush House, largely contributed, also giving an acre and a half of land for a site. A dispensary in the town is supported in the usual manner.

About half a mile from the town is Rush House, now called Kenure Park, formerly the residence of the great Duke of Ormonde, and subsequently of Sir Henry Echlin, Bart., from whom it was purchased by an ancestor of Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., its present proprietor. The mansion is spacious and handsome, and contains many good apartments, a collection of valuable paintings by the first masters, and some vases and other relics from the remains of Pompeii, collected by the late Mr. Palmer when in Italy. The demesne is richly embellished with stately timber, and commands some interesting views, embracing the town of Rush, Lambay Island, and a great expanse of sea; within the grounds are the picturesque ruins of Kenure church, in which is a large tomb inscribed to the memory of George, fourth baron of Strabane, who died in 1668. Near these ruins are the remains of an ancient castle, a holy well dedicated to St. Catherine, and part of an ancient cross.

RUSHEEN, an island, in the parish of Kilcommon, union of Ballina, barony of Erris, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught; situated off the western coast, and comprising 4 statute acres.

RUSKEY, or Rooskey, a market and post town, in the union of Mohill, partly in that portion of the parish of Mohill which is in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim, but chiefly in the parish of Tarmonbarry, barony of North Ballintorber, county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 7¾ miles (N. by W.) from Longford, and 66¼ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Sligo: the population is 330. This improving place is situated on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge connecting the counties of Leitrim and Longford (which here unite) with the county of Roscommon. It participates in the general trade of the river, and has a market on Wednesday, which is well attended: the fairs, now discontinued, were among the principal that were held on the Leitrim side of the river. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. The parish church of Tarmonbarry is situated in the town, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Ruskey.

RUSSAGH, Meath.—See Clonabreny.

RUSSAGH, a parish, in the union of Granard, barony of Moygoish, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Edgeworthstown, and on the road from Dublin to Sligo; containing 665 inhabitants. This parish, which extends on the south to the river Inny, and includes the small lake of Lough Gar or Cappa, comprises 2568 statute acres, which, exclusive of a portion of bog, are in general good land and chiefly under tillage. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving; limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural purposes: there are also quarries of black flagstone of very fine quality. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Major Bond, and the tithe rent-charge is £65, of which £42 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the bishop; the glebe comprises 14 acres, valued at £21. 14. per annum. There is no church, but divine service is performed in a private house licensed by the bishop. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Rathaspick; the chapel for the district is situated near the village of Rathowen. There are some remains of the church, with its cemetery; and some Danish raths, and mineral springs.

RUTLAND, an island, in the parish of Templecroan, union of Glenties, barony of Boylagh, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 18 miles (N.) from Narin: the population is 125. This island,

anciently called Innismacdurn, received its present name from its proprietor, an ancestor of the Marquess Conyngham, in compliment to Charles, Duke of Rutland, who was at the time lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At the period of Pynnar's survey here was a small old castle with a bawn, where a few English families had settled. The isle is situated off the north-western coast, forming one of the group of islands called the Rosses, and contains 313 statute acres, chiefly rocky and coarse mountain land, with a considerable quantity of bog. The harbour is narrow, and fit only for small vessels. The inhabitants, in each of the years 1784 and 1785, realised £40,000 from the herring-fishery off the coast; and the great abundance of herrings found at that time induced Colonel Conyngham to expend £50,000 in building houses and stores and forming a town here, and in constructing roads through the mountains on the coast to the champaign country in the interior. From that period, however, the fishery began to decline; in 1793 it entirely failed; and though it afterwards began to revive, it never regained its former prosperity. The females are employed in knitting coarse yarn-stockings. On the 16th of September, 1798, James Napper Tandy landed here from the French brig *Anacreon* from Brest, with three boats full of officers and men, accompanied by General Rey and Colonel Blackwell; but after remaining for a day and a night, hearing that the French who had landed at Kilcummin had surrendered and been made prisoners, they re-embarked. On the island is a coast-guard station, forming one of the seven that constitute the district of Dunfanaghy; a dispensary is maintained in the usual way.

S

SAGGARD, or Tassaggard, a parish, in the poor-law union of Celbridge, barony of Newcastle, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Rathcoole, and on the roads leading from Dublin to Blessington and Naas; containing 1646 inhabitants, of whom 260 are in the village. This parish comprises 4453 statute acres: the surface is mountainous, but the lower grounds are in good cultivation; limestone is quarried, and the mountains abound with peat. The village is pleasantly situated near the Tallaght hills, and contains 46 houses, neatly built. The manufacture of paper is carried on in mills at Swift's Brook, where was formerly a residence of Dean Swift; and fairs are held on Corpus Christi day, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 8th. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, partly appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly constituting the corps of the prebend of Saggard in the cathedral of St. Patrick. The tithe rent-charge is £187. 10., of which £82. 10. are payable to the commissioners, and the remainder to the prebendary. The church has long been in ruins, and the parishioners attend the church of Rathcoole; the churchyard, however, is still used as a burial-place. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Newcastle and Rathcoole, and part of the parish of Tallaght: there are chapels at Saggard and Newcastle; on the west side of the former is a monument of marble to the Rev. A. Hart, P.P., and dean of Maynooth, with his effigy in bas-relief. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Mosacre, who flourished about the middle of the 7th century, but there is no further record of it; perhaps it was destroyed in 1131, when this place was ravaged by the septs of the Byrnes and O'Tooles.

SAINTFIELD, or Tonaghnieve, a post-town and parish, in the union of Lisburn, barony of Upper Castlereagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 9 miles (N. W.) from Downpatrick, and 78½ (N. by E.) from Dublin, at the termination of the coach-road brauching from Dromore, by way of Ballinahinch; containing 7156 inhabitants, of whom 909 are in the town. It consists of one long street intersected by a shorter one, comprising 183 houses, the greater number of which are built of stone and slated. At this place the first battle was fought in the north of Ireland during the disturbances of 1798, on June 9th, when the York Fencibles were beaten back, and retreated to Cumber. The proprietor and lord of the manor, N. Price, Esq., improved the town in 1802, when he erected a large market-house and hotel. According to the Ordnance survey, the parish comprises 13,333¾ statute acres, 280 of which are roads and waste, and 118 bog; the land is generally good, and nearly all arable. Here is a chief constabulary police station: a manor court is held every third Saturday in the court-house, at which debts to the amount of £10 are recoverable; petty-sessions are also held in the court-house on alternate Tuesdays. Mr. Price gave premiums for the encouragement of a market and fairs, so that they rank amongst the best in the north of Ireland; the market is held every Monday, and the fairs take place on Jan. 26th, the second Thursday (O. S.) in Feb. and March, the third Thursday in April and May, June 26th, July 30th, Aug. 26th, the third Thursday in Sept., Oct. 26th, the third Thursday in Nov., and the Thursday after Christmas. The principal seats are, Saintfield House, the elegant residence of the family of Price, situated on elevated ground near the town; Mill House; and the glebe-house: there are several excellent farmhouses.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Carrick and Viscount Bangor; the rectory is impropriate in the proprietors of the soil, and the tithe rent-charge is £459. 1. 8., of which £131. 15. are payable to Viscount Bangor, £110. 6. to Mr. Price, £6. 18. 6. to Lord Dufferin, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe comprises 20¼ acres, valued at £25. 6. per annum; the glebe-house is a large and handsome building, erected in 1750 at the expense of the then incumbent. The church, in the town, is a large structure in the early English style, with a square tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and that of Killinchy, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial school, in the town, was built by Mr. Price, and endowed by him with an acre of land; a female school, built by subscription, is partially supported by the vicar; and there are other public schools. Hutcheson, the author of a work on Moral Philosophy, was a native of the parish.

SALEEN.—See BINGHAMSTOWN.

SALLINS, a village, partly in the parish of NAAS, but chiefly in that of BODENSTOWN, barony of NORTH NAAS, union of NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Naas; containing 392 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal, and is the third stage for the canal-packets plying from Dublin; it is also a constabulary police station.

SALLYBROOK, a village, in the parish of RATHCOONEY, union of CORK, barony and county of CORK, province of MUNSTER; containing 450 inhabitants.

SALTEE ISLANDS, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER. These islands, consisting of the Great and Little Saltee, are situated in St. George's Channel, off the coast of the parish of Kilmore, in lat. 52° 8′ 30″ (N.), and lon. 6° 41′ (W.); they are extra-parochial, and comprise 309 statute acres. The Great Saltee is four miles from the shore at the village of Crossfarnogue, and three leagues (W. ½ S.) from the Black Rock; it is of an elliptical form, about one mile in length and half a mile broad: one-third is under tillage, and the remainder in pasture; and from the abundance of sea-weed found on its shores, the isle is rendered peculiarly fertile. It is the property of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, from whom it is rented by a farmer. The island is amply supplied with water from several springs, and is frequented by a great variety of wild-fowl that breed here during the summer months; it is consequently much visited by shooting-parties. A detachment of two men from the coast-guard station at Crossfarnogue is stationed here. The vestiges of numerous houses indicate that the island was formerly thickly inhabited; on the eastern extremity, still called the Abbey Point, are the ruins of a building supposed to have been a religious house. Stafford, the governor of Wexford, who is said to have betrayed that town to Cromwell, retreated hither, and built a cottage which still bears his name. Bagnal Harvey, commander-in-chief, and Colclough, a general of the insurgent forces during the disturbances of 1798, who had taken refuge here after their defeat, were discovered in a cave and made prisoners. The Little Saltee Island is about 2½ miles from the shore, with which it is connected by a narrow ridge of shingle, called St. Patrick's Bridge, about two-thirds of which are dry at low water; it is inhabited by a family consisting of three persons.

The channel between the two islands is from four to five fathoms deep. Off the north-west point of the Great Saltee, a vessel may anchor in five or six fathoms. The Coningmore rock, always above water, lies a mile and a half (S. by W.) from its south-west point; and about a mile (S.W. by W.) from it is the Coningbeg rock, which appears at half ebb. Outside of these rocks is placed a light-ship having two lanterns, at an elevation of 25 feet above the sea at high water mark, displaying a bright light visible at the distance of nine nautical miles in clear weather. On part of the ridge called St. Patrick's Bridge, are from seven to ten feet at low water; on the west side of it is situated the small fishing-harbour of Crossfarnogue. From these islands to Hook Tower, a distance of five leagues, the intermediate space is a large bay with a continual in-draught and heavy sea setting in towards the shore, and dangerous from rocks and shallows, known only to persons well acquainted with the coast. Numerous vessels have been wrecked here: should a vessel get too far into the bay, it is impossible to beat out, and there is no place of refuge except Fethard, which, though it has a small pier, can afford little shelter, from the shallowness of its water and its exposed situation.

SALTERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Dunleer; containing 380 inhabitants, of whom about 90 are in the hamlet. It is situated on the bay of Dundalk, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1047¾ statute acres, the greater part of which is excellent land. A lead and copper mine was formerly worked here. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Dunany; the lands are tithe-free, having formerly belonged to the abbey of Mellifont. In the Roman Catholic divisions Salterstown is considered to be part of the union or district of Dysart and Clonmore.

SALT-MILLS, a village, in the parish of TINTERN, union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Fethard; containing 171 inhabitants. The village of Tintern, which was contiguous to the abbey of that name, the property of the late Cæsar Colclough, Esq., was taken down within the last 30 years, and rebuilt upon the townland of Salt-Mills, by which name it is now more generally known. It is situated on the western side of an inlet of the sea, called Bannow bay, and in 1841 contained 29 houses and cottages, all neatly whitewashed, and several of them painted, and ornamented in front with small gardens: the dwellings are now, however, fast falling into ruin. The female inhabitants are mostly employed in straw-platting and bonnet-making, which are carried on to some extent; and some of the males are employed in fishing. A dispensary is entirely supported by Mrs. Boyse.

SANDFORD, a village, in the parish of ST. PETER, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from the General Post-office, on the road to Enniskerry: the population is returned with the parish. The name of this place is derived from the circumstance of Lord Mount-Sandford having, in 1826, erected and endowed an episcopal chapel, under the provisions of an act of the 11th and 12th of George III. Though not possessed of any property in the neighbourhood, yet, sympathising with a large population destitute of any near place of worship for Protestants, his lordship liberally expended about £5000 in building a church, parsonage, and school-houses, besides securing an endowment of £50 per annum to the chaplain. The buildings occupy a very interesting site: the church is fitted up in a chaste and simple style, and is capable of accommodating about 700 people; 300 sittings are free; the rent of the remainder, in addition to the endowment, forms the maintenance of the clergyman. The salaries of clerk, organist, school-master, &c., are paid by collections among the congregation; so that this chapelry has never been any charge on the parish. The founder vested the right of appointment to the chaplaincy in four clergymen and one layman, as trustees, with power to fill up vacancies in their number. There is a lending library.

SANDYCOVE, a village, in the parish of RINGRONE, union and barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Kinsale; containing about 104 inhabitants. The village stands at the head of the little cove or bay from which it derives its name. Close adjoining is the parish church of Ringrone; near which are the ruins of Ringrone Castle, built by De Courcy in the reign of Richard II., and the history of which, as connected with that powerful and noble family, is exceedingly interesting: it continues in the possession of their descendants, the lords Kingsale, who take from it the title of Baron.

SANDYFORD, a village, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) of Dublin, on the old road to Enniskerry; the population is returned with the parish. This is the head of the Roman Catholic district of Sandyford and Glancullen, comprising the parishes of Kilternan and Kilgobbin, and portions of those of Tullow, Rathmichael, Stillorgan, Kill, and Taney. The principal chapel is a spacious building, commenced 30 years since; attached is a good residence for the priest: another chapel is at Glancullen, in the parish of Kilternan. There is a school in connexion with the Board of Education.

SANDYMOUNT, a large and populous village, in that part of the parish of ST. MARY, DONNYBROOK, which is within the barony of DUBLIN, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from the General Post-office: the population is 1142. It is on the southern coast of the bay of Dublin, and is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing, for which its sandy beach presents every facility. The village is very pretty, and contains many good houses forming a square, in the centre of which is an ornamental grass-plot surrounded by iron railings: there are numerous villas on the strand, for the convenience of visiters; whence a new road to Merrion has been made along the shore. Eighty years ago, there were not more than one or two comfortable houses in Sandymount: the village may be said to owe its existence to the late Richard Cranfield, Esq., who also planned the baths of Tritonville in the vicinity. The principal seats are, Lakelands, situated in grounds tastefully laid out and commanding fine sea and mountain views; Wilfield House; Sandymount Castle; and Sandymount Park, whence is obtained a view of the bay of Dublin, with the Hill of Howth, Ireland's Eye, Lambay Island, the South Wall, and the Pigeon House. In the village are a parochial school, erected in 1833, and supported by subscriptions; and a female school, built by the Misses Hepenstall, aided by £100 from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund. A loan fund and a Bible Association were established in 1832; there are also a savings'-bank and a lending library. A branch of the Sisters of Charity, from Stanhope-street, Dublin, settled in Sandymount Avenue about 14 years since; the inmates consist of a superior and five nuns, who instruct about 80 children: a neat chapel attached is open to the public.

SANTRY, or SANTREFF, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Swords; containing 1117 inhabitants, of whom 110 are in the village. In 1641 the village was burnt, and great devastation committed in the parish by a detachment from the parliamentarian forces stationed at Dublin, which had been sent against a party of royalists here. The parish comprises 4726 statute acres: the land is of good quality, chiefly in meadow and pasture; that which is under tillage is fertile, and the system of agriculture is improving. Nearly adjoining the village is Santry House, the seat of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., proprietor of the parish, a stately mansion of brick, containing many spacious apartments ornamented with numerous family portraits, a collection of historical and scriptural paintings by the best masters, and many other valuable specimens of the fine arts: the demesne, comprising more than 140 acres, is tastefully laid out in gardens and pleasure-grounds, richly embellished with timber and commanding some beautiful scenery and some extensive mountain and sea views. There are numerous other seats and villas in the parish, the principal of which are, Belcamp House, a handsome mansion, situated in finely disposed grounds and commanding some rich views; Woodlands, built by Dean Jackson, contemporary with Dean Swift, who was a frequent inmate here; Belcamp, an elegant villa beautifully situated; Santry Lodge; Belcamp; Woodford; Woodlawn; and Collinstown. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Swords; it contains 25 houses, neatly built, and derives much interest from the demesne of Santry House: near it is a station of the city police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown, in which one-half of the rectorial tithes is impropriate; the other half is annexed to the vicarage. The tithe rent-charge is £346. 10., of which £150 are payable to the Crown, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built on a glebe of one acre in 1828, at an expense of £1300, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £200 and a loan of £600; the remainder was defrayed by the Rev. Dennis Browne, the incumbent. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £264, is a plain neat edifice, built in 1709, and contains the tombs of many members of the Barry and Domville families, successive proprietors of the estate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Clontarf; there is a chapel at Ballyman. The charter school here under the Incorporated Society has been endowed with land by R. H. L. Gardener; the house, towards which Primate Boulter contributed £400, is a spacious building, situated on the road to Drogheda: in this school about 30 children are clothed, maintained, and educated, and when of proper age apprenticed.

SAUL, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 1¾ mile (N. E.) from Downpatrick; containing 2159 inhabitants. St. Patrick is said to have founded here an abbey for Canons Regular, and to have constituted his disciple St. Dunnius, or Modun, abbot thereof: the patron day is May 29th. The founder died at Saul, March 17th, 493, in the 120th year of his age, and was interred with great solemnity at Downpatrick. Some years since, the ruins of this establishment were very extensive; but now only a fragment remains. The parish is situated on the south-western branch of Strangford lough, and comprises 5272½ statute acres, of which 2119 are under tillage, the remainder in pasture.

Walsh'stown Castle, in the parish, is one of many built by De Courcy, on the conquest of Ulster; and of twenty-seven around Strangford lough, this is the only one now inhabited: the ancestors of the present possessor have occupied it ever since the reign of Charles I.

The living was formerly a perpetual cure, and part of the deanery of Down, from which, by order of council in 1834, under the Church Temporalities' act, it was separated, and constituted a distinct rectory, in the diocese of Down and patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £289. 14. 6. The glebe comprises 6*a.* 20*p.* valued at £30. 12. per annum; the glebe-house was built by aid of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits. By the order in council, the three detached townlands and the tithes of White Hill, Ballynarry, and Ballynagarrick, were disunited from this parish, and annexed to the adjoining parish of Ballyculter; and the clerical duties of those townlands were annexed to the parish of Kilclief, to which were also annexed the townland and tithes of Ballywoodan, separated from the parish of Saul. In lieu of such severance, the townland and tithes of Ballystokes severed from Ballee parish, and those of Raholp and Ballintleave from Ballyculter parish, were annexed to Saul; the clerical duties of the two last-named townlands remaining annexed to Ballyculter. The church, erected about 1770, is a large plain building, with a small spire, occupying part of the site of the abbey; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £375 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church. Mrs. Conway bequeathed a rent-charge of £3. 7. 6. per annum to the poor of this parish; and Judge Ward gave a rent-charge of 16*s.* per annum for ever out of the Castle Ward estate. Near Walsh'stown Castle stood the church of St. Mary, by some supposed to have been parochial, but which it seems most probable was for the use of the garrison; on levelling the churchyard a few years since, coins of the reigns of Henry I. and II., Robert Bruce, and Richard III., were discovered.

SCADDANSTOWN, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary.—See Johnstown, St.

SCALP, county of Dublin.—See Kilternan.

SCALP, or Castleton, a village, in the parish of Ardrahan, union of Gort, barony of Dunkellin, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Loughrea, on the road to Gort; the population is returned with the parish. Here is a chalybeate spa which was used some years since with advantage.

SCARIFF, a post-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Tulla, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Killaloe, and 94¾ (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Killaloe to Williamstown and Portumna; containing 656 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Scariff, which flows into the picturesque bay of the same name (opening into Lough Derg on the Shannon), and might be easily made navigable from the bay to Lough Grady, about a mile above the town: the river is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. This is a pleasing little town, occupying an ascent from the river, and consisting chiefly of one main street: in 1841 it contained 113 houses, some of which are neatly built. A sub-post office here is under Killaloe. An excellent level road, lately constructed between Killaloe and Williamstown, chiefly along the shores of Lough Derg, passes through the town. Here are extensive oil and flour mills; and a considerable number of coarse hats are manufactured in the immediate vicinity. Fairs are held monthly. A smelting-furnace for iron was formerly in full work. In the Roman Catholic divisions Scariff gives name to a district, comprising the north-eastern part of the parish of Tomgraney, and the entire parish of Moynoe, and containing the chapels of Scariff and Knock O'Grady. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £350, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £6400, and is constructed for 600 inmates. During the disturbances in 1831, an encampment was formed on Shene hill, in the vicinity, which was occupied for two months by a party of the military.

SCARIFF ISLAND, in the parish of Kilcrohane, union of Kenmare, barony of Dunkerron, county of Kerry, and province of Munster; 2½ miles (S. W.) from Hog's Head, which forms the southern side of Ballinaskelligs bay; and about the same distance (W.) from Lamb's Head, on the shore of Derrynane; on the south-western coast. It is the larger of the two Hog Islands, and, together with the smaller one called Dinish, is held by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., from the Earl of Cork. It is inhabited by only one family, employed in the care of the cattle, sheep, &c., fed on the island. The depth of water close to these islands is 28 fathoms, and between them and Lambs' Head are several smaller ones. On the summit of Scariff were the vestiges of an ancient hermitage, or cell, which are now covered by a mound of earth and stones raised by the Trigonometrical Surveyors of Ireland. There are slight vestiges of a church and burial-ground on the eastern side of the island; and in another place those of a mill, near which runs a stream of very pure water.

SCARTAGLIN, a village, in the parish of Castleisland, union of Tralee, barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 4¾ miles from Castleisland; containing 330 inhabitants. It is situated on the line of road recently constructed by government, from Castleisland through King-William's-Town to Roskeen-Bridge, in the county of Cork. The road crosses the Brown Flesk river near the village, over a neat stone bridge; and it has been in contemplation to open a road connecting this line with one lately formed by Col. Drummond and C. Fairfield, Esq., through the adjoining parish of Ballincuslane, as far as the village of Ardnagrath. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Castleisland, in which a school is held under the patronage of the clergyman.

SCARVAGH, a village (formerly a market-town), in the parish of Aghaderg, union of Banbridge, barony of Upper Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (N. W.) from Loughbrickland, on the road to Tanderagee; containing 262 inhabitants. During the civil war of 1641, this place was the scene of many sanguinary struggles: it finally fell into the hands of Gen. Monk, who erected a castle on the summit of a gentle eminence to command the pass, where a garrison was kept for several years. Here the army of William III., under Duke Schomberg, first rendezvoused after landing in Ireland, the camp extending in

two lines from Loughbrickland to Scarvagh Pass and to Poyntz Pass; a venerable oak in Scarvagh demesne is still shewn as that under which the principal tent was pitched. In 1783 a battle was fought at Lisnagade Fort, between the "Hearts of Steel" and the "Break-of-day Boys," when several of the former were killed. The village, containing 45 well-built houses, was founded about 1746 by John Reilly, Esq., who obtained a charter for a market and fairs. It is situated on the canal between Newry and Lough Neagh, having a small dock and quayage for lighters; a considerable trade is carried on, particularly in coal and turf, supplying a populous neighbourhood and numerous bleach-mills and manufactories with fuel. The market has long been discontinued; but fairs are still held on March 21st, June 19th, Sept. 5th, and Nov. 14th, and are well attended. Scarvagh House is a handsome seat; in the demesne is some very fine old timber, and from the house may be seen the lake called Lough Shark.

In the vicinity are numerous vestiges of antiquity, which appear to have had some connexion with the passes through the bogs, lakes, and forests, which formerly abounded here, although this is now one of the most fertile and beautiful districts in the north of Ireland. In the demesne of Scarvagh is the "Danes' Cast," by the native inhabitants known by the name of *Gleann na muck duibhe*, or the "glen of the black pig:" it is principally composed of earth and resembles the Roman wall in Scotland, and Offa's dyke in North Wales; its course is nearly north and south. In some places it consists of a single foss and rampart; in others the rampart is divided by a deep foss, which gives the appearance of a double foss and rampart. It is supposed to extend from Lough Neagh to the sea, near Dundalk; but it is nowhere so well preserved and unbroken as in this neighbourhood. The line runs southward through the demesne of Union Lodge, where it is a single rampart and foss, the rampart being here faced with stone, and it so continues to the reclaimed ground of Loughadian; northward it extends towards the fort of Lisnagade, termioating at a stream that forms the boundary between the townlands of Scarvagh and Lisnagade. *Lisnagade*, or "the fort of a hundred," is one of the most extensive and best preserved of its kind. It consists of treble ramparts and intrenchments; the entrance is from the east, leading into a large circular inclosure, whence are obtained prospects of the entire country for many miles around, and a great number of forts or raths are seen, from which circumstance it is supposed this fort took its name, being the chief or centre of a hundred others. The fosses on every side are very deep; and it is remarkable that they are all paved at the bottom with rounded pebbles set in clay. In cleaning the fosses, in 1832, Mr. Trevor, on whose property the fort is, found a great many silver coins, a brass cauldron, spear-heads, and other relics of antiquity. Numbers, also, of arrow and spear heads of flint, stone and brass celts, and other military weapons, have been discovered in almost every part of the "Cast." In 1807 the head and antlers of an enormous elk were found, which are carefully preserved at Scarvagh House: several others have been dug up in the bog marl near Union Lodge; and in draining Loughadian, part of a tiara of gold, brazen swords, skeans, and spear-heads, were discovered. The greater portion of an ancient castle or tower yet exists at Poyntz-Pass; some fragments of that at Scarvagh are still to be seen above the village, and in the centre of Lisnagade Fort are the remains of another of the same kind; the floor was discovered entire in 1832, constructed of baked tiles.

SCHEAMS ISLANDS, in the parish of AUGHADOWN, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing about 37 inhabitants. These are two islands situated in Roaring-water bay, and distinguished by their position, East and West, the former comprising about 60, and the latter 34, statute acres. On the western isle, which is the more fertile of the two, are the remains of an ancient church or chapel.

SCILLY, a village, in the parish of RINCURRAN, union and barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; forming a suburb to the town of Kinsale, and containing about 814 inhabitants. It is situated on the harbour of Kinsale, and occupies the summit and side of a gentle eminence forming a peninsula projecting into the harbour. In 1831 it contained 124 houses; it has since rapidly increased, and now contains nearly 200 houses, including a number of neat and commodious villas and lodges, erected for the accommodation of the numerous visiters resorting hither during the bathing-season. It is so closely connected with Kinsale that it is generally considered as a part of that town. An extensive and lucrative fishery, affording employment to a large portion of the inhabitants, is carried on here. Immediately above the village are the barracks of Kinsale.

SCOTSHOUSE, a village, in the parish of CURRIN, union of COOTEHILL, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Cootehill, and on the road from Clones to Stradone: the population is returned with the parish. It is a station of the constabulary police, and contains the parochial church and Roman Catholic chapel. Near the village is the handsome seat of Hilton.

SCOTSTOWN, a village, in the parish of TYDAVNET, union of MONAGHAN, barony and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER; containing 35 houses, and 210 inhabitants.

SCRABBY, or BALLIMACKELLENNY, a post-town and parish, in the union of GRANARD, barony of TULLAGHONOHO, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cavan, and 70 (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 2836 inhabitants, of whom 170 are in the town. This small town, which in 1841 contained 37 houses, consists chiefly of one street extending along the road from Arvagh to Granard; it has a sub-post office to Crossdoney, and fairs are held on Feb. 10th, May 12th, Aug. 1st, and Dec. 12th. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6661 statute acres, of which 1182 are in Lough Gowna; the land is of indifferent quality. Scrabby is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, forming part of the union of Drumloman: the rectory is in dispute. The tithe rent-charge is £118. 8., of which £65. 15. 6. are payable to the vicar; the remainder is rectorial. The church adjoins the town; it was lately rebuilt at a cost of £723, defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland.

SCRONTHEA, a village, in the parish of St. Mary, Clonmel, union of Clonmel, barony of Upperthird, county of Waterford, and province of Leinster; containing 46 houses, and 244 inhabitants.

SCRYNE, county of Wexford.—See Skreen.

SCULLABOGUE, Wexford.—See Newbawn.

SCULLOGESTOWN, barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, county of Kildare.—See Hoatland.

SCURLOGSTOWN, or Scurlockstown, a parish, in the union of Trim, barony of Lower Deece, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Trim, on the road to Dublin, and on the river Boyne; containing 389 inhabitants. This place derives its name from William de Scurlog, who erected a castle here about 1180: the ruins exhibit a square keep of large proportions and massive strength, with circular towers at the angles, and a few apertures for the admission of light. The parish comprises 2589¼ statute acres, chiefly arable. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Trim; the rectory is impropriate in Joseph Ashe, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £119. 5., of which £101. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dunsany and Kilmessan. There are fragments of an ancient church, consisting of two rude circular arches.

SCURLOGSTOWN, a village, in the parish of Burry, barony of Upper Kells, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Kells, on the road to Clonmellon; containing about 32 houses and 181 inhabitants.

SEAFORDE, a village, in the parish of Loughinisland, union of Downpatrick, barony of Kinelarty, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 1 mile (N.) from Clough; on the roads leading respectively from Downpatrick to Newry, and from Dundrum to Ballinahinch; containing 394 inhabitants. This village, which was anciently called Neaghen, is small, but very handsomely built, consisting of one principal street, from the centre of which a smaller street branches off at right angles. At its northern extremity is a gateway of freestone, consisting of a centre and two side openings; and near this is a chaste Grecian lodge of freestone, forming an entrance into the extensive demesne of Seaforde, the seat of the Forde family. The mansion, which is situated in the centre of the parish, was destroyed by fire in 1816, and rebuilt in 1819 in a style of sumptuous elegance; the demesne is finely undulated, and comprises 1060 acres, richly planted, and embellished with a large and picturesque lake. The manor of Seaforde extends over the whole of the parish, with the exception only of the townland of Clough; and a court is held every three weeks before the seneschal, in which debts to the amount of £2 are recoverable: petty-sessions are also held on alternate Tuesdays; and fairs on March 7th, June 9th, Sept. 4th, and Dec. 6th. A receiving-house for letters here is under Clough. The parish church, a handsome edifice, is situated in the village; and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also six almshouses, erected in 1828 by Colonel Forde, who endowed them with £60 per annum, for aged widows; and some schools, the particulars of which are stated in the article on Loughin-Island.

SEAGOE, or Segoe, a parish, in the union of Lurgan, barony of O'Neilland East, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Portadown; extending along the river Bann, and intersected by the great roads leading from Armagh to Belfast, and from Portadown to Banbridge; containing 11,094 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have derived its name from *Seagh-Gabha*, "the smith's seat," was allotted to Nial Gabha, one of the sons of the great O'Nial. It is traditionally said that in 836 a battle was fought here, in which Blacar, a Danish chief, ancestor of the family of Blacker, defeated Ail, or O'Nial, and his sept; and the place where it occurred, adjoining Carrick demesne, is still pointed out, and bears the name of *Lisna-grilly*, signifying "the fort of the dagger:" there are faint traces of a circular intrenchment. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Bann, along which it extends for about 4½ miles: it contains three manorial districts, subdivided into 47 townlands, comprising 10,982¾ statute acres; 1236½ are in Lough Neagh, and 49½ in the river. The lands are chiefly arable, though, along the banks of the river, there is an extensive tract of low meadow and pasture ground; this tract is inundated about Christmas, and the water does not disappear till March, when it leaves behind a light deposit of mud, enriching the soil and producing nutritious, though coarse, herbage. There is very little bog. Agriculture is considerably improved: the crops include corn, flax, and potatoes; and onions are also cultivated to a great extent. The fuel used is turf, cut and saved in the months of July and August; large quantities are conveyed up the Bann from the bogs in Moyntaghs. The trade is principally confined to the sale of the produce of the land, and a considerable quantity of butter, poultry, eggs, &c., which are sent to Portadown, and thence by railway to the English and Scotch markets; but there is scarcely a house or family which is not, in one way or other, connected with the linen trade, there being extensive manufacturers throughout the parish. On the townland of Balteagh and Kilvergan is a quarry, the stone of which is highly valuable for lithography, for which it is said to equal the best German stone; and at Killycomain a superior hard blue stone is found. On the hill of Drumlin, in the southern angle of the parish, are fine pits of gravel particularly adapted for roads and walks.

The surface of the parish is a gentle undulation of hill and dale; the highest point is the hill of Drumclogher, whence is obtained a full view of the parish, and the rich scenery of the Bann, Lough Neagh, and the Morne mountains. The river, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons, cannot be surpassed for its majestic appearance as it winds along the parish boundary. It was crossed at Portadown by a bridge of seven arches, built in 1764, but this having given way in several places, a new bridge has been erected at an expense to the county of £8000; it is a very fine building of three arches, each more than fifty feet in span. The parish is well intersected with roads: a new line between Armagh and Belfast is carried through it for nearly three miles, besides several minor roads communicating with the county of Down; and it is also intersected by the Ulster railway. The farmhouses exhibit much appearance of comfort, particularly those on the Carrick estate, which are remarkable for their neatness. Manorial

courts are held, in Kernan, for the estate of the Duke of Manchester; Carrowbrack, for that of Colonel Blacker; and Derry, for that of Lord Lurgan: the respective seneschals hold their courts every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*, and courts leet are held once in the year. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Seagoe House, the residence of the Venerable Archdeacon Saurin; Killicomaine; and Carrick, of the Blacker family, a large edifice built in 1692, but much improved since: its gardens and pleasure-grounds retain many specimens of the taste of that age. In the sheep-walk of the demesne, on the summit of a low ridge or knoll, is a curious excavation of an elliptic form, about 80 yards in circumference, sloping gradually inwards on all sides with great regularity; in the demesne generally are numerous fine old oaks, and well-grown beech and ash.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, forming the corps of the archdeaconry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £247. 10., and the glebe comprises 500 acres valued at £652. 7. per annum, making the gross income of the archdeacon nearly £900. The glebe-house is a commodious residence contiguous to the church; the latter is a large handsome edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, built at an entire cost of £2200, of which £1000 were a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £319 for its repair; the interior is fitted up in a very superior manner. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with that of Moyntaghs; there are two chapels, at Derrymacash and Bluestone. At Edenderry, which forms a suburb to Portadown, is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly: there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Bluestone; and three dispensaries have recently been established. There are male and female schools at Balteagh and Bluestone, with houses for the master and mistress, chiefly supported by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and conducted on the principles of the Moral Agency System, with a lending library attached to each: the loan and clothing fund of Tanderagee, and the dispensary of Portadown, are connected with these schools, and open to the free use of parents and children. There are also schools at Levagherÿ and Hacknahay, the former built by Colonel Blacker, the latter considerably aided by Mrs. Cope and Archdeacon Saurin; other schools are also aided by annual donations from Archdeacon Saurin and Colonel Blacker, and a girls' school at Carrick is superintended by Mrs. Blacker. Near the spot where the battle was fought, several brazen swords and spear-heads of superior workmanship have been dug up; two, nearly perfect, are in the possession of the Earl of Charleville, to whom they were presented by Colonel Blacker, who has in his possession a curious battle-hammer head of stone, found in the same place, the handle composed of osier withes, and the whole much resembling a smith's punch of the present day.

SEAPATRICK, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER IVEAGH, but chiefly in that of UPPER IVEAGH, union of BANBRIDGE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the river Bann, and on the coach-road from Newry to Belfast; containing, with the post-town of Banbridge, 9528 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7582½ statute acres, of which (with detached portions) 3141 are in Lower and 4441½ in Upper Iveagh; the whole is rich land in a high state of cultivation. Its connexion with the flourishing town of Banbridge has rendered the parish highly important as a seat of the linen manufacture: here are numerous bleach-greens, linen-manufactories, yarn-mills, and depôts, with the various other branches connected with the trade; which for extent and importance are not excelled in any part of the kingdom. This is partly attributable to the river Bann intersecting the parish. Upon part of the glebe, extensive manufactories, depôts, and handsome houses have been built by F. W. Hayes, Esq. Among the most remarkable seats may be enumerated Millmount, Brookfield, Huntley Glen, Seapatrick House, Ballyvalley, Ballievy House, Edenderry, and Banview.

The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop and the Crown; the rectory till lately formed part of the union of Aghaderg and of the corps of the deanery of Dromore. The tithe rent-charge is nearly £300. The glebe-house is a commodious old building; the glebe comprises 111¾ statute acres, valued at £155. 5. per annum. The church, a small building on the eastern shore of the Bann, was erected in 1698 upon the site of the ancient edifice, which had been destroyed in the war of 1641; being incapable of accommodating one-sixth of the population, a large church has been built near Banbridge, under the provisions of an order in council obtained in 1834, at a cost exceeding £3000, of which £1500 were given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, nearly £1000 by the Marquess of Downshire (who also gave the site), and the remainder was raised by voluntary contributions. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tullylish. Near Banbridge is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod: here are also a meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly, built in 1830; one until recently in connexion with the Seceding Synod; and a chapel each for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The parochial schools, with residences for the master and mistress, situated on the glebe, are endowed with an acre of land, and supported by subscriptions. Near Banbridge is a large male and female school-house, comprising a centre and wings, the former the residence of the master and mistress, and the latter the schools; it was built by subscription, to which the Marquess of Downshire contributed £90, and is endowed with an acre and a half of land and £50 per annum. There are also schools at Ballydown, Ballylough, and Banbridge. At Tullyconnaught is a large school, founded and endowed by Miss M. Mulligan by will dated 1824, and built in 1829 at a cost of £150; it is in connexion with the Board of National Education. On the Dromore road was a chalybeate spring, similar in its properties to the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, and efficacious in scurvy; it has been recently filled up. The late Baron M'Clelland was born here; as was also his contemporary, Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

SEIRKYRAN, or ST. KIERAN, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Kinnitty; containing 1637 inhabitants. This place derives its name from St.

Kieran the elder, who in the earliest period of the Christian church, founded a monastery here, and is said also to have made it the seat of a small bishopric. So early did he exercise his mission, that he has been styled the father of the Irish saints. This establishment was repeatedly plundered by the Danes and other freebooters; and in 1052 the see of Scir-Kieran was removed to Aghaboe, and thence finally to Kilkenny. To this see the manor anciently belonged, and it was recovered to the bishops by trial of single combat in 1284. In succeeding ages a monastery, dedicated to St. Kieran, was founded for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, the ruins of which are still to be seen: the possessions of this monastery, at the Dissolution, were granted to Sir William Taafe, and by him assigned to James, Earl of Roscommon. The PARISH comprises 5825 statute acres, of which 162 are woodland, 64 bog and waste, the remainder being arable and pasture: limestone is found, and agriculture is improving. The seats are Oakely Park and Grange House. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £120. 3., of which £63. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar, who has an augmentation from Primate Boulter's fund, making his income £100 per annum: the glebe comprises 12 acres; the glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £88, in 1814, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church stands on the site of the monastery; it was rebuilt lately, at a cost of £608, of which £540 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Clareen, and the other at Fancraft, both plain buildings in good repair. Ruins exist of the old fort of Ballybritt, once a place of some importance, and from which the barony derived its name: at Drumoyle are the remains of a village. Here is the holy well of St. Kieran.

SESKINAN, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Dungarvan; containing 3210 inhabitants. It comprises 16,877 statute acres, of which the greater part consists of mountainous and boggy lands. At Ballynamult, on its western confines, is a small military barrack. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Seskinan in the cathedral of Lismore, with which the vicarage is held. The tithe rent-charge is £251. 9. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels.

SESKINORE, a village, in the parish of CLOGHERNEY, union and barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing 35 houses, and 134 inhabitants.

SEVEN CHURCHES, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county.—See CLONMACNOIS.

SEVEN CHURCHES, county of WICKLOW.—See GLENDALOUGH.

SHALLEE COUGHLAN, a village, in the parish of KILLOSCULLY, union of NENAGH, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles from Newport, and on the old road from Dublin to Limerick; containing about 138 inhabitants. On the high land in this vicinity a lead-mine was formerly worked, and about seven tons of ore were raised containing silver in the proportion of 80 oz. to a ton.

SHALLON, a village, in the parish of KILSHARVAN, union of DROGHEDA, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Drogheda, and on the road from Duleek to Nynch; containing about 29 houses and 169 inhabitants.

SHANAGOLDEN, a post-town and parish, in the Shanid division of the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 18 miles (W.) from Limerick, and 116 (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Rathkeale to Listowel; containing, in 1841, 2716 inhabitants, of whom 548 were in the town, the population of which has since that time considerably increased. The parish comprises 4233 statute acres: about two-thirds are under cultivation, producing abundant crops of corn, potatoes, and clover, the rest of the area being rough pasture; the land is remarkably fertile near the town, and in some places is tolerably well cultivated. The town consists of a long irregular street, comprising 96 houses, of which three only are slated, the remainder being thatched, and all are small and ill-built. It has a sub-post office in connexion with Rathkeale and Tarbert, and is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays; and fairs take place on the Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Sept. 4th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. A new line of road from the town joins the mail-road on the banks of the Shannon, at Robertstown, opening a ready communication with the county of Kerry. The substratum in and around the town is limestone, of which blocks of a very large size are procured for cutting into gate-posts, pillars, slabs, &c., but are all sent away, as no attempt has been made to cut or work them on the spot. Black and grey marble of very superior quality are extensively found throughout the lower part of the parish, but are only worked for repairing the roads, or fencing the fields. The town and the surrounding lands are principally the property of Lord Monteagle, whose seat is about three miles distant. By the death of the late Lady Clonbrock, a large property in this parish, and in the parishes of Robertstown and Loughill, devolved to the Hon. Colonel Wingfield Stratford, who is doing much for the improvement of his tenantry, enabling them to build slated houses, and assisting them to reclaim their land: an agriculturist resides on the property, to instruct them in the best method of draining, raising green crops, &c.; and within the last three years, more than 36 good slated houses have been built. Close adjoining the town is Shanagolden House, the elegant residence of the Rev. G. Vincent; the glebe-house, more than a mile distant from the church, is at present occupied by the curate.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Limerick, and the vicarage is in the patronage of the Precentor. The tithe rent-charge is £150, one-third of which is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the precentor. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £400 and a loan of £232, in 1813, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being composed of three portions, one

near the church, another near the little village called Barracks, and the third where the glebe-house stands; the last portion was purchased by the Board. The church is a large and handsome edifice, apparently very old; the chancel being in ruins, the nave was fitted up for divine service, having been roofed and a lofty square tower built, in 1815, by aid of a loan of £450 from the before-mentioned Board; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £101 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Shanagolden, Kilmoylan, and Robertstown; the chapel is a plain edifice, situated on a hill to the east of the town. There are two mathematical male schools for adults.

About a mile south from the town, in the parish of Kilmoylan, is Shanid Castle, one of the most impregnable of the fortresses possessed by the earls of Desmond, and from which they took their war cry of *Shanid-a-boo:* this castle, which gives name to a baronial division of the county, occupies the top of a steep hill, and is surrounded by a strong rampart and fosse. Not far distant is a very extensive circular fort, divided by earthworks into four compartments; but these subdivisions appear to be of later date than the original formation of the fort. A mile north from the town is Knockpatrick, said to be the highest land in the county, whence the surrounding country is seen stretching in extensive perspective, with the majestic course of the Shannon through its numerous windings to the sea. On the summit are the remains, held in great veneration, of an old church supposed to have been consecrated by St. Patrick, whose chair is shown in an adjoining field, composed of five rude unhewn stones; and not far distant is a well dedicated to him, of which various legends are related: the side walls of this venerable edifice are nearly entire, though the east and west gables have entirely disappeared; and the space of the western wall is occupied by a large and curious tomb belonging to the families of Bourke and Griffin. From this hill are views embracing the high grounds of the counties of Tipperary, Galway, Cork, and Kerry, with the rich lands of Clare and Limerick in the foreground, and the towns of Limerick and Ennis rising beyond the expanded waters of the Shannon.

SHANBALLYMORE, a village, in the parish of Templeroan, union of Mallow, barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Doneraile, on the road to Rockmills; containing 471 inhabitants. This village, which sometimes gives name to the parish, contained, in 1841, 89 houses, mostly thatched; also one of the two Roman Catholic chapels belonging to the district of Doneraile, a plain cruciform building. A patent exists for a fair, which is not held. Here was formerly a castle.

SHANBOUGH, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Ida, county of Kilkenny, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (W.) from New Ross; containing 491 inhabitants, and comprising 1803¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rossbercon; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford, and the tithe rent-charge is £62. 4., of which two-thirds are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the union or district of Rossbercon.

SHANCOE, or Shancough, a parish, in the union of Boyle, barony of Tiraghrill, county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Boyle, and on the road from Sligo to Ballyfarnon; containing 1389 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Leitrim, and comprises 5441¼ statute acres, of which a large portion consists of mountain and bog; some of the land, however, is good: limestone abounds, and iron-ore is supposed to exist in the mountains. Shancoe is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Kilmactrany; the rectory is impropriate in Alexander Perceval, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge, £24. 18. 6., is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmactrany. A "patron" is annually held on July 25th at St. James's Well.

SHANDRUM, a parish, in the union of Kanturk, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Charleville, on the road to Newmarket; containing 5161 inhabitants. It comprises 13,451 statute acres. The land is mostly in pasture, and there are several large dairy-farms; limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes, and part of the Red Bog is within the limits of the parish. A fair is held at the village of Shandrum on May 25th, and one at Newtown on the 13th May, for general farming stock. The seats are Curriglass, Shandrum House, Cherry Hill, and Newtown House. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £603. 15. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed at the parochial schoolhouse. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Ballyhea, but chiefly in that of Shandrum; and contains the chapels of Shandrum, and Dromina or Cooliline. At Barna was a castle, of which there is now scarcely a vestige.

SHANID, Limerick.—See Shanagolden.

SHANKILL, county of Antrim.—See Belfast.

SHANKILL, a parish, in the union of Lurgan, partly in the barony of Lower Iveagh, county of Down, but chiefly in that of Oneilland East, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, on the coach-road from Belfast to Enniskillen; containing, with the post-town of Lurgan, 9350 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6584 statute acres, of which 4931½ are in the county of Armagh, and 1652½ in Down; 59½ acres are in lakes at Lurgan, and 362 in Lough Neagh. The lands are of good quality, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and the parish is generally in an excellent state of cultivation: there are some quarries of whinstone, which is chiefly used for building, and for repairing the roads. The principal seat is Lurgan House, the splendid residence of the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow, created Baron Lurgan in 1839, and who is proprietor of the parish. It is a spacious structure in the Elizabethan style, beautifully situated in a demesne with two fine artificial lakes, and embellished with timber of luxuriant and stately growth; the approach is by a lodge and gateway of corresponding character, the whole of freestone brought from Scotland. The other seats are Woodville, Silverwood, and Grace Hall: there are also numerous handsome residences in Lurgan. The linen manu-

facture is carried on throughout the parish, in connexion with the large establishments in the town; and diapers, lawns, and cambricks, of very superior quality, are made in great quantities. The Lagan navigation from Belfast joins Lough Neagh in that part of the parish which extends into the county of Down. Fairs are held at Lurgan on Aug. 5th and 6th, and Nov. 22nd and 23rd. There is a chief constabulary police station; and manorial courts and petty-sessions are held regularly in the town, as is noticed in the article on Lurgan, *which see.*

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £158. 2. The glebe-house, a handsome edifice, was built in 1821, at an expense of £1384. 12., of which £92. 6. were a gift and £969. 14. a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 170 statute acres, valued at £325 per annum. The church, situated in the town of Lurgan, a Grecian edifice with a lofty tower and octagonal spire, was built in 1712, and enlarged and repaired in 1828, when the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £800, and the Right Hon. C. Brownlow gave £100; it has been further repaired by a grant of £282 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the congregation averages 600. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also parts of the parishes of Donaghcloney and Maralin: the chapel, a handsome edifice in the later English style, is situated in the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, for the Society of Friends, and for Wesleyan and other Methodists. A mendicity Society and a voluntary poor fund have been established, towards the support of which Lord Lurgan contributes annually £100; and there are various other charities for the relief of the poor, to which his lordship also contributes. The Right Hon. William Brownlow, ancestor of the present proprietor, and for more than 30 years a distinguished member of the Irish House of Commons till the Union, was a native of this place.

SHANKILL, or St. Kill, a parish, in the barony of Gowran, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S. W.) from Bagnalstown, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 2586 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6489 statute acres. At Kellymount and Shankill are some of the principal flagstone-quarries in the county, the produce of which is chiefly sent by the Barrow navigation to Dublin, Waterford, and other places, and generally sold under the name of Carlow flags. Limestone is also quarried; and a considerable quantity of stone, coal, and culm, is obtained at Bornafea: light turf is procured on the hills. The seats are, Shankill Castle, a handsome residence; and Kellymount. There is a station of the constabulary police within the limits of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £325. 10.; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, towards the erection of which, in 1811, the late Board of First Fruits contributed £800, is a plain neat edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Grange Silvae, and has a chapel in the village of Paulstown, which place is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Kilmocahill.

SHANKILL, a parish, in the union of Boyle, barony and county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 2 miles (S. W.) from Elphin, and on the road from Boyle to Roscommon; containing 2626 inhabitants. It comprises 6610 statute acres of land, in general good, and chiefly in pasture; there is a large portion of bog, some of which has been reclaimed, and the remainder is easily reclaimable. Limestone-gravel exists in abundance, and within the limits of the parish are quarries of excellent limestone. At Mantua is the great turlough of that name, whose waters cover in winter an extent of about 500 acres, which in summer afford rich pasturage: the water is supplied by a subterrancous channel, from a source about half a mile distant. The seats are, Mantua, surrounded by a well-planted and highly improved demesne; and Cherryfield. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin: the rectory was till lately united to those of Kilmacumsey, Kilcorkey, Kilcola, and Creeve, together constituting the corps of the precentorship of Elphin, in the gift of the Bishop; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardclare. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £69. 4. 8., is payable in equal portions to the rector and the vicar: the entire tithes of the late rectorial benefice amounted, under the Composition act, to £207. 15.; the precentor's lands comprised 102½ statute acres, situated near the town of Elphin, and let on lease at £55. 7. per annum. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Elphin, and has a chapel at Ballyrody.

SHANLESS.—See Shenlish.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Clonmacnois, union of Parsonstown, barony of Garrycastle, King's county, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (S.) from Athlone; containing 398 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Shannon, and derives its name and origin from a bridge which here crosses the river and connects King's county with that of Roscommon. The bridge is a handsome structure of stone, 140 yards in length; it consists of sixteen arches, exclusive of two over a parallel canal, the roadway being level throughout. At the western or Roscommon end are a tower and battery forming a tête-du-pont, with an artillery barrack for 2 officers and 44 men, and a magazine annexed. On a rising ground in the vicinity is an advanced redoubt. The village is a station of the constabulary police; and contains one of the two Roman Catholic chapels belonging to the district, and the parochial school.

SHANNON-HARBOUR, a village, in the parish of Gallen, union of Parsonstown, barony of Garrycastle, King's county, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (W.) from Cloghan; containing 244 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the river Shannon, and near the Upper Brosna river, which falls into the Shannon a little above it. Here is one of the stations of the Inland Steam Navigation Company, from which, on the arrival of the canal packet-boat from Dublin, a steamer starts for Portumna, Killaloe, and Limerick. In the village is a station of the constabulary police.

SHANRAHAN, a parish, in the union of Clogheen, barony of Iffa and Offa West, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, on the road from Clonmel to Cork; containing, with the post-town of

Clogheen, 7398 inhabitants. It comprises 24,923 statute acres. Within its limits is Shanbally Castle, the splendid mansion of Viscount Lismore, erected by Mr. Nash, of London: the demesne, which comprises 820 acres, is finely wooded, and, being situated in a valley between the Galtee and Waterford mountains, is surrounded by scenery of a grand and imposing character. His lordship lately erected a lodge in a situation of much beauty in a glen of the Galtees, and encircled it with a plantation of about 150 acres; the agricultural improvements carried on under his inspection afford employment to a considerable number of persons. A manor court is occasionally held. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united in 1774 to that of Templetenny, and in the gift of the Crown: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Lismore, and Cæsar Sutton, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £495. 15., of which £311. 5. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; there is a glebe of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, but no glebe-house. The gross value of the benefice, including the glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £434. 12. The church built in 1812, having been condemned, was pulled down in 1846, and a new one is in course of erection in Clogheen, on a site presented by Lord Lismore, who has also contributed £300 towards the building; the estimated cost is £1200, of which £900 have been granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, under the name of Clogheen, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; and contains the chapels of Clogheen, and Burncourt or Shanbally Cross. At Burncourt are the ruins of a fine old castellated mansion, originally erected by one of the barons of Ikerrin, and besieged and taken by a party of Cromwell's army: it was inclosed in a bawn or court of considerable extent, surrounded by a high wall, and, with its tall gables and chimneys, still forms a striking object. At Shanrahan is the burial-place of the O'Callaghan family, of which Lord Lismore is the head. Quin, the celebrated actor, is said to have been a native of this parish.

SHEANNA, a small village, in the parish and union of Rathdrum, barony of Ballinacor, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Rathdrum, on the road to Tinahely; containing about 15 houses and 95 inhabitants. Here is a chapel of ease to Ballinaclash district parish, in which it is situated.

SHEFFIN, a parish, in the union of Kilkenny, partly in the barony of Cranagh, but chiefly in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster; containing 822 inhabitants, and comprising 2488 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory, the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Kilkenny, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghoure. The tithe rent-charge is £100. 19., of which £67. 6. are payable to the lessee of the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lisdowney.

SHENLISH, or Shanless, a parish, in the union and barony of Ardee, county of Louth, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (S. W.) from Ardee, on the road to Kells and Navan; containing 530 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Meath, and comprises $2038\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 217 are under water; the land is in general of good quality, and chiefly under tillage. Shenlish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Ardee: the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Ferrard, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £61. 17. 6., is entirely payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Ardee.

SHERCOCK, or Killan, a parish, in the union of Bailieborough, barony of Clonkee, county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (N. W.) from Carrickmacross, and on the road from Kingscourt to Cootehill; containing 5544 inhabitants. It comprises 8221 statute acres: the land, in general good, is chiefly under tillage, producing crops of oats, potatoes, and flax. On the townland of Glasleck, about two miles south of the village and contiguous to the Bailieborough road, appears a thick stratum of coal of a very sulphureous quality; also some iron-ore; but neither is worked: here are several quarries of good building-stone. The village, which comprises 82 houses, has a receiving-house for letters under Carrickmacross, and is a constabulary police station; a court for the manor of Pierce Court is occasionally held here, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and petty-sessions on alternate Thursdays. There is a market for flax, poultry, and pigs, every Wednesday; also a corn-market every Saturday; and fairs, where horses, cows, sheep, asses, and goats are exposed for sale, take place on the second Wednesday of every month. The weaving of coarse linen was once carried on to a great extent, but of late years it has considerably diminished. Lough Sillan, or Swillan, is a fine sheet of water, some miles in circumference, and surrounded by picturesque hills formerly clothed with wood: on the north its shores are planted, while on the south the ground is elevated, and covered with corn-fields; the view of the whole being bounded by high hills. The gentlemen's seats are Shinan and Northlands.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £145. 11. 8. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £100 and a loan of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819; the glebe comprises $29\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £406 per annum. The church adds much to the appearance of the village; it was built about 60 years since, and a tower has been since added to it. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to 48 townlands of Bailieborough parish, being the ancient parish of Killan, which name is still retained in the Roman Catholic Church: the chapel is at Kilcrossbawn. This is the birthplace of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose family resided here.

SHERKIN.—See Innisherkin.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of North Naas, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (S. E.) from Clane, on the road to Celbridge; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal; comprises $917\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; and contains Sherlockstown House, the handsome modern mansion of W. R. Sherlock, Esq., and Prospect, belonging to the same family. It is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Kildare, now suppressed, but lately forming part of the union of Bodenstown: the tithe rent-charge is £26. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Kill and Lyons.

SHILLELAGH, an ecclesiastical district, and the head of a union, in the barony of Shillelagh, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Carnew, on the road to Tullow, and contiguous to the small river Derry: the population is returned with Carnew, out of which this district was formed in 1833; the village of Shillelagh contains 186 inhabitants. The district takes its name from the wood of Shillelagh, once the most celebrated forest in Ireland for the excellence of its oak, which was exported to different parts of Europe; and it is said that Turlogh, King of Leinster, sent hence the oak for the roof of Westminster Hall to William Rufus. Agriculture has much improved here within the last few years; the late Earl Fitzwilliam reclaimed an extensive tract of bog and waste land by draining and trenching, under the superintendence of Mr. Mill, from Scotland. Adjoining the village are extensive flour, carding, and bone mills, and a bleaching green. The villages of Coollattin and Coolboy are within the district, as is also the handsome seat of Coollattin Park, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam and the residence of his lordship's agent; the mansion is very large, and situated in a fine park of about 400 acres, tastefully laid out, and planted with a variety of forest-trees. In the district are also Hillbrook, pleasantly situated in a rich demesne embellished with timber; and Coolboy House. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Rector of Carnew: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church, erected in 1834, is in a picturesque situation, and in the mixed Gothic style of architecture, with a tower embattled, and surmounted with a spire; the interior is elegantly fitted up, and the whole is of hewn granite: the cost was £2500, of which sum the Board of First Fruits gave £900, the remainder being supplied by Earl Fitzwilliam, excepting a sum received for the sale of a few seats. In the Roman Catholic divisions Shillelagh forms part of the district of Carnew and Crosspatrick. Here is a lending library. The workhouse of the union, on a site of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres held at a rent of £8, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £5300, for 400 inmates.

SHILVODAN, a grange, in the barony of Upper Toome, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Antrim, on the road to Ballymena; containing 1366 inhabitants; and comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, $3546\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of land, partly consisting of mountain.

SHINRONE, a post-town and parish, in the union of Roscrea, barony of Clonlisk, King's county, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Roscrea, and $63\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2563 inhabitants, of whom 1054 are in the town. This place was the scene of some hostilities during the war of 1641: the old castle of Cangort, which was garrisoned for the king, made a vigorous defence against the parliamentarians, by whom it was besieged, till it was betrayed into the hands of its assailants, who burned it. The town contains 215 houses, several of which are neatly built, and in the parish are many eligible spots for the establishment of factories. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; the only trade is in flour, for which there are extensive mills at Keelogues, and two others on a smaller scale. The market is not regularly held; there are fairs, chiefly for stock, on July 9th and Nov. 21st. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held every Tuesday.

The parish comprises $4868\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: the land is of good quality; the greater portion is under tillage, and based on limestone; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is an abundant supply of bog. The principal seats in the parishes forming the ecclesiastical union are, Cangort, a handsome mansion erected on the site of the ancient castle; Cangort Park, a modern mansion in a demesne embellished with some fine old timber; Glasshouse; Milltown; Oakwood; Rutland; Corolanty; Clareen; Derry; Ballingor; Annaville; Bellfield; and Rathcahill. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united by act of council in 1792 to the rectory and vicarage of Kilmurry-Ely and the rectory of Kilcomin, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £145. 8. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits made a gift of £100, was built in 1794; the glebe here comprises $21\frac{3}{4}$ acres, exclusively of $54\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the other parishes of the union. The tithe of the whole benefice amounts to £337. 13. The church, a handsome building, was erected in 1823, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £2300. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilmurry-Ely; in each of these is a chapel. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A poor's fund and a loan fund are supported by subscription; and there are also a dispensary and a fever hospital. On the demesne of Corolanty are the ruins of an old castle. There are two chalybeate springs in the parish, not much frequented.

SHORE ISLAND, in the parish of Kildysart, union of Kilrush, barony of Clonderlaw, county of Clare, and province of Munster; situated in the river Shannon, and comprising 28 statute acres.

SHRONELL, or Shronehill, a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, union and county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tipperary; containing 1114 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2806 statute acres; a portion is arable, but the greater part pasture. The chief seats are Ballinard, Shronehill, and Damerville. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 15.; there are 5 acres of glebe, and a glebe-house built in 1829 by aid of a loan of £310 and a gift of £400 from the Board of First Fruits. The church was built about 1808, and the tower by aid of a loan of £300 in 1818 from the Board. Damer's Court was built, about a century since, by John Damer, Esq.; it afterwards passed to the Earl of Dorchester, then to Lady Caroline Damer, his daughter and sole heir, and is now the property of the Earl of Portarlington. The mansion, which was a large and magnificent building, was taken down in 1776, and little remains but the offices, which are in a state of dilapidation.

SHROWL.—See Abbeyshrule.

SHRUEL, or Shrule, a parish, in the union of Ballymahon, barony of Rathcline, county of Longford, and province of Leinster; containing, with the post-town of Ballymahon, 3671 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name, signifying "the bloody stream," from a battle fought here in 960 (noticed in

the article on Ballymahon), is situated on the river Inny, which bounds it on the south; and comprises 6922½ statute acres. The lands are generally of good quality; about three-fourths are under tillage, and the remainder low pasture or meadow; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural purposes and for building: at Terlicken are quarries of flagstones of very good quality. In the immediate neighbourhood of Ballymahon, and throughout the parish, are numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are, Newcastle; Ballymulvey, the property of the Shouldham family; Moigh; Castlecore; Drimnacor; and Rockfield. Spinning and weaving are carried on in several of the farmhouses; and near the bridge of Shruel, but in the parish of Nogheval, are flour and oat mills producing annually about 4000 barrels. The small lake of Drum, which discharges its superfluous waters into the Inny, abounds with pike of large size but inferior quality. The Royal Canal passes through the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocése of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the vicars-choral of the cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £238. 11. 11., of which £145. 16. 2. are payable to the impropriators, and £92. 15. 9. to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits contributed £400 and a loan of £370, in 1813, is a good residence; and the glebe comprises 34 acres, valued at £45. 9. per annum. The church, a handsome edifice situated in Ballymahon, was enlarged in 1824, the Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £1140. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, called sometimes Ballymahon, and forming one of the bishop's parishes, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a spacious and well built edifice. There are some remains of the ancient parish church at Shruel; the cemetery is still a favourite burial-place. In addition to the castles of Ballymahon and Castlecor, noticed in the article on that town, are the remains of the castle of Barnacor, apparently built to defend the pass of the river in co-operation with Lot's Castle on the opposite bank. On the hill of Mullavorna was a monastery, which was eventually removed to Foighy. On the townland of Cartronboy is a cavern containing several chambers, within the area of a Danish rath.

SHRUEL, a parish, in the union of Carlow, barony of Slievemargue, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 2¼ miles (N.) from Carlow; containing 165 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Barrow, which separates it from the counties of Carlow and Kildare; it comprises 982¼ statute acres. The castle of Shruel was built in the reign of Elizabeth, soon after the reduction of Leix to English government, by Sir Robert Hartpoole, constable of Carlow Castle, and governor of the Queen's county; his extensive possessions have passed through female heirs into other families. The castle, once of some importance, is a massive pile, situated on the bank of the Barrow. Hollymount, the seat of the Fishbourne family, is also in the parish. Shruel is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Slatey: the tithe rent-charge is £35. 12. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is held with part of Killabin.

SHRULE, or Shruel, a parish, in the union of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 3¾ miles (N.) from Headford, and on the road from Galway to Westport; containing 5087 inhabitants, of whom 729 are in the village. This parish is situated on the river Blackwater, which, running past the village, separates the counties of Mayo and Galway: it comprises 11,600¾ statute acres. The land is of good quality, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is much improved, and the wheat produced here is considered to be the best in the county: the only waste land is bog, which might be easily reclaimed and converted into good pasture. Limestone of excellent quality is found in abundance, and quarried for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are, Dalgan Park, a spacious mansion of hewn limestown, in the Grecian style, with a noble hall supported on lofty Corinthian columns and lighted by a finely proportioned dome; Riverview; Glen Corrib; Shrule; Ballycurrin Castle; and Houndswood. The village contains 122 houses, many of which are neatly built; and the salubrity of the climate is such as to render it a desirable residence for invalids. To the rear of Riverview is a hamlet called Gurtloygraph, in which are many instances of longevity. An extensive brewery is carried on, and there are large corn-mills: a market for corn is held every Thursday, and is abundantly supplied; there are fairs on Easter-Monday, July 26th, and Nov. 11th. A police force is stationed in the village, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms part of the union or wardenship of Galway, and the tithe rent-charge is £198. 2., of which £137. 18. are payable to the Warden of Galway, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a neat edifice in the ancient English style, with a square tower, towards the erection of which £1300 were contributed by Mr. Kirwan, of Dalgan Park, who also gave the ground; it has a handsome marble altar-piece, presented by T. Martin, Esq. About five miles from Shrule is a Franciscan convent, endowed by the Lynch family with 30 acres of land, and to which a chapel is attached. Some interesting remains of the old castle and of the ancient abbey of Shrule are still in existence. In the demesne of Ballycurrin are the remains of the castle of that name, in good preservation; the floors are perfect, and it might easily be rendered habitable: from the summit are extensive views of Lough Corrib, Connemara, and the surrounding country.

SHYANE, a parish, in the poor-law union of Thurles, barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, containing 359 inhabitants, and comprising 909 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Thurles; the rectory is impropriate in the representative of N. Taylor, Esq., and in W. Downes, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £33. 4. 3., of which £10. 3. 7. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar.

SILVERMINES, a village, in the parish of Kilmore, union of Nenagh, barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S.) from Nenagh, and on the old road from Lime-

rick to Dublin; containing 682 inhabitants. This place takes its name from some mines which were worked here under the direction of Lord William Russell and Sir Charles Brooke, who held them from the crown, previously to the parliamentary war in 1641, when the works were destroyed, and the miners, who were chiefly foreigners, were all massacred. The lead-ore extracted from these mines was exceedingly pure, and contained a larger proportion of silver than any of the Irish ores, with the exception only of those of Bangor. The mines are now the property of Lord Dunally, whose seat, Kilboy, is within a mile of the village, and from whom they were till recently held by an English company, by whom they were brought into extensive operation. Machinery of every kind requisite to facilitate the various operations was constructed; smelting-houses were erected, and several hundred men employed by the company: the mines, however, are not at present worked. The village contains 134 houses, several of which are neatly built. Fairs are held on May 1st, June 8th, Sept. 12th, and Oct. 25th, chiefly for farming stock. The parish church of Kilmore, a neat edifice with a spire, ornamented with a beautifully painted window representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and containing a monument to the late Lady Dunally, is situated in the village; in which are also a plain Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary.

SINGLAND, Limerick.—See Patrick, St.

SINGLESTREET, a village, in the parish of Innismacsaint, poor-law union of Ballyshannon, barony of Tyrhugh, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster; containing 314 inhabitants.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a post-town, in the parish of Kilfinaghty, barony of Lower Bunratty, union of Ennis, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Limerick, and 101¾ (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the old mail road from Limerick to Ennis; containing 848 inhabitants. This place is called in Irish *Abhuinn O'Gearna*, from the river Gearna or Ougarnee, on which it is situated: it was formerly of some note, and had a chapel or vicarial house belonging to the Dominican friars of St. Saviour, Limerick, of which no vestige now exists. The town, which is irregularly built, in 1841 contained 160 houses. Although advantageously situated on the river Ougarnee, which flows into the Shannon at Bunratty, and is navigable thence for boats to within half a mile of the town, Six-mile-bridge has been long declining; its market, held on Friday, has been abandoned, and the market-house, once a handsome building, is now unroofed. A large mill, formerly used for grinding corn, and since used as a paper-mill, has lately been discontinued; as have some mills below the town for several years. A fair held on Dec. 5th for store and fat cattle is much frequented by provision-merchants from Cork and Limerick. General sessions are held here in June; petty-sessions occasionally on Tuesdays; and a seneschal's court usually once in six weeks, for the recovery of small debts. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The sessions-house is a commodious building, attached to which is a small but well-regulated bridewell, consisting of 5 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards. Here are the church of the Protestant union of Bunratty, and the principal Roman Catholic chapel of the district. The former is an old edifice; the tower, being considered insecure, was taken down a few years since, and for rebuilding it and repairing the church the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £542. In the Roman Catholic divisions Six-mile-bridge gives name to the district, comprising the parishes of Kilmurrynegaul, Kilfinaghty, and Finogh, and containing the chapels of Six-mile-bridge and Kilmurry; the former is a spacious modern building. The school-house near the chapel is a large building, erected by subscription about 20 years since; the classics are taught in this school, which is under the superintendence of the parish priest. A dispensary for the poor is open three days in the week.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Manister, or Monaster-Nenagh, barony of Small County, union and county of Limerick, and province of Munster; containing 174 inhabitants.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a village, in the parish of Termonmaguirk, union and barony of Omagh, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 6 miles (S. E.) from Omagh, on the road to Dungannon; containing 355 inhabitants. The village contains 76 meanly built houses, many of them thatched; it has a sub-post to Omagh and Dungannon. A court for the manor of Feena is held once a month, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. The village, manor, and lands around, are the property of the Earl of Belmore and Colonel Sir William Verner. A very handsome and commodious church was built in 1835, by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, and private donations: the district attached to it embraces townlands of the parish, and of Errigal-Keeroge and Clogherney contiguous. A small chapel here, probably erected by one of the lords Glenawley, was used for public worship until the parish church was built, in 1786. In the village are a meeting-house for Presbyterians, and a male and female school. The lords Glenawley, to whom all the surrounding property formerly belonged, had their chief residence here, a small fragment of the castle being still in existence.

SKEIRKE, a parish, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 1¾ mile (S. S. W.) from Burros-in-Ossory, on the road to Templemore; containing 1056 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3337 statute acres: the land is generally of good quality, and the greater portion is under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is neither waste nor bog. The principal seats are Ballymellish and Skeirke Cottage. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge is £101. 5., two-thirds payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe comprises 187 acres; there is no glebe-house. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500, in 1831, is a small neat edifice. There are some Druidical remains, situated near the church, on a high hill, and consisting of a circular area inclosed with an earthen rampart, and surrounded with a fosse: in the centre of the area is a pyramidal stone, about six feet high, with fragments of several others; and towards the north is a high mound with a flat summit. In the parish are also considerable remains of Garran Castle, one of the feudal fortalices of the Mac Gill-Patrick, or Fitzpatrick family, anciently kings of Ossory, and by Henry VIII. created barons of Upper Ossory. The

style of its architecture proves it to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, who, by letters-patent in the 42d of her reign "granted the castle of Garrane" (among many others) to Florence Fitzpatrick, baron of Upper Ossory, and John Fitzpatrick: this grant must have been a confirmation of Florence's title, probably on surrender; for Garran had formed a portion of the possessions of the family from the earliest times. Beneath the church is the site of the castle of Skeirke, in a field still called the "Castle quarter;" it belonged to the powerful sept of the O'Duigans, as appears by an inscription, in Roman characters, on a head-stone now in the churchyard. The name of Duigan, now spelled Deegan, is still common among the peasantry of the locality.

SKELLIGS, THE, three islands in the parish of Killemlagh, union of Cahirciveen, barony of Iveragh, county of Kerry, and province of Munster; the principal, or the Great Skellig, being 8 miles (W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.) from Bolus Head, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ (W. S. W.) from Bry Head in the island of Valentia. They form a range of lofty and widely detached masses of rock, extending in a west-south-westerly direction from Puffin Island, an insulated rock forming the south-western extremity of the coast of Kerry. The first from the coast is a circular rock called the *Lemon*, which abounds with various kinds of fowl, and has an elevation considerably above high-water mark; near it are two smaller rocks, which are dry at half ebb, but have 30 fathoms' depth on the north side. Three miles farther, in the same direction, is the *Middle* or *Little Skellig*, consisting of a reddish kind of slate, rising abruptly from the sea, and frequented by vast numbers of gannets, or Solan geese, and a great variety of other birds; the people of the main land take these gannets for their feathers, which are valuable as articles of trade, and also for food, which savours of fish, and is eaten on fast days.

About a league farther from the shore is the *Great Skellig*, in lat. 51° 49′ (N.), and lon. 10° 32′ 30″ (W.); it is a stupendous mass of slate rock rising majestically from the sea, and at the height of 50 or 60 yards dividing into two pyramidal summits, the taller of which has an elevation of 1500 feet above high-water mark. The middle region of the island forms a plain of about three acres, surrounded by precipitous elevations which overhang the waters; it affords some short but nutritious pasturage, and there are indistinct traces of former cultivation. This spot, in the earlier ages of Christianity, was selected as a place of religious seclusion: there are still some remains of the abbey of St. Finian, and of the cells of the monks who formerly lived here in the most austere solitude; the chapels or cells are built of stone dovetailed without mortar, and apparently in imitation of Roman architecture, with conical roofs of the same material. In 812 the Danish pirates plundered this little monastery; and the monks, unable to obtain supplies of provisions, died of famine. There are also the remains of two small wells, which, with the chapels, were dedicated to St. Michael. The island has only two coves in which a landing can be effected; according to Keating and other Irish historians, Irr, one of the sons of Milesius, attempting to land here, was shipwrecked and buried in the isle. Near the summit of the higher cliff is a projecting crag overhanging the sea and having at the extremity a rudely carved cross, which it was considered an act of the most determined devotion to kiss; which appalling task was frequently enjoined as a penance upon pilgrims, who visited the island for that purpose. The monastery became a cell to the abbey of St. Michael at Ballinskelligs bay, subsequently founded for monks of the order of St. Augustine, and the ruins of which still form an interesting object on the shores of the main land. The water at the base of the island is 90 fathoms deep, and abounds with a variety of fish. On the south side are two lighthouses at a distance of 650 feet from each other, distinguished by the names of the Upper and Lower Skellig rock lights; they exhibit fixed bright lights, at an elevation of 173 feet above the level of the sea at high-water mark, bearing from each other N. by E. and S. by W., and are so arranged as to answer the purpose of leading lights to vessels sailing either north or south. The erection of these lighthouses has been the means of preventing much loss of life and property; scarcely a winter previously elapsed without frequent and fatal shipwrecks, which since their completion have been of rare occurrence. The light-keepers are sometimes cut off from all communication with the main land for months together, and as there is no supply of wholesome water on the island, they suffer at those times the greatest privations: it requires a perfectly calm day, and a very steady and skilful crew, to effect a landing on the rock. The rugged sides of the higher peaks present immense masses of a rotten slaty substance, apparently decomposed by the electric fluid; and it is not improbable that there may have been a third peak, destroyed by the same means.

SKERRIES, a sea-port and fishing town, in the parish of Holmpatrick, union of Balrothery, barony of Balrothery East, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Balbriggan; containing 2417 inhabitants. The town is situated on the eastern coast, and was the place at which Sir Henry Sydney landed, in 1575, when sent by Queen Elizabeth as lord-deputy of Ireland: it contains 536 houses, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the fishery; and in the neighbourhood are several handsome villas. Previously to the withdrawing of the fishery bounties, the trade of this place was very considerable; at present only 46 boats, of 40 tons and carrying 7 men each, are employed in the fishery. The comparative scarcity of fish, however, may be another cause of the decline of the trade. Off the coast are the islands called the Skerries, within which is a broad beach of sand dry at low water, extending from Shenex Island, the most southern, to Red Island, the most northern, and connected with the main land by a causeway which, with a small pier on the north side, forms the harbour of Skerries. This harbour is capable of being made one of the best on this part of the coast, having a good roadstead which is safe in southerly winds: the channel between Red Island and Colt Island is only fit for boats; but within St. Patrick's Isle are from 3 to 4 fathoms of water. Tambour-work is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to more than 700 persons. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Balbriggan. Fairs for cattle and pigs are held on April 28th and Aug. 10th; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and it is also a coast-guard station, being one of the nine that constitute the district of Swords. The parish church,

a neat edifice, to which an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles was added, in 1819, by Hans Hamilton, Esq., adjoins the town; and there is also a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1823, a spacious and handsome edifice. There are circulating libraries in connexion with both. The parochial school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected at the expense of the family of Hamilton, and is near the church; the national schools are situated in the town, in which is also a dispensary. On the Red Island, and on that of Shenex, are martello towers; and on St. Patrick's Isle are some remains of an ancient church.

SKERRY, Skirrie, or Squirre, a parish, in the union of Ballymena, barony of Lower Antrim, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ballymena; on the river Braid, and on the roads leading respectively from Glenarm and Larne to Ballymena; containing 5349 inhabitants. It comprises 26,176 statute acres. The surface is mountainous, and the soil varied: the lower lands are fertile and well cultivated, but in other places the ground is entirely neglected; there are large tracts of bog producing abundance of fuel, and of waste and mountain land affording rough pasturage. The principal seats are Knockboy, Bushyfield, Nowhead, White Hall, Tullymore, Glencairn, and Claggan, a splendid hunting seat. Coal and ironstone have been discovered, but neither has been yet worked; basalt of every description is obtained in abundance, and greenstone is found in some places. At Knockboy is an extensive mill for spinning linen-yarn and flax, and the weaving of linen-cloth is carried on in almost every house. An annual fair is held at Tullymore, on Nov. 17th, for cattle, horses, pigs, and pedlery.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, united from time immemorial with the rectory of Raeavan, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £299. 11., and of the entire benefice, which is popularly called the union of the Braid, £537. 3. The ancient church has been long in ruins; the present, situated in the town of Broughshane, and which is the church of the union, is a small edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome spire. It was erected by Charles, ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, probably about the year 1765, on condition of the parishioners keeping it in repair; a gallery was added to it, and a vestry built, at the expense of the parish, in 1829: there is a beautiful marble font, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Crawford. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with Dunaghy, is called the parish of Glenravel. Here is an excellent parochial school-house, in which divine service is performed on alternate Sundays. The late Alex. Davison, Esq., bequeathed £100 towards the education of poor children.

The ruins of the ancient church, in which were interred many of the ancestors of Viscount O'Neill, are situated on the summit of a conical hill, and form a conspicuous object for many miles round; there are also numerous forts, raths, and artificial caverns, in the parish. It is said that small particles of gold have been found in the rills running from the hills where the greenstone is obtained; and in the valley of the river Artoags, near the bridge, are some fine basaltic columns of four, five, six, and seven sides, exactly like those of the Giants' causeway. Above the bridge, on the same stream, is a picturesque waterfall; and about a mile from Claggan is a curious cave, formed of large stones in appearance similar to those of Druidical monuments, and from which the townland on which it is situated is supposed to have derived its name: several of the stones have been removed by the peasantry, and the plough has contributed to deface this monument of ancient times.

SKIBBEREEN, a market and post town, and the head of a poor-law union, partly in the parish of Abeystrewry, but chiefly in that of Creagh, Eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 42 miles (S. W.) from Cork, on the mail-road to Bantry, and 167½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4715 inhabitants. In 1691, an engagement took place in the vicinity between the forces of James II. and Colonel Becher, who commanded about 500 of the militia, when the former were put to flight, with the loss of 60 men and a large number of cattle. Three years afterwards, a party of 40 Rapparees came into the town; plundered the custom-house, which belonged to the port of Baltimore; and killed two revenue officers. The town, from its situation in a wild, uninclosed part of the country, was frequently the rendezvous of disaffected parties; but it has been much improved of late years, and is now a very flourishing place. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Ilen, and comprises seven streets; that part which extends into the parish of Abbeystrewry is called Bridgetown, and consists of three streets, one of them recently formed. The number of houses in the whole is 753, many of which, in both parts of the town, are large and well built: the approaches have been much improved by the formation of new lines of road at each extremity.

This place had formerly a considerable trade, arising from the manufacture of woollen-cloth, linen, checks, and handkerchiefs, which has altogether declined: it is, however, very advantageously situated for trade, in an extensive and improving district; the tide from the harbour of Baltimore flows up to the town, and the river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burthen to Oldcourt, two miles below Skibbereen. In the town are capacious storehouses for corn, and a considerable quantity of flour is exported from mills on the bank of the Ilen, a quarter of a mile from the town. A porter brewery upon an extensive scale was established in 1809; and is in full operation, many of the neighbouring towns being supplied from the establishment. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for the Bridgetown portion, and the latter, which is the principal market, for Staplestown. Milk, and fuel, are exposed daily in the market-place for sale. The supply of provisions is very abundant, particularly fish and poultry; pigs and sheep are also sold in great numbers. The market-place being small, and the market-house old and inconvenient, the articles brought for sale on the regular market-days are exposed in the public streets and in a place called the Square. Fairs are held on May 14th, July 10th, Aug. 2nd, Oct. 12th, and Dec. 11th and 23rd; and petty-sessions on Wednesdays. The sessions-house and bridewell form a large and handsome building in the Grecian style, occupying an

elevated site near the entrance to the town from Cork. There was, also, until lately, an infantry barrack; and Skibbereen was the residence of the inspecting commander of the coast-guard stations of the district, of which it was the head, comprising those of Milkcove, Glandore, Castle-Townsend, Barlogue, Baltimore, Long Island, Crookhaven, Dunmanus, and Whitehorse, and extending from Sheep Head to Rosscarbery. The commander of the coast-guard has, however, been moved to Castle-Townsend.

The parochial church of Abbeystrewry is situated in Bridgetown; it is a large edifice in the early English style, with a tower at the east end, erected in 1827, at an expense of £1200, towards which £900 were contributed by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel, situated near the sessions-house, is a spacious and handsome edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1826, at an expense of £3000; the interior is fitted up with great taste, and the altar, which is ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion, is very chaste: the structure was built under the direction of the late Dr. Collins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, who resided here; and is the principal chapel of the union to which Skibbereen gives name. There are also two Wesleyan Methodist chapels. Near the Roman Catholic chapel are large school-houses, built by Dr. Collins, and now supported by the National Board. A dispensary is maintained in the customary manner. There are numerous handsome houses near the town. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres held at a rent of £9, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7083, and is constructed for 800 inmates.

SKIRTS, or SKIRTS OF URNEY, also called DERG, a parish, in the union of CASTLEDERG, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Newtown-Stewart, and on the river Derg; containing, with the post-town of Castlederg, 5799 inhabitants. This parish, which in the ecclesiastical divisions is generally known as Derg, Derg-Bridge, or Castlederg, was formerly considered to be included in the parishes of Urney and Ardstraw; but in 1812 the portion of the latter parish was claimed by its rector, and since that period the parish has been called the Skirts of Urney. It comprises 17 townlands, containing (together with the portion of Ardstraw) 14,286 statute acres. Petty-sessions are held every second, and a court for the manor of Hastings every third, Saturday, at Castlederg; where also are held a monthly court for the manor of Ardstraw, and a monthly fair. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Rector of Urney: the tithe rent-charge of the 17 townlands over which the cure extends amounts to £193. 17. The glebe-house is a neat building, erected in 1795, at an expense of £200, of which £150 were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; and there is a glebe of 30 Cunningham acres. The church is situated at Castlederg, *which see*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Urney: the chapel is at Castlederg; and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

SKORMAN.—See GRAYSTOWN.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Dunshaughlin; on the roads from Dublin to Navan, and from Drogheda to Summerhill; containing 1156 inhabitants, of whom 225 are in the village. This parish was anciently called *Scrinium Sancti Columbæ*, and appears to have derived that name from the shrine of St. Columb having been brought from England into Ireland, in 875, and deposited in the monastery here. The Danes twice plundered this religious establishment during the eleventh century, and it was likewise ravaged by the inhabitants of Teaffia in 1058 and in 1152. On the settlement of Meath by Hugh de Lacy, this place became the property of Adam de Feypo, who erected a castle here; his family founded and endowed a friary for eremites of the order of St. Augustine. In the reign of Richard II., mention is made of the "Irish town of Skryne:" in that of Henry IV., notice is taken of its hundred court as a borough, and of its burgage rents; and in the records of the 1st of Henry VI., 1423, "the Provost and Commonalty of the town of Scryne are ordered to be at Trim with all their power for its defence;" though at present it is a place of but little consideration. The PARISH comprises 4521¾ statute acres; the lands are nearly equally pasture and arable, and the soil is of the best quality. Fairs are held on March 17th, June 20th, and Oct. 12th, for live stock, the last being a very large fair for sheep; all are well attended. Corbalton Hall, an elegant and spacious mansion, stands in a remarkably well-wooded demesne of about 1000 acres.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1677 to the rectory of Rathfeigh, the vicarage of Dowthstown, the impropriation of Kilcarn, and the chapelries of Templecarne and Lismullen, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £210; and the gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £660. 1. 4. The glebe-house, situated in this parish, was built in 1813, at a cost of £1754, of which £100 were a gift and £900 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue being supplied by the then incumbent. The glebes of the union comprise 26 acres, valued at £53. 8. per annum. The church of the union is in Templecarne; it was built about 1809, by a gift of £500 and a loan of £500 from the Board, and has been repaired by aid of £116 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising this parish and those of Taragh, Rathfeigh, Lismullen, Templekieran, and Macetown, and containing two chapels, at Skreen and Rathfeigh. The former is a handsome edifice with a lofty steeple, opened in 1827; the interior is very neat, and has a painting over the altar: the building was erected by subscription, to which the principal contributors were E. Corbally and T. Maher (of Clonstown), Esqrs. The old castle has been enlarged and modernised, and is now occupied by a farmer. On an eminence, and conspicuous at a great distance, are considerable remains of the ancient church or monastery, consisting of the tower and shell of the building, with a burial-ground attached. Skryne gave the title of Baron (now extinct) to the family of Feypo.

SKREEN, or SKRINE, a parish, in the barony of TYRERAGH, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (E.) from Dromore-West; on the road from Sligo to Ballina, and on Ardnaglass harbour; containing 4103 inhabitants. This parish was anciently

called *Knock-na-moile*, and was granted by Tipraid, Chief of Hy-Fiachrii, to St. Columb: it obtained its present name from a shrine of St. Adamnan erected here. From its contiguity to the shore of the Atlantic, great facility is afforded of obtaining valuable manure: agriculture is nevertheless very bad, the peasantry being adverse to the adoption of any improvements, though the land is in itself good. There is some bog in the mountains. At Ardnaglass is a limestone-quarry, from which some of the hewn-stone work of the new chapel at Ballina was procured; it bears the chisel well, and takes a good polish. Petty-sessions are held at Ardnaglass once a fortnight; and fairs for cattle on June 21st, Aug. 13th, Sept. 23rd, and Nov. 12th. The seats are Seafort and Tubberpatrick; the mansion of Leckfield was accidentally burnt about fourteen years since, and a bathing-lodge has been built on its site.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College; the tithe rent-charge is £360. The glebe-house was built in 1807 by the then incumbent, at a cost of £680; the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £52. 10. per annum. The church is a neat building with a square tower, erected in 1819, near the ruins of the former, by aid of a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £180 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish was, till recently, co-extensive with that of the Established Church, but the quarterlands of Ross and Portavude have been annexed to the district of Dromard; it contains a chapel. Tradition reports that once there were seven churches within the parish, and that an establishment existed for religious instruction; appearances yet remain of the foundations of many buildings. The old castle of Ardnaglass, of which there are considerable remains, was originally the residence of the O'Dowds, a family of great note, and was subsequently in the possession of the Mac Swineys; it is now the property of J. Jones, Esq., whose ancestor came over with Oliver Cromwell. At Skreen is a very fine well, having over it a monument inscribed, "*Eugenius M'Donnail, vicarius hujus vile, M.F.F.* 1591:" it is in excellent preservation.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a parish, partly in the barony of EAST SHELMALIER, but chiefly in that of BALLAGHKEEN, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Wexford, on the coast-road from Wexford to Oulart; containing 438 inhabitants. It comprises 1366¼ statute acres; within its limits is Ballinroan Lodge. The inhabitants are partly employed in the herring-fishery at Carracloe, in the adjoining parish of St. Margaret. Skreen is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Ardcolm; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £55. 13. 8., of which £30. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate; there is a glebe of 19 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castlebridge: the chapel is at the village of Skryne; and a residence for the Roman Catholic curate has been built on the site of the old chapel. Here is a dispensary for the poor.

SKULL, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Western division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 11½ miles (W. S. W.) from Skibbereen, on the road to Crookhaven; containing, with several inhabited islands in Roaring-Water bay, 17,314 inhabitants, of whom 452 are in the village. This district is exceedingly wild and uncultivated; and appears, in the earlier periods of Irish history, to have been regarded as of very great importance from its numerous defiles and strongholds amidst its rocks; and, in later times, from the erection of several castles by the various native septs, which on account of their situation and strength would appear to have been impregnable. The castles of Dunbeacon and Dunmanus, on Dunmanus bay, were built by the sept of O'Mahony; the former to protect the boundary and pass between their territories and those of the O'Donovans. At Lemcon, in the south of the parish, are the remains of a castle which was taken, in 1602, by the Lord-President of Munster, on his return to Cork after the siege of Dunboy; to the east of these, on the shore of Roaring-Water bay, are the castles of Ardintenant and Rossbrin; and opposite to the former, on an island about a mile from the shore, are the remains of Black Castle, which gave name to the island. All of these fortresses were erected by the sept of O'Mahony. At Liscaha are also the remains of a very extensive fort surrounded by a double rampart and fosse, which gives name to that district (the term signifying "the Battle Fort") and where a sanguinary battle is said to have taken place between the Irish and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. At Ratrovane is a similar fort, surrounded by a mound of earth, and strengthened with a massive stone wall, firmly built without mortar: close to this fort some curious crypts have been discovered.

The PARISH forms the eastern portion of a peninsula; extending from Dunmanus bay, on the north, to Roaring-Water bay on the south, and comprising 37,923 statute acres. The surface is rocky and very uneven, rising in some parts into mountains of considerable elevation; the highest, in a chain extending from east to west, is Mount Gabriel, 1335 feet above the level of the sea; the whole are of the schistose formation, in some places passing into all the varieties of transition rock. About one-third of the land, consisting principally of small patches between the rocks, is under tillage; but the system of agriculture is in a very backward state, and spade husbandry is in general practice. Some tracts of mountain afford tolerable pasturage to numerous herds of young cattle; but the greater portion presents only a bare rocky surface, and appears to be wholly irreclaimable. There are also considerable tracts of bog, producing a good supply of peat, and part of which might be reclaimed at a moderate expense. The principal seats are Ardmanah House, Lemcon House, Rock Cottage, Gortnagruach, and Greenmount. The islands within the limits of the parish are Long Island, Goat Island, Castle Island, Horse Island, Dunmanus, Ballydehob, Carbery Island, the Three Calves, and the islands of Carty and Moan.

Some very extensive copper-mines were opened on the summit of Cappach hill by the proprietor, Lord Audley; they were subsequently worked by the Irish Mining Company, and afterwards rented by the West Cork Mining Company, who for a time suspended their operations here while they were working the mines in

Horse Island, about a mile and a half distant. The ore found at Cappach and Horse Island is very pure. The same company, in 1835, opened extensive slate-quarries at Audley's Cove and at Filemuck, in this parish, in which 500 men were constantly employed : the slate is of excellent quality, compact, hard, and durable; and great quantities were sent to London and other English markets, where it was in great demand. Trials for copper ore and slate have also been made with success in various other parts of the parish, and new mines have been opened, the working of which is highly beneficial, by providing employment to the dense population of this wild and hitherto almost unknown portion of the county. The mines and quarries of the company, situated close to the shores of Roaring-Water bay, upon a small creek called Audley's Cove, have been abandoned; but the mine of Coshcen, on Skull harbour, is still worked, and produces the very finest ore. The bay is accessible to vessels of 600 tons' burthen : the harbour of Skull is well sheltered, the ground level, and the water in the anchorage averaging from three to four fathoms ; the entrance is perfectly safe, and at all times practicable, there being only one rock, which is situated nearly in the centre and is dry at two hours' ebb. A new line of road parallel with the shore, and leading from Skibbereen to Rock Island and Crookhaven, has been constructed, and will materially benefit the trade of the place. The village contains about 100 houses, several of which are modern and well built ; and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Skibbereen. A fair for cattle, sheep, and pigs, is held at Skull on the 5th of January ; and fairs are also held in the village of Ballydehob, *which see*. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and also at Ballydehob; coast-guard stations are kept up on Long Island and at Skull. A manorial court is held at Lemcon every third Monday, at which debts under £5 are recoverable ; there is an ecclesiastical manor belonging to the bishop, for which a court is held occasionally ; and a third court is held by the seneschal of the manor of Ballydehob. Petty-sessions are held at Ballydehob every alternate week.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop : the tithe rent-charge is £637. 10. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises 63¾ acres. The church, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £207, is a small plain edifice, erected in 1720. At Ballydehob is a very handsome church in the later English style, erected in 1829 as a chapel of ease, at an expense of £600, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits ; divine service is also performed in three school-rooms in the parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is divided into East and West Skull, which latter forms part of the union of Kilmoo ; in the eastern division are three chapels, one at Ballydehob, one at Dunbeacon, and the other at Skull, where also is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There is a dispensary. Near Towermore, on the road to Rock Island, are situated the remains of a cromlech, called "the Altar;" and on the road to Four-mile-Water are those of another, with an imperfect circle of upright stones. On the shores of Dunmanus bay stand the remains of the church of Kilcoma ; and at Bawnaknuckane are the ruins of an ancient religious house and seminary, and of the castle of Rossbrin, in which was written the Psalter of that name by a bard of the O'Mahony family. An old skein, or sword, was found in the churchyard in 1835 ; and at Quoilahmore a great number of silver coins of the reign of Anne were recently discovered.

SLADE, a village, in the parish of HOOK, union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Fethard ; containing 184 inhabitants. This village, formerly remarkable for a salt-factory, is situated on the bay and harbour to which it gives name. It contains about 32 houses, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen ; the scenery derives some interest from the remains of Slade Castle, which was built at an early period by the Hay family. The harbour is about one mile eastward of Hook lighthouse, and is fit only for small vessels, being dry at low water. Between the quay heads are 11 feet of water at high spring tides, and from 8 to 9 feet at neap tides ; but the pier is in a very dilapidated state. In the bay to the north-east of Hook lighthouse, vessels may anchor in good ground, under shelter from northern and western winds.

SLANE, a post-town and parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the union of NAVAN, barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Drogheda, and 22 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the river Boyne ; containing 2510 inhabitants, of whom 555 are in the town. This place is of very high antiquity, and in the earliest ages of Christianity was the seat of a small diocese, of which St. Erc, who had built himself a hermitage, was consecrated first bishop by St. Patrick ; he died in 514. On the neighbouring hill an abbey for Canons Regular was founded at a remote period, into which the young Dagobert, King of Austrasia, in France, who had been banished from his own country when only seven years of age, was received in 653, for the purpose of being educated ; he continued to reside in it 20 years, till recalled to France and restored to his throne. This establishment was many times plundered, and the monks massacred, by the Ostmen of Dublin, to whose ravages it was peculiarly exposed. In 1172 the town was sacked and burned by Dermod Mac Murrough and a party of the English ; and it was again plundered by the English in 1175, from which period the abbey seems to have continued in decay till the year 1512, when it was restored by Sir Christopher Fleming, Lord of Slane, who placed in it two friars who had till then resided in the hermitage of St. Erc. On the settlement of the English in Meath the town became a borough, and in the reign of Henry VI. ranked as one of the middle class. The Fleming family having been engaged in the civil war of 1641, the estate escheated to the crown ; and the lands subsequently became the property of the Right Hon. William Conyngham, ancestor of the Marquess Conyngham. The place is within four miles of Oldbridge, where the battle of the Boyne was fought ; and the bridge of Slane has been on many occasions considered, and defended, as a pass of importance. The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river, which is navigable from its estuary at Drogheda up to Navan : it consists of 83 houses, chiefly modern and of neat appearance ; and the richness of the surrounding scenery renders it one of the most attractive places in the county.

The market has been discontinued: fairs for cattle and pigs are held on the 2nd of April, June, and Sept., and on Nov. 8th; petty-sessions on alternate Fridays. Slane is a chief constabulary police station.

The parish comprises 5947¼ statute acres of land, for the most part of indifferent quality: there is no bog, except in the vicinity of the town. About 40 years since, coal-works existed; but they proved unproductive, and were abandoned. On the river, adjoining the town, are very extensive flour and corn mills, worked by seven pairs of stones; they have an excellent supply of water, and are capable of grinding 1000 barrels of wheat weekly. To the west of the town is Slane Castle, the seat of the Marquess Conyngham: it is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, with embattled turrets and pinnacles, and comprising part of the ancient castle of the Flemings; it is beautifully situated on an elevated site, on the steep banks of the Boyne, and is surrounded by a richly wooded park of about 900 statute acres, through which that river winds. The interior of the castle is very handsome, particularly the circular room, which has a splendid groined ceiling and is adorned with some good paintings, among which are a fine picture of the Battle of the Boyne, and Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of George IV., who visited the marquess here in Aug. 1821. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £305. 16. 8. The glebe-house was built in 1807, at an expense of £1046 British currency, which was partly defrayed by a gift of £100, and a loan of £500, from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue by the then incumbent. The glebe comprises 12 acres, and, with some houses on it, is valued at £41 per annum. The church is a neat edifice with a handsome steeple, after a design by Johnston, erected in 1712; it was enlarged in 1830, by aid of a loan of £200 from the Board, and has been repaired by a grant of £134 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Slane, Gernonstown, Rathkenny, Stackallen, Dunmoe, and Fennor, and containing three chapels; one in Rathkenny; and two in this parish, one of which is a neat structure situated in the town.

There are the ruins of the monastery and college on the hill of Slane; and of a hermitage in the Marquess Conyngham's park. In the vicinity of the town are the ancient mounts or tumuli of New Grange: the principal is a large mound of earth, 70 feet high, and 300 feet in circumference at the top, covering an area of an Irish acre; it is irregular in its form, and was surrounded at the base by a circle of huge upright unhewn stones, several of which remain. On removing part of the materials in 1699, a large stone was found, covering the entrance to a gallery 62 feet long, leading to a central arched cavern with three offsets, forming together in their ground plan a rude cross. The entrance is only three feet wide and two feet high, the gallery at first decreasing in breadth, and farther on being formed of large upright stones on each side, with others extending horizontally to form the roof, which is high enough to admit of approach in an upright position. The dome in the centre of the cross is of octagonal form, and about 20 feet high, constituting a coved roof of courses of flat stones successively projecting; in the right branch of the cross is a large stone vase, within the excavated part of which are two circular cavities less than a foot in diameter. When this cavern was opened, two human skeletons were found entire, and also some horns and bones of deer. Slane gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Marquess Conyngham.

SLANES, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Portaferry; containing 556 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises 946½ statute acres, the whole of which is under cultivation, and produces excellent crops of corn, flax, and potatoes. Here is Slanes Point, between which and Carney Point is a cluster of rocks and shoals, one of which, called the South Rock, is three miles (E. N. E.) from Carney Point, and has a light-house called the Kilwarlin Light, erected by the Corporation for the Improvement of the Port of Dublin. It is a revolving light, elevated 52 feet above the sea at high water, with 10 lamps of a bright colour, appearing once in a minute and a half; two bells are kept tolling in foggy weather, by means of clock-work, to warn mariners of their proximity to danger: the rocks and shoals extend a mile, at least, to the east of the light-house. Slanes is a coast-guard station. On the shore are the remains of a large castellated edifice, called Newcastle, which has given name to the district; from this is the communication with the lighthouse, and here are the residences of the keepers. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of Ballyphilip and of the corps of the chancellorship of Down; the tithe rent-charge is £80. There is no vestige of a church; but a burial-ground remains, where once stood an extensive edifice, traditionally said to have been a wealthy abbey: the Protestants attend divine service at Portaferry church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Upper Ardee.

SLATEY, SLEATY, or SLETTY, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, barony of SLIEVEMARGUE, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1¼ mile (N. N. W.) from Carlow; containing 226 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Barrow, comprises 671 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, united to that of Shruel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £45, and the gross value of the benefice is £88. 12. 3.; there are three acres of glebe, valued at £8 per annum. The rector is treasurer of the diocese of Leighlin, with a seat in the chapter. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killeshin. St. Fiech is said to have founded a church and bishopric here in the fifth century, the latter of which was afterwards transferred to Leighlin: in the churchyard are two stone crosses of remote antiquity; and there are ruins of a small church called *Slieb-teach*, or "The House near the Mountains," which is said to have been originally a place of great importance.

SLEATYGRAIGUE, a village, in the parish of KILLESHIN, poor-law union of CARLOW, barony of SLIEVEMARGUE, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing 317 inhabitants.

SLIERUAGH.—See RATHPATRICK.

SLIGO (County of), a maritime county of the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the east by Leitrim,

on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west and south by Mayo, and on the south-east by Roscommon. It extends from 53° 53′ to 54° 26′ (N. Lat.), and from 8° 3′ to 9° 1′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 461,753 statute acres, whereof 290,696 are arable land, 151,723 uncultivated, 6134 in plantations, 460 under towns and villages, and 12,740 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 146,229; in 1831, to 171,508; and in 1841, to 180,886.

This county, in the time of Ptolemy, was included in the territory of the *Nagnatæ*, the chief city of which tribe, *Nagnata*, is supposed by some to have been near the site of the town of Sligo. It was afterwards possessed by a branch of the O'Conors, called for the sake of distinction O'Conor Sligo: the families of O'Hara, O'Dowd, Mac Donagh, and Mac Ferbis, were heads of septs in different districts. After the landing of the English under Henry II., it gradually fell, together with the rest of Connaught, into the hands of the great English leaders, of whom the Burghs or De Burgos were the most powerful in these parts. Yet this revolution was not effected without a protracted struggle, in the course of which a great battle was fought at Assadar, now Ballysadere, where O'Nial, dynast of Tyrone, was defeated with great slaughter in an attempt to restore Cathal Croobhderg to the throne of Connaught, from which he had been driven by Charles Carragh, aided by William de Burgo. Not many years after, the site of the present town of Sligo being deemed a suitable position for defence, a castle was erected there in 1245 by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, then lord-deputy, which was destroyed in 1271, by O'Donel, but rebuilt in the beginning of the ensuing century by Richard, Earl of Ulster. The county was regarded as part of Connaught, which, with the exception of Roscommon, was considered by the English as a single county, until the 11th of Elizabeth, when the province was divided into seven counties, of which Sligo made one. About the same time, O'Conor Sligo had tendered his submission to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, and had obtained a grant of his lands under the crown of England at a rent of £100 per annum, with a covenant to pay five horses and 130 bceves every Michaelmas, in lieu of cess, and to bring twenty horsemen and forty footsoldiers into the field whenever summoned to attend a general hosting. During the disturbances by which the north and west of Ireland were distracted at the close of Elizabeth's reign, several actions took place in the county, in one of which the monastery of Ballymote was burned by the Irish. But the most remarkable incident connected with the county at that period was the defeat and death of Sir Conyers Clifford, who had succeeded Sir Richard Bingham in the presidency of Connaught. He had been sent by the Earl of Essex to Belleek, at the head of 1400 foot, and a body of horse consisting of 100 English and a number of Irish auxiliaries: in proceeding through the Curlew mountains, he pushed forward with his infantry through a defile, where he was suddenly attacked by O'Rourk, chieftain of Breffny, at the head of about 200 men, with such impetuosity that he was killed on the spot, together with several of his officers and 120 men; the rest being driven back upon the cavalry, whose appearance checked the pursuit, and gave the fugitives an opportunity of escaping without further loss.

On the breaking out of the war of 1641, the county was overrun by the De Burgos; and though Sligo was taken from them the year after, by Sir Frederick Hamilton, it fell into their hands again, and remained in their possession until finally subdued by Ireton and Sir Charles Coote. In the war of 1688, Sligo was at first in the possession of the troops of James II., but they were compelled to vacate it after the siege of Derry, through a stratagem contrived by Lieutenant-Colonel Gore: the forces of William III. were, however, too much exhausted to follow up their advantage, so that the country fell again into the possession of the Irish, and the town surrendered the following year to Lord Granard. During the French invasion in 1798, General Humbert, after the battle of Castlebar, instead of proceeding towards Dublin, turned northwards through this county in the hope of being able to co-operate with a larger force destined to act upon the north of Ireland. He was stopped at Collooney by the city of Limerick militia, commanded by Colonel Vereker, afterwards Lord Gort, who, though much inferior in numbers, gave him such a check as induced him to turn towards Longford, where he was surrounded by the whole of the army under the Marquess Cornwallis, and forced to surrender at discretion.

This county is partly in the diocese of Elphin, partly in that of Killala, but chiefly in that of Achonry. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carbery, Coolavin, Corran, Leney, Tiraghrill, and Tyreragh. It contains the borough, sea-port, market, and assize town of Sligo; the market and post-towns of Ballymote and Collooney; the market-town of Coolaney; and the post-town of Dromore-West: the principal villages are Ballysadere (which has a sub-post), Tubbercorry, Ardnaree, Easkey, Grange, and Riverstown. It sent four members to the Irish parliament, two for the county and two for the borough of Sligo; since the Union its representatives in the Imperial parliament have been the two members for the county at large, and one for the borough. The election takes place in the town of Sligo: the constituency, as registered in 1841, amounted to 1093, of whom 277 were £50, 136 £20, and 622 £10, freeholders; 2 £50, and 16 £20, rent-chargers; and 31 £10 leaseholders. The county is in the Connaught circuit: the assizes, and general sessions of the peace, are held at Sligo; general sessions are also held four times in the year at Ballymote and half-yearly at Easkey, in each of which towns are a court-house and bridewell. The county gaol and court-house are in the town of Sligo. The district lunatic asylum is at Ballinasloe, but the greater part of the lunatics belonging to the county are kept in the county gaol: the county infirmary and fever hospital are in Sligo; and there are dispensaries at Ballymote, Carney, Castleconner, Collooney, Coolaney, Dromore-West, Riverstown, St. John's Sligo, and Tubbercorry. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, and 83 other magistrates. There are 31 constabulary police stations, having a force of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 5 head-constables, 29 constables, and 144 sub-constables, with 6 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £9322. The grand jury presentments for 1844 amounted to the sum of £24,102. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Athlone district, and contains

a barrack for cavalry at Sligo, affording accommodation for seven officers, 96 non-commissioned officers and men, and 60 horses.

The SURFACE is much varied. Near the sea-coast are extensive plains backed by lofty mountains. The interior is hilly, with several lakes interspersed, and with some rivers which, though not of great length or size, add much to the beauty of the scenery by their romantic borders and precipitous currents. The western part of the county, which stretches along the southern shore of Donegal bay, is chiefly bog, backed by a range of lofty hills. *Benbulben*, in the north, is not more remarkable for its great elevation than for the singularity of its shape: it forms the western extremity of a range extending from Lough Erne; its northern side is nearly perpendicular; the only access to its summit, which is a table-land of some extent and covered with a rich variety of plants, is by the south. Thence to the town of Sligo the country is an extensive plain richly cultivated. *Knocknaree*, a mountain of considerable elevation and with a wide-spread base, situated on the peninsula formed by the estuaries of the Sligo and Ballysadere rivers, is a very striking object in every point of view. *The Ox mountains* extend along the western verge of the county into Mayo: the whole of the south of the county is rugged and hilly, rising into the high range of the *Curlews* on the border of Roscommon. There are three LAKES remarkable alike for size and beauty. The most northern is *Lough Gill*, near the town of Sligo, on the east; it is about nine miles long and three broad, and studded with islands, some of which are richly wooded, while others present an expanse of verdant meadow. Of these islands two are inhabited; namely, Innismore, called also Church Island, from the remains of a monastic building, the cemetery of which is still used as a place of interment and where the incumbent of St. John's, on his presentation, still takes possession; and Cottage Island, so called from a beautiful modern lodge erected on it. Besides these, there are 16 islands uninhabited, all more or less wooded. *Lough Arrow*, nearly of the same size as the preceding, but more irregular in its outline, and equally remarkable for the variety of its scenery, contains the three islands of Innismore, Innisbeg, and Annaghgowla: there is fine fishing in this lake in April and May. At the southern extremity of the county, and forming part of its boundary on the side of Roscommon, is *Lough Gara*, equally picturesque and irregular, and also studded with islands, the chief of which are named Derrymore, Inse, Inchymore, and Inchybeg. In the Ox mountains is *Lough Calt*, or the High Lake, surrounded by cliffs that seem to have been thrown up by some extraordinary convulsion of nature. The lake, which is about a mile long by half a mile in breadth, is well stocked with trout of a small size, of which it is said that, while those which feed on one side are peculiarly ill-flavoured and misshapen, having heads exceeding the body in size, those in other parts are of good shape and flavour. Two islets near the centre are covered during the summer months with flocks of gulls and other aquatic birds. More northwards in the same range of mountains, is *Lough Easkey*.

The SEA-COAST is indented by numerous bays. Near the northern extremity is the harbour of *Mullaghmore*, where a pier, which has fifteen feet depth at high water, has been built at the expense of Lord Palmerston, for the accommodation of the fishermen. This part of Lord Palmerston's estate is much injured by the spreading of the sand over the surface to the depth of several feet, which is attributed to the pulling up of the bent that grew along the shore. Further south is *Milkharen*, an inlet of some extent, but difficult of access, and fit only for vessels of small draught; at its entrance is Carrig-na-Spaniahg, or "the Spanish rock," so called from the loss of one of the vessels of the Armada, which struck upon it. At Rinoreen Point, improperly called Gessigo, the coast expands into *Sligo Bay*, by an opening five miles broad to the further extremity of the bay at Aughris Head. On the northern side is the elevated peninsula of Raughly, connected with the sand-hills on the shore by a narrow neck of land. The bay then divides into three inlets, of which that in the middle, leading to Sligo, is the only one of importance, the others being rocky, and nearly dry at low water; the northern inlet, from the shores of which come the Lisadill oysters, is called Drumcliffe bay; the southern is the embouchure of Ballysadere river, at the entrance of which is a very profitable turbot-bank. Ballysadere river is navigable to the village, where there is as good anchorage for shipping as at Sligo: during the last few years there have been a considerable export of oats and oatmeal, and an import of coal. Salmon are prevented from going up this river by a ledge of rock which crosses it and forms a very fine waterfall. The passage to Sligo, which is five miles from the coast, is tortuous and difficult; and vessels of large size must lie at the mouth, as there are only ten feet of water at the quay: they are, however, well protected by Oyster Island and Coney Island, which form a natural breakwater at the entrance. The former of these islands has a bed of oysters of large size but inferior in flavour to those of Lisadill. South of Coney Island is Magin's Island, of small dimensions. *Innismurray* lies two leagues out at sea, on the northern coast, rising into a precipitous cliff towards the ocean, but shelving down like steps towards the land; it has but one entrance, called by the inhabitants "the Hole:" a description of the isle is given under its own head. From Aughris Head the coast takes a western direction along a rocky shore to the opening into *Killala Bay*, and thence to the mouth of the Moy, which forms the boundary of the county.

The climate is very temperate, but so variable that the best barometers are uncertain as to the indications of wet or dry weather. The whole county may be called a tillage country, although there are numerous tracts more peculiarly suited to the fattening of cattle. In the north the SOIL is either a thin turf moss on a freestone gravelly bottom, or a thin sandy loam skirted with large tracts of bog. In proceeding southward the soil becomes less moory, deeper, and richer. The vicinity of Sligo presents a plain of great fertility, resting on a substratum of limestone or calcareous gravel. The central baronies to the south of the town are the most fertile, being covered, except where interrupted by hills, with a very rich deep soil, well suited to the growth of wheat, potatoes, and every kind of green crop. In the southern extremity the soil changes its character with the aspect of the surface, the rocky mountain tracts being covered with a stratum of freestone gravel and

rock, interspersed with land of excellent quality fit for every kind of tillage, or for pasturage. In the west the soil is light and gravelly, with large tracts of black bog and moory mountain, much of which is capable of improvement. The best land in the entire county is around Ballymote. Throughout most parts occurs a substratum called *lac-leigh*, which term is corrupted Irish for "a grey flag;" it is found from nine to twelve inches beneath the surface, and is, when undisturbed, perfectly impervious, and therefore retentive of water. Silicious marl in a concrete state seems to be its principal ingredient. It effervesces slightly with acids; is of a leaden-grey colour; and, when dug up and exposed to the atmosphere, resolves into a coarse-grained friable powder. Its presence would be a complete bar to the progress of tillage, did not experience prove that, when dug up and well incorporated with the superincumbent soil, it improves the compost; and that, when broken through, the ground below consists of a limestone-gravel, into which the water retained by the stubborn shell is immediately absorbed. Trenching the land for potatoes breaks the stratum, and carries off the water so effectually that no other drains are necessary.

The size of FARMS varies from three acres, and even less, to 400 or 500. Those of larger size were formerly held by several tenants in partnership, and consisted usually of a small portion of tillage land to which an extensive tract of coarse mountain and bottom land was annexed; but this mode of tenure is on the decline: most of the large farms are now held by one individual, and consist chiefly of pasture land. Tillage has increased rapidly; the principal crops are oats and potatoes, very little wheat being sown. The rotation system and green crops are common with the gentry; and, through the laudable exertions of Mr. Cooper and Major O'Hara, who have formed farming societies for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, and for improvements in rural economy by means of premiums, they are gradually extending among the small farmers. A pair of horses abreast, and driven by the ploughman, is now often seen; a pair of asses may also be frequently seen ploughing, instead of horses. Oxen were formerly used under the plough, but never are at present. In the mountainous districts, much of the tillage is performed by the spade or loy. Natural manures are found in the greatest abundance in every part: sea-saud, which is collected in large quantities along the coast, proves an excellent manure for potatoes, but must be spread some time before the seed is planted, as otherwise the potato produced by it is wet; lime, marl, and sea-weed are also used. Vast beds of oyster-shells stretch along different parts of the shore, and are even found in the interior, at some miles from the coast, at an elevation of 60 feet above high-water mark; they make the best manure; even the sand in which they are imbedded is so impregnated with calcareous particles as to be used beneficially for the same purpose. The fences in some parts are broad ditches, faced with stone or sods, and sometimes planted with quicksets; in others they are dry stone walls, which give a denuded and sterile appearance to the parts where they are used.

The soil is peculiarly adapted to PASTURAGE; the rich low lands fatten bullocks of the largest size for the Dublin and English markets. In the hilly districts towards the west, sheep are grazed in large flocks; and on those in the interior, herds of young cattle are reared. On some of the mountains, the sheep and horses are subject to a disease called the staggers, that often proves fatal; yet horned-cattle feeding on the same pasture are never subject to it. Near Ardnaree, cattle are affected with a disease called "crasson," in every apparent symptom similar to the gout; in the early stage of the complaint, feeding with hot bran has proved an infallible remedy. The favourite breed of cattle is a cross between the Durham and the native cow; that between the long-horned Leicester and the native is also much esteemed: much attention is paid to the breed of sheep. Around Sligo and Ballymote are some excellent dairy-farms, and all the small farmers make butter, by much the greater part of which is shipped at Sligo for the British market. Good horses are brought from Galway and Roscommon; the native breed is small, light, and unsightly. Pigs are numerous, of large size, and very profitable. Goats, which are sometimes seen on the small farms and near the mountains, are of diminutive size, and by no means numerous. The land indicates a strong tendency to produce timber spontaneously: the escars are generally covered with brushwood; and even among the clefts of the rocks in the mountain glens, the oak, hazel, yew, holly, and beech, shoot forth, requiring only protection from the inroads of cattle to come to maturity. Around the mansions of the gentry are large and thriving plantations; planting forest-trees in hedgerows is becoming every year more customary. The only trees that thrive near the coast are the sycamore and the willow, whose pliancy allows them to give way under the pressure of the blasts from the Atlantic: alder also flourishes for a time in these exposed situations, but soon decays. The arbutus grows spontaneously, but does not attain the same size as in the south-western counties; the myrtle is to be seen in great abundance in sheltered situations.

In a GEOLOGICAL point of view, the county forms the north-western extremity of the great central floetz limestone field of Ireland, interrupted in two places by the mica-slate formation; one to the south of Lough Gill; the other along the western mountain range, which in its utmost extent stretches from Foxford, in Mayo, by Collooney, to Manor-Hamilton, in Leitrim. This range is very narrow, seldom exceeding three miles, and at Collooney being less than a quarter of a mile, in breadth. It is generally succeeded by beds of red or yellowish sandstone, or by limestone. The sandstone formation is of very unequal thickness, and irregular in its arrangement, in some places rising into mountains, in others not exceeding 20 or 30 feet in height: it is sometimes, though rarely, interstratified with red or grey sandstone-slate, in which case its resemblance to the coal formation has led to expensive and illusory attempts to obtain this valuable mineral. Iron-ore is abundant in many places, particularly at Ballintogher and at the base of the Ox mountains. Near Screevenamuck are extensive excavations whence the ore was raised so long as timber could be procured to make charcoal for smelting it: the last furnace was extinguished in 1768. Lead-ore has been found in several parts of the limestone district, and worked for some time feebly and unprofitably. A silver-mine, which produced some specimens of very pure metal, was for-

merly worked near Ballysadere. Iron pyrites and sulphate of copper are often found in small detached pieces, and some pure specimens of the latter metal have been met with in the Awenmore and Collooney rivers; black oxyde of manganese is often seen on the surface, and very large pieces of the ore have been found in several parts. At the foot of some of the mountains, and in the beds of some rivers, carbonate of copper and various kinds of ochre, all indicative of extensive mineral deposits, have been discovered, as also very beautiful amethysts in the neighbourhood of Ballymote.

The LINEN MANUFACTURE was introduced into Sligo by the spirited exertions of Lord Shelburne, who, in 1749, brought hither a colony of weavers, and settled them on his estate at Ballymote, then a thinly inhabited and almost uncultivated waste, whose population was employed solely in the herding of cattle. The death of this nobleman for a time checked the progress of the manufacture; but it revived under the guidance of Mr. Fitzmaurice, who, on succeeding to the estate, after having made himself practically acquainted with all the processes of the trade, superintended the establishment in person, and thus powerfully stimulated those engaged in it. Each weaver was provided with a cottage, half a rood of land for a potato-garden, and grass for a cow; affording him the means of subsistence for his family, without allowing his time or thoughts to be distracted from his main business by the details of even a small farm. This well-devised exertion gave a turn to the public mind throughout the county, and led to the general establishment of the manufacture, which flourished for many years. The manufacture of unions, a mixed fabric of linen and cotton, has been introduced, and is carried on extensively. Mr. Fitzmaurice also encouraged the erection of bleach-greens upon a large scale; and having built very extensive bleach-works near the town of Denbigh, in North Wales, he purchased the brown linens in every market of Sligo and the adjoining counties, and thus greatly benefited both Wales and Ireland. The linen trade is still the staple of the county, and though by no means so prosperous or extensive as formerly, it is briskly carried on: there are four bleach-greens in full operation, finishing nearly 40,000 pieces annually, which are principally shipped for England and generally destined for the American markets. Coarse woollen cloths and friezes are made for domestic use; and a very extensive trade is carried on in the purchase of flannels, druggets, stockings, and other fabrics of Connaught manufacture. Merchants from many parts of Ireland, but particularly from Ulster, come to Sligo to meet the Connaught factors. The only other branches of trade, except as connected with the port of Sligo, are tanning, distilling, and brewing.

Kelp is made around the greater part of the coast; but since the reduction of the duty on barilla, this source of employment has declined considerably, and much the greater portion of the plant now collected is used as manure, being dried near the shore by the peasantry, by whom it is sold to the farmers of the interior, who draw it home to distances of 20 miles and upwards. Fish is taken in large quantities off the coast; cod, haddock, and turbot being among the most abundant kinds. Herrings appear here in vast shoals; but as the boats and nets are badly constructed, and very incomplete in their equipments, little advantage is taken of this productive source of wealth. Sprats are taken in great quantities; indeed this is the only kind of fishing for which either the boats or tackle are adapted. Oysters of excellent flavour are found in several beds: those of Lisadill are the most sought after; and great numbers are sent to Dublin, where they are sometimes more highly esteemed than even the Carlingford oysters. A very extensive and profitable salmon-fishery is carried on at Ballina, on the river Moy, which separates this county from Mayo; there is another valuable fishery at the town of Sligo, besides some of minor importance in the smaller inlets.

The RIVERS of the county are few, and short in their course, but generally rapid; that which flows from Lough Gill is usually called the *Sligo* river, from its passing through the town, but its proper name is the Garvogue. The water of *Ballysadere*, also named from a town, but properly called the Awenshien, is formed by the river Arrow, which flows from the lake of that name and joins the Owenmore and the Owenbeg near the town of Collooney; the united waters constitute the first-named river, and, flowing northward to Ballysadere, over a succession of cascades, form the greatest horn or inlet of Sligo bay. The river *Moy* rises in the Ox mountains, and runs nearly south, through the barony of Leney, where it enters the county of Mayo, flowing westward through the barony of Gallen, and shortly after turning due north and joining the waters of Loughs Conn and Cullen: thence it proceeds by Foxford to Ardmore, where it becomes the boundary between Sligo and Mayo; and, passing by Ballina, Rosserick Abbey, and Moyne, to the sea, it opens into the spacious bay of Killala. The entrance of the Moy, which had been impassable for vessels of any size in consequence of a bar, has been rendered navigable for ships of large burthen, which can now come up to Ballina; this important improvement is chiefly owing to the exertions of John Levington, Esq., a merchant in the town. The *Easkey* rises in Lough Easkey between the Ox mountains and Knocknaree, and flows due north to the sea, parallel with the Moy. There are many smaller streams, particularly among the mountains, all tributary to one of those above mentioned. The roads are numerous in the eastern part of the county, and generally well laid out and in good order. A line, lately completed, between Ballysadere and Ballina, through the western baronies into Mayo, must prove of incalculable advantage, by facilitating the communication between the two counties, and affording a vent for the produce of the district it traverses, which was hitherto nearly unprofitable for want of such an outlet. The road is constructed on the most scientific principles.

Among the ANTIQUITIES may be mentioned the remains of a round tower at Drumcliffe, of coarser construction and smaller dimensions than any other now known; it is considerably injured by time: at the same place are two stone crosses, one in a perfect state, the other much mutilated and decayed. About two miles from Sligo, on the Dublin road, the ground is overspread to a great extent with Druidical circles, called by the peasantry Giants' Graves: one of them, *Lugna Clogh*, is a cromlech of large stones, under which human bones have been found. The name of Giants' houses has been given

to a number of grottos hollowed out of the west side of the hill or rock of Corron, and to which access is obtained only by a steep and very difficult entrance: their origin or use has not been satisfactorily ascertained. About a mile from Castleconnor several vaulted square rooms have been discovered, built of large stones, and communicating with each other by an exterior circular passage; in the centre is a cavity unconnected with any of the other chambers: the place is conjectured to have been either a granary or a cemetery of the Ostmen. On Innismurray Island are some small chapels of great antiquity, in one of which is a rudely sculptured statue of wood, said to represent St. Molasse, the patron; these relics are more particularly described in the account of the island, *which see*. A circular stone fort, called Knockamoyle Skreen, stands on the summit of a high hill near Skreen church. Many cairns, and remains of what seem to have been places of defence, are visible on Knocknaree mountain. The vestiges of monastic institutions are very numerous: the ruins of those of Ballysadere, Ballindown, Balliuley, Ballymote, Bennada, Clonymeaghan, Court, Innismore, Innismurray, and Sligo, are still remaining, and some of them are large and very handsome; those of Bile, Drumcliffe, Drumcollum, Drumratt, Killaraght, Kilmacoen, Kilnemanagh, and Skreen, have been converted into parish churches. Those of Achonry, Agharois, Akeras, Ardnary, Ardseinlis, Athmoy, Caille, Caillevinde, Cashel, Craobhgrellain, Druimederdalogh, Druimlias, Druimna, Echenach or Enaceich, Emlyfadd, Enachaird, Gleandallain, Kilchairpre, Killuathren, Kilrasse, Knockmore, Snamluther, and Templehouse, are known only by name. In the yard which surrounds the church of Kilmacteige, near Bennada, are the ruins of an ancient building, said to have been a college; but no particulars of its history are known. The principal castles, all more or less in ruins, are those of Ardnaglass, Bahy, Ballyhara, Ballymote, Ballynafad, Castleconnor, Enniscrone, Lackan, Memleck, Newtown, O'Gara, Rallee, Roselee, Sligo, and Tanrago. The modern residences of the gentry, which are numerous and in many instances highly ornamental, are more particularly noticed in their respective parishes.

The habitations of the PEASANTRY are very mean, but progressively improving: the walls are sometimes of stone, but more generally of sods, roofed with sticks, and thatched with heath and straw, or rushes, in alternate layers. The fuel is turf: the use of coal brought from England, Wales, and Scotland, in trading-vessels which return laden with grain, is confined to the town of Sligo and its vicinity. The food is potatoes, with an occasional admixture of oaten-bread, milk, eggs, fresh or salted herrings, and other sea-fish. The men's clothing is chiefly home-made frieze. The women are dressed in stuffs and druggets of domestic manufacture; cottons for upper garments are now much worn, and few are to be seen without stockings and shoes, at least on Sundays and holidays. The English language is generally spoken through every part of the county, but elderly people in the mountainous districts still speak Irish. A striking difference is perceptible between the population here and that of the northern counties; the former is a much more diminutive race, and the character of the countenance indicates a different origin. Early marriages are encouraged, and the ceremony is attended with much expense: the favourite season for marrying is from Christmas to Lent, being that least occupied in agriculture. The disputes arising at fairs or markets, or in the dealings of the peasantry with each other, were frequently, and are still occasionally, decided by arbitration before persons chosen by the parties at variance; the judges are called Brehons, and are generally recompensed for the loss of time devoted to hearing the cause by being regaled with whisky at the expense of the parties: but this custom is falling into disuse, and most of the disputes are now taken to the petty or quarter-sessions. Attendance on the wakes of deceased friends and neighbours is another source of extravagance. The estimation in which a man has been held during life, is judged of by the attendance on these occasions and at his funeral: to be absent is therefore considered a serious offence, and much expense is incurred in procuring the necessary refreshments for the numbers that attend. But although this ancient custom of waking the corpse and attending the funeral is still kept up, the Irish cry or howl is now rarely heard. In the mountain parish of Kilmacteige is a tract of country which for several years has scarcely ever been free from a low malignant typhus fever, of which great numbers die after a lingering illness of fifteen or twenty days: the cause is attributed to the moist and chilly nature of the soil, and not to any peculiarity in the dietetics of the people.

In the same parish are two wells much resorted to for devotional purposes: one of them, called Tubber Art, is celebrated for its efficacy in restoring to health persons whose cases have proved hopeless under the ordinary modes of treatment. In a rock near the entrance to the old church in Innismore, or Church Island, in Lough Gill, is a cavity called "My Lady's Bed," in which women lie down and repeat a certain formulary, believing themselves to be thus secured from the peril of death in childbed. Among the natural curiosities, may be mentioned a singular peculiarity in a stream in Glenduff, in which, when the wind blows strong from the south-west, at every gust the water, which flows perpendicularly down the mountain, is divided into two, and one part flows to the bottom, while the other is carried back up the mountain; the channel of the stream being quite dry as long as the gust continues. At the base of Knocknaree mountain is a chasm, commonly called "The Glen," apparently formed by some violent convulsion of nature; it is about a mile long, of considerable breadth and depth, in several parts well furnished with trees, and enlivened by small cascades. Sulphureous and chalybeate springs are found among the mountains of Tyreragh, where also the common spring and river waters are peculiarly pure and pellucid. This county gives the title of Marquess to the family of Browne. John Browne, an ancestor of the marquess, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1632: and his second son, of the same name, was a colonel in King James's service, and one of the capitulators of Limerick. The colonel's grandson, John Browne, Esq., M. P. for Castlebar, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland in 1750 by the title of Baron Monteagle, of Westport, county Mayo; and in 1768 was made Viscount Westport, and in 1771 Earl of Altamount: his grandson, the third earl, was created an Irish marquess and an English baron in the beginning of the present century.

Seal.

SLIGO, a sea-port, assize, borough, market, and post town, and the head of a poor-law union, in the barony of UPPER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Ballyshannon, and $103\frac{3}{4}$ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 14,318 inhabitants, of whom 12,272 are in the town. This place, which is the chief town of the county, is indebted for its importance to one of the first English settlers in Ireland. So early as 1242 a castle was erected here by Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, and at that time lord justice of Ireland; and the same earl, in 1252, founded a monastery dedicated to the Holy Cross, for friars of the order of St. Dominick, the origin of which establishment has by some writers been erroneously ascribed to O'Conor Sligo. In 1270 the town and castle were destroyed by O'Donell; but the monastery escaped the ravages of that chieftain, and the castle was afterwards rebuilt by Richard, Earl of Ulster, in 1310. In 1360 the town was again destroyed by fire, and in 1394 was plundered and burnt by Mac William Burgh. In 1414 the monastery was wholly consumed by an accidental fire; and for its restoration, Pope John XXII. granted indulgences to all who should visit it, and contribute towards the expense of rebuilding. In 1416 it was rebuilt by Bryan Mac Dermot Mac Donchaigh, or Mac Donagh; and in 1454 Bryan Mac Donagh, sole monarch of Toroilill (now the barony of Tiraghrill), was interred within its walls. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir William Taaffe.

At the commencement of the reign of James I., a grant of a market and two annual fairs to be held here was made to Sir James Fullerton; and in 1613 the town was made a parliamentary borough by charter of incorporation. In 1621, it received a charter of the staple, incorporating a mayor, two constables, and merchants, with the same powers as those of Youghal. In 1627 Sir James Craig had a fresh grant of a market and two fairs, which in 1674 were transferred to William, Earl of Stafford, and Thomas Radcliffe, Esq. During the war of 1641 the town was taken without opposition by Sir Charles Coote, at the head of an army of 4000 infantry and 500 horse. By his occupation of this post, Sir Charles had the means of keeping a check upon the royalists of the neighbouring counties; but the Roman Catholic archbishop of Tuam with great zeal collected forces for the recovery of the place, in which attempt he was joined by Sir James Dillon, who was sent by the confederates of Kilkenny with 800 men to his assistance, and who, having forced his way into the town, was on the point of expelling the parliamentarians, when he was suddenly alarmed by the intelligence of an army being on its approach to their relief. Upon this, the confederated forces retired, and in their retreat were attacked and routed by Sir Charles Coote; the archbishop was killed in the action, and among his papers were found the important documents that exposed the connexion of the king with the Roman Catholic party. The parliamentarians afterwards abandoned the town, which, though threatened again by Coote on his advance against Limerick, in 1651, was retained by the Roman Catholics till the termination of the war. In the war of the Revolution it was taken by the brave Enniskilleners, who also defeated a large body of James's forces that were advancing against it, and took from them a considerable booty; but the garrison was shortly after driven out by General Sarsfield, and the place was finally reduced by the Earl of Granard.

The TOWN is now the property chiefly of Lord Palmerston, and the family of Wynne, of Hazelwood. It is advantageously situated on the banks of the river Garvogue, which connects Lough Gill with the bay of Sligo opening to the Atlantic; the stream is about two miles and a half in length, and the town is situated on the extremity of it nearest the sea, where it is narrowest. This river is navigable from a little above Lough Gill to the town; but a weir across it prevents the navigation thence to the sea, to the great injury of the commercial interests of the place. The larger portion of the town is on the south side of the river, in the parish of St. John; and is connected with the smaller portion, in the parish of Calry, on the north side, by two bridges. The streets are irregularly formed, which detracts much from the internal appearance of the place, though the houses are chiefly of respectable character and there are several of a superior order; as seen, however, in combination with the surrounding scenery, it forms an interesting and pleasing feature in the landscape from many points of view in the vicinity. The total number of houses is 2183. The town is lighted and paved under a local act of the 43rd of George III., the provisions of which are stated in the subsequent account of the corporation; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from public pumps, kept in repair by the commissioners appointed under the above-named act. A public library and two reading-rooms are supported by subscription; and a newspaper is published every Saturday. There is a small theatre, which is very irregularly attended: races are generally held annually in August on the race-course of Bomore, about five miles from the town; and a regatta is held on Lough Gill, which is numerously attended. The barracks for cavalry are capable of accommodating 7 officers and 96 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 60 horses; an excellent hospital for 15 patients is annexed to them.

There are a few linen and stocking weavers who work on their own account, but no large factories; the linen trade, formerly carried on here to some extent, has almost ceased, and the linen-hall is unoccupied. A distillery belonging to Messrs. Martin, Madden, and Co., manufactures 120,000 gallons of whisky annually, and affords employment to 55 persons: there are four public breweries, and several manufactories for soap, candles, snuff, tobacco, hats, ropes, and cables; also extensive flour-mills. The trade is facilitated by the river, which is navigable through Lough Gill from Dromahaire to Sligo, and supplies the town with turf and other necessaries: a canal from Dromahaire to Lough Allen would increase the trade still more, as it would open up a cheap means of communication from the limekilns of Drumshambo and the coal-mines of Arigna, both on the borders of the lough. Lough Allen is but sixteen miles from Sligo, and is the source of the river Shannon,

which is thence navigable for upwards of 200 miles through the heart of the country. The maritime trade of the PORT is the chief source of the prosperity of the town, and its rapid increase may be ascertained from the fact that, in the year 1800, the number of vessels that entered the port was only 65, of the aggregate burthen of 4100 tons; while in the year 1830, the number of vessels was 540, and their aggregate burthen 57,015 tons. In 1834, 47 vessels in the foreign trade entered inwards and 2 cleared outwards, and 354 in the coasting and cross-channel trade entered inwards and 508 cleared outwards: there were 25 vessels belonging to the port in 1844. The principal exports are corn, butter, and other provisions; and the chief imports, iron, timber, coal, slates, herrings, salt, and every article of West India produce, which are distributed over a very large tract of country, this being the only port of note between Londonderry and Galway. In 1835, the gross estimated value of the exports was £369,490, of which £185,414 were for corn, meal, and flour, £181,848 for provisions, and the remainder for linens: the value of the imports was £124,692, of which £13,925 were for iron and other metals, &c., £2580 for coal, £9210 for hides, tallow, &c., £34,434 for tea, coffee, and sugar, £8430 for wines, £16,450 for tobacco, and the remainder for various other articles. The principal exports now average annually, 60,000 pigs, slaughtered, value £200,000; 6000 cattle, £60,000; 50,000 firkins of butter, £125,000; 22,000 tons of oats, £132,000; and 12,000 tons of meal, £132,000; total, £649,000: besides poultry, eggs, and salmon. Among the average annual imports may be enumerated 16,000 barrels of herrings, 10,000 tons of timber and deals, 15,000 tons of coal, 4000 of iron, and 5000 of slates. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, in 1826, was £33,565; in 1830, £36,325; and in 1844, £31,532. In the excise arrangements Sligo gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the towns of Enniskillen and Irvinestown, in the county of Fermanagh; Ballyshannon, Donegal, &c., in the county of Donegal; Manor-Hamilton, &c., in the county of Leitrim; and Ballymote and Sligo, in the county of Sligo. The amount of duties collected in the district, for 1843, was £20,304. The custom-house and the king's warehouses, which are the property of the crown, are well adapted to the purposes for which they were built; and the quays, which are very commodious, and kept in good repair by the commissioners, have a depth of water of 12 feet at spring tides, allowing vessels of 300 tons' burthen to moor close to them. Many emigrants from this and the neighbouring counties sail hence for America. The principal markets are on Tuesday and Saturday for provisions and agricultural produce; they are well attended, and a market for corn and another for butter are open daily in buildings erected for them by Owen Wynne, Esq. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the 27th of March, the Saturday after the 1st of May (O. S.), 4th of July, 12th of August, and 9th of October. Branches of the Bank of Ireland, the National Bank, and the Provincial Bank, have been established. There is a large salmon-fishery in the river, with which is connected a pond the property of Abraham Martin, Esq., so constructed that the fish can easily enter but cannot quit it, by which means there is a supply of fresh salmon at all times. A chief constabulary police station has been established here; and the town is also the residence of the inspecting commander of the Sligo coast-guard district, which comprises the five subordinate stations of Inniscrone, Pallocherry, Pullendiva, Rochley, and Mullaghmore.

SLIGO BAY is situated between Aughris Head and Rinoran Point, which latter is in the charts improperly named Gessigo. It is about five miles in breadth at the mouth, and extends as much inland; the upper part divides into three inlets, of which the central one only, leading to the town, is of importance, as each of the others has a bar and is nearly dry at low water. On the north side of the bay is Raughly, a small peninsula of rising ground, connected by a low narrow neck with some sand-hills on the shore; at the south-west side of the peninsula is the Wheaten rock, extending nearly half a mile N. E. and S. W., and partly dry at spring tides. At the south end of Raughly, about two cables' length off the shore, are the Bird rocks; half a mile to the eastward a vessel may lie in moderate weather in 2½ fathoms, and there is a small pier with 12 feet of water inside the point. At the distance of one mile south from Raughly is the point of the reef called Bungarr, or Black Rock, extending to the north end of Coney Island, and having the western part entirely, and the rest nearly, dry at low water; a lighthouse has been erected on it, and the channel into Sligo lies close along its north side. Shallows from this point towards Lissadill or Lisadill form the bar of Sligo, on which are only 10 feet at low water. Ships drawing 12 feet of water should take half flood into the harbour, for with westerly winds there is generally a heavy sea between Raughly and the point of Ross. Two lighthouses have been erected on Oyster Island.

By a charter dated the 20th of March, 11th of James I., and which was in force till the passing of the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the town was incorporated under the name of the "*Provost and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Sligo*;" the corporate body to consist of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. The charter also constitnted the corporation a guild mercatory. The provost, who was elected annually, was judge of the borough court, which was a court of record with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £3. 6. 8. and was held weekly; he was also clerk-of-the-market. The burgesses were elected for life by the provost and the other burgesses: nsage, confirmed by a judgment of the court of king's bench, had given the right of admission to the freedom wholly to the provost and burgesses. The subordinate officers were a town-clerk and recorder, a weighmaster, and two serjeants-at-mace. A charter granted by James II., in the 4th year of his reign, had not been acted upon. By the act of Victoria the borough is divided into three wards, and governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; a treasurer, town-clerk, and coroner are appointed, and there are several other officers. A local act of the 30th of George II., c. 21, directed that the corporation should be conservators of the port, and should maintain a ballast-office; and subsequently, by an act of the 40th of George III., c. 49, for the management of the concerns of the town, amended by another of the 43rd of George III., c. 60, commissioners were appointed, consisting of the representatives of the county and borough; the provost and burgesses; and 24 others, resident in the town or within

five miles of it, and to be elected by holders of houses of the yearly value of £20. These commissioners were empowered to regulate the paving, flagging, lighting, watching, and improving of the town; to regulate the markets, and also the carriages and porters; to improve the quays, and make and repair the docks and wharfs; to improve the port and harbour; regulate the pilotage; and assess taxes at a maximum of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on all houses of the annual value of £5 and upwards, for defraying the expenses incurred in the execution of these duties. The commissioners were also empowered to raise a fund for these purposes, to the amount of £2000 for the town, and £6000 for the harbour. The boundary of their jurisdiction was fixed at a distance of a mile from the market cross in every direction. This commission was *not* abolished by the act 3rd and 4th Victoria. By letters-patent of Charles II. in the 27th of his reign, the town and certain lands were erected into the manor of Sligo, with a court baron having civil jurisdiction to the amount of 40*s.*, a court of record with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £100, and a court leet to be held before the seneschal; no manor courts are now held. The only property belonging to the corporation consists of about 19½ acres of land formerly a common, let at £98. 3. per annum; and a plot of a rood of ground formerly a pound, but now built upon, let at £10 per annum.

The charter also conferred upon the provost and burgesses the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they exercised till the Union, since which time Sligo has returned one member only to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously vested in the corporation, was by the act for amending the representation extended to the £10 householders within the borough, the limits of which are the same as those defined by acts for the purpose of local taxation already referred to. The constituency registered in 1841 amounted to 821, of whom 813 were householders, and 8 were freemen; the mayor is the returning officer. The assizes and the general-sessions of the peace for the county are held here, the latter four times in the year; petty-sessions for the division are held every Thursday. The court-house, to which are attached the public offices, is too limited for the business of the town. The county gaol is a handsome and substantial building, erected on the polygonal plan at an expense of £30,000; the governor's house is in the centre, and the debtors' ward and the hospital form two advanced wings. It is well adapted to the classification of the prisoners, each of whom has a separate sleeping-cell; it has a tread-mill for hard labour, a school, and a surgery and dispensary within its walls: all its departments are under excellent regulations, and it is in high repute for discipline and good order.

The borough comprises the greater part of the parish of St. John and part of the parish of Calry; the former on the south, and the latter on the north, side of the river. The patronage of the parish of St. John was lately given to Trinity College, Dublin, a fellow or ex-fellow of which will in future be presented by the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin. The soil of the district is fertile, the lands generally in a good state of cultivation, and the system of agriculture much improved. The scenery is diversified, and in many parts beautifully picturesque: the view of the town at the head of the bay, environed by mountains and embosomed in a richly cultivated country, is strikingly romantic, especially in the approach from Dromahaire; and on the road from Manor-Hamilton is a point where, emerging from the mountains, a spacious and magnificent scene, embracing the whole of the town with its surrounding district, opens at once on the view. The approach to Sligo by the Dublin road is also very beautiful, having Lough Gill with Hazelwood demesne on the east; the bay of Sligo, with its two bold headlands of Benbulben and Knockaree, on the west; and in the centre the highly picturesque town of Sligo. Among the various residences that embellish the neighbourhood the most conspicuous is Hazelwood, the seat of the Wynne family, a noble mansion situated on a peninsula stretching into Lough Gill, and surrounded by a richly wooded demesne, commanding beautiful views over the lake and its wooded islands, terminated by the mountains which rise from its shores on the south. Adjoining Hazelwood is the demesne of Holywell, and in the vicinity of the town are numerous other handsome seats. The neighbourhood is resorted to as a bathing-place, but not to any great extent.

The church of St. John's parish is an old cruciform building in excellent repair, in the later style of English architecture, with a massive square tower at the west end: the glebe-house is situated on a glebe of one acre close to the church. The church of Calry, which is also in the town, is a respectable building in the Gothic style, with a well-proportioned spire; it was erected in 1822, at an expense of £3500, in which is included the expense of the erection of a house, offices, and garden-wall, for the perpetual curate, whose appointment belongs to the vicar of St. John's. The Roman Catholic chapel of the parish of St. John is a structure of spacious dimensions: there is also in the town a small Dominican convent with a chapel attached to it; together with places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists in connexion with the Established Church. The late William Draper, Esq., left £18 per annum to be divided among three Protestant servant girls who have served three years in a Protestant family. The county infirmary is a handsome building of hewn limestone, erected in 1819 at an expense of £3000; it contains six wards for 30 patients, with officers' apartments and every other requisite. The fever hospital is a well-arranged structure in an airy and healthful situation on the summit of a hill; it contains eight wards, and has a dispensary attached to it. These three institutions are within the same inclosure; there is also a dispensary in the parish of St. John. The union workhouse, on a site of nine acres held at a rent of £50, was completed in 1841 at a cost of £9100, and is constructed for 1200 inmates. There are still remains of the spacious monastery of Sligo, serving to convey some idea of its former magnificence: they consist chiefly of three sides of the cloisters, with a finely vaulted roof, and are separated from the quadrangle by a long series of pillars, several of which are sculptured, and of pointed arches, in the early English style of architecture. The great east window of the church is of beautiful design, and highly enriched with tracery; the high altar, which is embellished with sculpture in relief, is almost hidden by the accumulation of disinterred bones; the nave is

spacious, and the roof supported by ranges of pillars at intervals of four feet from each other. The central tower is complete, with the exception only of the battlements. To the right of the high altar is the tomb of O'Conor, with the effigies of himself and his lady; and there are numerous vaults and cells.

SLYGUFF, a parish, in the barony of IDRONE EAST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Leighlin-Bridge; on the road from Goresbridge to Bagnalstown, and on the river Barrow; containing 2072 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6775¾ statute acres, and extends from the eastern bank of the river Barrow to the base of Mount-Leinster, a distance of seven miles; there is a considerable quantity of bog. Fairs are held on Feb. 12th and Nov. 1st, for general farming stock. Slyguff is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Lorum; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Leighlin, and the tithe rent-charge is £239. 14., of which £166. 3. are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the districts of Borris and Dunleckney. The ruins of the church, within a burial-ground, stand beautifully above the course of the river Barrow. Here are also the ruins of Ballylanghan Castle, formerly belonging to the Kavanaghs, from whom it passed to other proprietors about the close of the sixteenth century; it is a picturesque pile, and, though roofless, is about 50 feet high, with projecting round towers in front, flanking the gateway, which is arched with hewn stone. The walls are about five feet thick; and the second floor, supported by an arch, still remains, and is gained by a flight of steps. The castle is now the property of Colonel Bruen. About eighteen yards distant is another ruin, 30 feet square and 20 high, with walls of equal thickness; and beyond this is a third, of smaller dimensions. Near them is a large old dwelling-house of the Beauchamp family. In 1806 was found an ancient cloak-clasp of gold, weighing 4 oz., and beautifully carved, which was purchased by the Dublin Royal Society for £20.

SMARMORE, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ardee, on the road to Slane; containing 439 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1596 statute acres: the land is of first-rate quality, and about two-thirds are under tillage; there is no bog. The chief seat, Smarmore Castle, is in a demesne of about 520 statute acres, well planted and tastefully laid out; it is of some antiquity, but considerable additions have been made to it by the present proprietor: in the demesne are three Danish raths. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a vicarage, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Ardee; the rectory is impropriate in G. Taaffe, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union of Ardee.

SMERWICK, county KERRY.—See DUNURLIN.

SMITHSBOROUGH, a village, in the parish of CLONES, union, barony, and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Monaghan (to which it has a receiving-house for letters), on the road to Clones; containing 276 inhabitants. This place is called after a gentleman named Smith, who established monthly fairs here in the latter part of the last century, one of which, held on Whit-Monday for black cattle, is still kept up. The village consists of 51 houses, and contains a meeting-house for Presbyterians, a modern structure; and a dispensary. It is a constabulary police station; and there is a school of about 60 children.

SMITHSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILSKYRE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Crossakeel; containing about 15 houses and 122 inhabitants.

SNEEM, a maritime village, in the parish of KILCROHANE, union of KENMARE, barony of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Kenmare; containing 217 inhabitants. It is situated at the upper extremity of the harbour of the same name formed by the Sneem river and other mountain streams flowing into the northern side of the bay of Kenmare. The harbour is frequented chiefly by fishing-vessels. The village, which is irregularly built, has been lately somewhat improved by the erection of new houses; and a road hence to the pass of Cameduff, on the mail-road between Killarney and Kenmare, has been completed through an extensive boggy tract, part of which surrounds the village. A receiving-house for letters in connexion with Kenmare has been established. Petty-sessions are held generally once a month; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. Fairs are held seven times in the year, for general farming stock, and for flannel and frieze. Here are the parochial church, and the principal Roman Catholic chapel of the district of Ballybog; also the parochial school, a school held in the chapel, and a dispensary.

SOLAR, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Larne to Cushendall; containing about 259 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the sea; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Connor: the vicarial tithe rent-charge is £14. 18.

SOLDIERSTOWN.—See AGHALEE.

SOLLOGHODBEG, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N.) from Tipperary, on the road to Burris-o'-leagh; containing 911 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2201 statute acres, is situated near the confines of the county of Limerick: a considerable part of it belongs to the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charities, and is chiefly in the hands of cottier sub-tenants. The soil is in general a fine loam, or wet clay much in want of draining. Limestone abounds, especially at the hill of Sologhodbeg; but the management of the dairy is more attended to than tillage, as being more profitable. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cullen: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 16. 8.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Tipperary, on the road to Limerick; containing 2852 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6657 statute acres, and is situated on the borders of the county of Limerick, and to the south of the parish of Sologhodbeg, which it much resembles in its agricultural character: there is neither bog nor waste land. Tillage is in a backward state,

the land being deemed better adapted for pasture than grain; the farmers confine themselves very much to the management of the dairy. Great attention has been paid by Lord Stanley to the improvement of the stock; he has imported several Durham bulls, which his tenants have the use of gratuitously. A copper-mine was worked at Gortdrum in 1825, but the workings were soon abandoned. The seat of Lord Stanley at Ballykisteen, on the Limerick road, is an elegant modern building, situated in a very fertile and improving part of the country, and commanding a fine view of the range of the Galtee mountains. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cullen: the tithe rent-charge is £236. 1. 6. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at the village of Solloghod. Some traces exist of Danish encampments.

SOWEY, county of SLIGO.—See BALLINAKILL.

SPA, a watering-place, in the parishes of BALLYNAHAGLISH and CLOGHERBRIEN, union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Tralee: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place, which is generally called the "Spa of Tralee," is finely situated on the northern shore of Tralee bay; and its excellent bathing strand and mineral spa, the latter of which is a strong chalybeate, together with the salubrity of its situation, and the fine views it affords of the Tralee and Dingle mountains, attract numerous visiters during the season, for whose accommodation several neat and commodious lodges have been erected. On the strand, which at low water is nearly three miles in length, races are generally held in the course of the season; and a regatta in the bay has been lately established. Near the centre of the bay are the small rocky islets called the Samphire, to the larger of which aquatic excursions are often made; and the drive along the strand, from the Spa to the town of Tralee, affords a delightful succession of marine and mountain scenery. Off the shore, to the west of the Spa, is an oyster-bed, which is allowed to be dredged gratuitously by poor persons, who furnish an abundant supply during the season at the rate of 3*d.* per 100. Among the seats and lodges in the immediate vicinity are Frogmore Lodge, Plover Hill, and Oyster Hall.

SPANCEL-HILL, a village, in the parish of CLONEY, union of ENNIS, barony of UPPER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 169 inhabitants.

SPANISH, or GREEN, ISLAND, in the parish of CREAGH, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Skibbereen; containing about 12 inhabitants. It is situated in the mid-channel of the Ilen, where that river flows into the harbour of Baltimore; and comprises 120 acres of land, some part of which is rocky, but the greater part is under cultivation, and produces tolerably good crops.

SPIDDLE, or SPIDDAL, a village, in the parish and barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (W.) from Galway, and on the bay of Galway: the population is returned with the parish. Here is a pier built by the Fishery Board, which is the only place of shelter for boats on this side of the bay. In the Roman Catholic divisions Spiddle is considered a parish, united with that of Minna, in which union are two small thatched chapels, one at Spiddle and the other at Minna.

SPIKE ISLAND, in the parish of TEMPLEROBIN, barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Cove, and in the harbour of Cork; containing about 205 inhabitants. This island is situated in the middle of Cork harbour, and acts as a natural breakwater, preserving the bay within perfectly smooth, while that portion of the harbour which is without is very much agitated. It comprises 180 acres of fertile land, which, previously to the occupation of the isle by government, in 1811, as an ordnance depôt for the south of Ireland, afforded good pasturage, but was uninhabited. The substratum is, on one side, a compact dove-coloured limestone, and on the other a clay-slate, uniting with the former in a remarkable manner. On the high ground in the centre are extensive barracks for a detachment of artillery, and an infantry depôt: on the western side is a large and handsome military hospital; forts, bomb-proof, have been constructed to defend the entrance of the harbour, and around the shores are several houses occupied by persons connected with the establishment. The principal entrance is on the north, where is a commodious pier with a water-gate, near which are three small towers with apartments for the gate-keeper, sentinel, and others; the battery is very strong and well mounted, and is the only salute battery on the southern coast. The barracks are frequently used by regiments under orders for foreign service, when waiting for the arrival of transports, or detained by contrary winds; and detachments are sent hence to Hawlbowline Island, and Carlisle and Camden Forts. The only place of worship is the chapel of the garrison, which has been fitted up by government. In the Roman Catholic divisions the island forms part of the district of Monkstown, in the diocese of Cork.

SPRINGFIELD, a village, in the parish of SHANKILL, union of BELFAST, barony of UPPER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 547 inhabitants.

SPRINGVILLE, a village, in the parish of BURRY, union of KELLS, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Kells; containing about 33 houses and 171 inhabitants.

STABANNON, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Ardee, on the road to Castle-Bellingham, and on the river Dee; containing 2234 inhabitants, of whom 243 are in the village of Stabannon. This parish comprises 4376½ statute acres of land of the best quality, mostly under an improved system of tillage. The Dee has been deepened within the parish since 1844; and an entire ford called Sheepford, consisting of a solid bed of rock across the river, has been removed by blasting and quarrying, so as to sink the passage for the water to a sufficient depth; a work of considerable labour and expense. At Drumgoolstown is a bleach-green; and a corn-mill on an improved construction, and four stories high, has been lately built for flour and oatmeal. The only gentleman's seat is Charleville; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dee, and is one of the oldest houses in the county, having been built in 1640. The living is a vicarage, in the dio-

cese of Armagh, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Richardstown, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, to whom the rectory is appropriate; the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £373. 17. 6., of which £223. 17. 6. are payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the incumbent, who receives no part of the tithe of Richardstown. The glebe-house, within a very short distance of the church, was erected in 1818, at an expense of £738 British currency, half being a loan and half a gift from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 20 acres of excellent land, of which 15 belong to the vicars-choral, and five, valued at £12. 10. per annum, to the incumbent. The church is a neat modern structure in good repair, erected through the influence of the incumbent; it was built at an expense of £784 British currency, a loan from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilsaran; the chapel was partly erected in 1800, and enlarged in 1827. The ruins of Rootstown Castle, on an eminence, afford abundant evidence of its ancient magnificence; it was a lofty quadrangular pile, strengthened by a rectangular projection at one corner.

STACKALLEN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Navan, on the road to Slane, and on the navigable river Boyne; containing 748 inhabitants. It comprises 2358 statute acres. Stackallen House was the handsome residence of Viscount Boyne, whose ancestor, Gustavus, the first viscount, commanded a regiment in King William's army in the Battle of the Boyne: he was interred in the church of Stackallen, as have also been many other branches of the family. The mansion is now a Protestant college, and stands in a fine, well-planted demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1800 to the rectories of Gernonstown and Dunmoe, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £144; and the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £551. 10. The glebe-house, closely adjoining the church, was built in 1815, at an expense of £1490, partly defrayed by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue by the then incumbent. The church is a neat plain edifice in good and permanent repair, built about 200 years since; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £280 for repairs.

STACUMNEY, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Leixlip, and on the road from Lucan to Celbridge; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish, in which is situated the elegant seat called Stacumney House, comprises 568¾ statute acres; and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Leixlip. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Celbridge.

STAFFORDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Navan, on the road to Dublin, by Ashbourne; containing 81 inhabitants. It comprises 616¾ statute acres, mostly grazing-land of excellent quality; and contains Staffordstown House, the property of the Rev. R. Butler, vicar of Trim. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate in the Rev. R. Butler; the tithe rent-charge is £30: the rector of Skreen performs the occasional duties, without any remuneration. Here is an ancient burial-ground, in which some of the members of the Cusack family, the former owners of the Staffordstown property, are interred.

STAGONIL.—See POWERSCOURT.

STAHALMOCK, or STAHOLMOY, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Nobber, and on the road from Kells to Ardee; containing 579 inhabitants, and comprising 2109 statute acres of good land. The living, lately suppressed, was a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and there is a glebe of 21 acres, valued at £47 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Kilbeg, Newtown, Robertstown and Emlagh, and containing the chapels of Stahalmock and Carolanstown.

STALEEN, a hamlet, in the parish of DONORE, union of DROGHEDA, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Navan; containing about 20 houses and 88 inhabitants. It is the property of Wm. Sharman Crawford, Esq., who has a house here in which he occasionally resides.

STAMCARTY, or STUMCARTY, also called STONECARTY, a parish, partly in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, but chiefly in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, union of CALLAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Stoneyford to Pilltown and Carrick-on-Suir; containing 355 inhabitants, and comprising 1434¾ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithe rent-charge is £26. 19. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyhale; the chapel, a neat modern building, is in the village of Stoneyford.

STAMULLEN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5¾ miles (S. by E.) from Drogheda, on the road, by Balbriggan, to Dublin; containing 1484 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in the village. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, comprises 5144¼ statute acres: the land is chiefly under tillage, and in a state of profitable cultivation; limestone is quarried for agricultural and other uses. The principal seats are, Gormanston Castle, the residence of Viscount Gormanston, a spacious and lofty structure, with a domestic chapel attached, and situated in a richly embellished demesne; Harbourstown, a handsome modern mansion, with a demesne comprising more than 400 acres tastefully laid out and well planted, and commanding an extensive view from the summit of a tower within the grounds, which forms a conspicuous landmark to mariners; Stedalt, situated in a demesne of 230 acres; and Delvin Lodge, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Delvin, which here separates the parish from the county of Dublin. The village is plea-

sant, and in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous handsome cottages. Off the coast are the Cargee rocks, which are dry at half ebb, and on which a beacon is placed; the coast comprehending the shores of Meath and Louth, from this place to Carlingford lough, is for the greater part a broad shallow strand free from shoals or other obstructions. Petty-sessions are held for the district on alternate Tuesdays at Julianstown.

It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Julianstown; the rectory is impropriate in Captain Geo. Pepper. The tithe rent-charge is £318. 15., of which £262. 10. are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe comprises about four acres, valued at £27. 19. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Julianstown, Ballygarth, and Moorechurch, in which union are three chapels; the chapel in the village of Stamullen is a handsome modern edifice, with an altar of Sienna marble, the gift of Lord Gormanston, who also presented a fine painting of the Crucifixion for the altar-piece, and contributed largely towards the erection of the building. Here is a dispensary. Some remains exist of the ancient church, the cemetery of which is the burial-place of the Preston family, Viscounts Gormanston, who take their title from this estate.

STAPLESTOWN, county of CARLOW.—See BALLINACARRIG.

STATION ISLAND, in the parish of TEMPLECARNE, union of DONEGAL, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 19 inhabitants. It lies in Lough Derg, and is distinguished as the resort of pilgrims to perform penance.—See TEMPLECARNE.

STEPASIDE, a village, in the parish of KILGOBBIN, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 149 inhabitants.

STEWARTSTOWN, a market and post town, in the parish of DONAGHENRY, union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (N. W.) from Armagh, and 82 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Coleraine; containing 1082 inhabitants. This place, also called Steuartstown, derives its name from its founder, Sir Andrew Steuart, to whom James I. granted the surrounding district: in 1608 he erected a strong bawn of limestone, which afterwards was converted into a castle; and laid the foundation of a village according to the conditions of the grant. The present town consists mainly of a spacious square and three streets, and contains 234 houses, well built of stone and roofed with slate; many of the houses are large and handsome, several of modern erection, and the whole place has an appearance of cheerfulness and prosperity. The manufacture of linen-cloth and a fabric called unions (a mixture of linen and cotton) is carried on to a tolerable extent; and the town derives a good inland trade for the supply of the neighbourhood, and considerable traffic, from its situation on a great public thoroughfare. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on the first Wednesday in every month (O.S.): the market-house is a handsome building in the centre of the town. A constabulary police force is stationed here: a court is held monthly for the manor of Castlestewart, at which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable; and petty-sessions on alternate Tuesdays. The parish church is situated in the town; in which are also a Roman Catholic chapel, two places of worship for Presbyterians, some large school houses, and a dispensary. There are remains of the old castle; but they have long been in a neglected state, and retain scarcely any traces of their original character. The country around exhibits much picturesque scenery, and is embellished with several handsome seats: two miles from the town, in an extensive and improved demesne with a fine park, is Stewart Hall, the seat of the Earl of Castle-Steuart, who derives his titles of baron and earl from this place.

STICKILLEN, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (E.) from Ardee, on the road to Annagasson and the sea-coast; containing 348 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Dee, and comprises 1361¼ statute acres of excellent land, chiefly under tillage. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Ardee; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Ferrard, and the tithe rent-charge is £87. 11., of which £75 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Ardee. The ancient burial-ground still exists.

STILLORGAN, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road, by Donnybrook, to Bray; containing 1550 inhabitants, of whom 611 are in the village. This parish comprises only 690 statute acres, of which about three-fourths are meadow and pasture, chiefly demesne land, and the remainder principally garden-grounds. There are numerous handsome seats and pleasing villas, beautifully situated, and commanding some fine views of mountain scenery, with extensive prospects over Dublin bay. Among the principal are, Stillorgan House, anciently the property of the Allens, ancestors of the present Viscount and Baron Allen of Stillorgan; Carysford House, situated in grounds tastefully laid out; Stillorgan Abbey, a handsome residence in the Elizabethan style, built in 1833 near the site of the old abbey; Mount Eagle; Obelisk Park, so called from a lofty obelisk erected in the grounds by Lady Pierce, for the employment of the poor during the scarcity of 1741; Thornhill; Stillorgan Park; Beaufield; and Oatlands. The village is within the delivery of the Dublin post, and is a constabulary police station; there is also a station at Newtown Park. Close to the village was till lately an ale and beer brewery, which had been carried on for more than 80 years by the family of Darley.

This parish, together with that of Kilmacud, constitutes the perpetual curacy of Stillorgan, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £76. 3., the whole payable to the incumbent: the glebe, which is situated in the parish of Kill, comprises 9 acres; the glebe-house was built about 90 years ago. The church, a neat edifice, was enlarged in 1812 and again in 1833; the late Board of First Fruits, in the former instance, granting a loan of £800, and in the latter a gift of £500. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Booterstown, and of that of

Sandyford and Glancullen. There are a dispensary in the village, and an institution for bettering the condition of the poor and suppressing mendicity. Adjoining the grounds of Waltersland is a field called Silver Park, from the great number of silver coins and ornaments found there. On clearing the rocky ground, more than 100 graves were discovered, together with numerous spear-heads and other warlike instruments, confirming a tradition that a battle was once fought here; there were also discovered some urns of baked clay containing ashes and burnt bones, and a small chamber about a foot and a half square, formed of four upright stones, with one on the top and one at the bottom.

STONECARTY, barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY.—See STAMCARTY.

STONEHALL, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6¼ miles (N.) from Mullingar, and on the road from Rathowen to Castletown-Delvin; containing 635 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 3601 statute acres of land, borders on the north-east upon the most picturesque portion of Lough Dereveragh, over which rises the hill of Knockbody, commanding a view of a range of heights to the south: to the west are other high hills, at the bottom of which, and on the side of a small lake, are vestiges of the old parish church. The land is chiefly under tillage, with some bog, marshy land, and mountain. The principal seat is Mornington. Stonehall is in the diocese of Meath, and is one of the three parishes forming the union of Taghmon, or Multifarnham; but the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £67. 10., is wholly impropriate in the Marquess of Headfort. There is also a perpetual curacy, comprising the parishes of Stonehall and Multifarnham, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Taghmon; the income of the perpetual curate is £113. 2., arisiog from £64. 12. payable by the rector of Taghmon, £37 from the augmentation fund of Primate Boulter, and a glebe of 11½ acres valued at £11. 10. per annum. The glebe-house, which is 1½ mile from the church, was built in 1817 by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits: both glebe-house and glebe are in the parish of Multifarnham. The church, a plain badly constructed edifice, in indifferent repair, was built in 1809 by a gift of £600 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Rathconnell. In the hill of Polnagoth is a remarkable cavern of considerable depth.

STONEPOUND, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD.—See CLONROCHE.

STONEYFORD, a village, in the parish of CHURCH-JERPOINT, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Waterford; containing 85 houses, and 413 inhabitants. It is a chief station of the constabulary police, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Knocktopher and Thomastown. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week. Here is a neat Roman Catholic chapel; also a dispensary and fever hospital, maintained in the customary manner; and schools for boys and girls, and one for infants, patronised by Mr. and Mrs. Flood, of Flood Hall.

STRABAE.—See STRABOE.

STRABANE, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and the head of a union, partly in the parishes of LECKPATRICK and URNEY, but chiefly in that of CAMUS-JUXTA-MOURNE, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 12 miles (S. S. W.) from Londonderry, 14¼ (N. W. by N.) from Omagh, and 107 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Londonderry; containing 4704 inhabitants. Little notice of this place occurs prior to the 14th century, when a Franciscan monastery of the third order was founded here, which flourished for a short time and ultimately merged into the abbey of Scarvaherin. The place was originally in the district of Munterlony; but on the formation of part of the territory of Tir-Owen into the county of Tyrone, in 1591, it was made the head of the barony of Strabane. It appears, however, to have been merely an inconsiderable village till the plantation of Ulster by James I., who in 1611 granted the surrounding district to the Earl of Abercorn, who previously to the year 1619 had erected a strong castle, around which he built a town of 80 houses, and settled 120 families mustering together 200 armed men, for whom, in 1612, he obtained a charter of incorporation and other valuable privileges. He also erected three water-mills for grinding corn, and began to build a church. The town now ranks the first in the county. In 1641 it was besieged by Sir Phelim O'Nial, who took the castle, and, carrying off the Countess of Abercorn, detained her as a prisoner till ransomed by the payment of a large sum of money. The Irish forces of O'Nial remained for a long time in possession of the castle; but it was at length retaken by the troops under the command of Colonel Sir G. Hamilton, brother of the Earl of Abercorn. In the war of the Revolution it was garrisoned for the Protestants, and on the 14th of March, 1688, afforded an asylum to the inhabitants of Dungannon and its neighbourhood, when abandoned by Colonel Lundy; in the following month, however, it fell into the hands of the enemy, and on the 18th of April, James II. arrived in person at this place and passed the ford to Lifford. From Lifford he proceeded to Londonderry; but finding that city in a state much more opposed to his views than he had anticipated, he returned to the castle of Strabane on the 20th, and received a deputation who surrendered to him the fort of Culmore.

Seal.

The TOWN is situated on the river Mourne, near its confluence with the Fin, and consists of ten principal and several smaller streets; it contained 883 houses in 1841, since which time several houses have been built, and great improvements made, among which are the newly constructed roads to Londonderry, Newtown-Stewart, and Castlefin. The houses generally are well built, and many of them are spacious and handsome, especially in such of the principal streets as are of recent formation. Over the river Mourne is a bridge, recently widened; and over the Foyle, by which name the united rivers Mourne and Fin are called, is another, to which three arches have been added. The appear-

ance of the town is strikingly prepossessing, and the effect is further increased by the thriving orchards attached to the houses and in the immediate vicinity, producing apples, pears, and cherries, in abundance. The manufacture of corduroys and other cotton fabrics was formerly carried on to a limited extent; and in the neighbourhood are several bleach-greens, none of which, however, at present are in operation. The principal trade is in grain, of which more is sold in this market than in any other in the county; great quantities are annually shipped for Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports. The provision trade is also very extensive; more than 1000 tierces of beef and 2000 barrels of pork are annually cured here for the English market. There is a large ale and beer brewery of some celebrity, chiefly for the supply of the town and neighbourhood, though considerable quantities are sent to Londonderry, Coleraine, Lifford, Donegal, and other places. The principal exports are wheat, oats, barley, flax, pork, beef, butter, eggs, and poultry; and the imports, timber, iron, staves, groceries, and articles of general merchandise. The trade of the place is much facilitated by the Strabane canal, which meets the river Foyle at Leck, about three miles below the town, and is navigable for vessels of 40 tons' burthen. It was constructed in 1793, at an expense of £12,000, defrayed by a grant from the Commissioners of Inland Navigation, aided by the Marquess of Abercorn; and was brought into the town by two locks. On its banks are ranges of warehouses and stores for grain, with wharfs and commodious quays, well adapted to the carrying on of an extensive trade. Near the town, on the river Foyle, is a salmon-fishery, which belonged formerly to the corporation of Lifford, but is now the property of the Earl of Erne; great quantities of fish are annually taken. Branches of the Belfast and Provincial Banks have been established. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry. The principal market is on Tuesday, and is largely supplied with corn, provisions, and brown linen; fairs are held on the first Thursday in every month, and on the 1st Feb., 12th May, 1st Aug., and 12th November, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a commodious and handsome building; and the grain and meal markets, built by the corporation in 1823, are large and well arranged: over the principal gateway are the arms of Strabane. A market has been lately established for the sale of flax, and a commodious market-house erected by the town commissioners; it is held on Wednesdays.

James I., in the 10th of his reign, made the town a free BOROUGH, and granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, by the title of the "Provost, Free Burgesses and Commonalty of the Borough of Strabane," with a weekly market, two annual fairs, and the power of returning two members to the Irish parliament, holding a court of record, and other privileges. By this charter the corporation consisted of a provost, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The provost, who was also clerk-of-the-market and judge of the borough court, was annually elected on the 29th of Sept. from the free burgesses, by a majority of that body; if no election took place, he continued in office till the next appointment. The free burgesses filled up vacancies as they occurred, from the freemen, by the provost and a majority of their own body; and also admitted freemen, by favour only. The corporation was dissolved by the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108. The town had returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the parliamentary borough was disfranchised. The court of record held before the provost possessed jurisdiction to the amount of five marks; but after the abolition of arrest for small sums, the business of the court declined, and it eventually fell into disuse. The late corporation had no property but the tolls of the fairs and market, which were under their regulation, and are now partly vested in Town Commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of the Corporations' Reform act. There is a chief constabulary police station: the quarter-sessions for the county are held here in January, April, July, and October; petty-sessions on alternate Tuesdays; and a court for the manor of Strabane every month, at which debts to the amount of 40*s.* are recoverable. The bridewell contains two apartments with three beds in each, two day-rooms, and a yard. The church built here in 1619 by the Earl of Abercorn has, since the parliamentary war of 1641, been the parish church of Camus-juxta-Mourne; it has been enlarged from time to time, and is now a handsome cruciform structure in the Grecian style, with a cupola, and the arms of the founder over the principal entrance. There are a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, two places of worship for Presbyterians, and two for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The union workhouse, on a site of $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres given free, was completed in 1841, and is constructed for 800 inmates. About one mile from the town, on the road to Londonderry, is a chalybeate spring containing iron, magnesia, and sulphur, held in solution by carbonic-acid gas. Of the castle built by the Earl of Abercorn, nothing now remains; the site is occupied by a dwelling-house and merchant's stores. Strabane gives the inferior titles of Baron and Viscount to the Marquess of Abercorn.

STRABOE, a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Tullow; containing 214 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the county, and on the confines of the county of Kildare; and comprises 1104 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Rathvilly: the tithe rent-charge is £86. 12. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Rathvilly.

STRABOE, a parish, in the union of MOUNTMELLICK, barony of MARYBOROUGH EAST, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Mountmellick, and on the road from Portarlington to Maryborough; containing 2002 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the river Onas, and watered by one of its tributary streams, comprises $575\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres; the land is generally productive, and limestone of good quality is quarried for agricultural and other uses. The principal seats are Shara House, Eyne House, Straboe, Derry, and Knocknagrove. At Shara is a foundry, and there is a constabulary police station at the Heath. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Maryborough; the rectory is impropriate, and the tithe rent-charge is £225 late currency, of which £150 are payable to the

impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Maryborough. There are some remains of the parish church, and a well held in much esteem, near which are the walls of a castellated mansion, erected on the site of the ancient castle of Morett, one of the fortresses originally built by Lord Mortimer, and held for many ages by the Fitzgeralds against the O'Mores. The present remains have a stack of chimneys on each side-wall and gable, with a turret at one of the angles; but the interior is wholly destroyed. About 200 yards to the south, beyond a rivulet that runs through a small valley, is a building apparently an ancient chapel. Shara Castle, in this parish, called formerly Lion or Shelaw Castle, was, in 1397, the head of a manor belonging to Sir Robert Preston; it was besieged and taken by the insurgents in the war of 1641, and in the following year surrendered to Sir Charles Coote, from whom it was retaken by Owen Roe O'Nial in 1646. It finally surrendered, in 1650, to Colonels Reynolds and Hewson, by whom it was demolished; the few remains that existed were wholly removed some few years since.

STRADBALLY, a parish, in the barony of Dunkellin, union and county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 3 miles (S.) from Oranmore, and on the road from Galway to Gort; containing, with the village of Claran-Bridge (which is described under its own head), 1184 inhabitants, of whom 280 are in the village of Stradbally. This parish, which comprises 4167½ statute acres, is situated in the interior of an inlet that proceeds eastward from Kilcolgan Point and receives two rivers which flow through the parish; the Kilcolgan river, frequently called the Carnamart; and the Claran, nearly dry in summer, and meeting the sea at Claran-Bridge. The surface for the most part consists of large tracts of naked limestone rock, yet affording, in all those places that are covered with soil, a very nourishing herbage for sheep, and where tilled throwing up excellent crops notwithstanding bad culture: the sea-weed collected from the shore is the only manure used, and the too frequent application of it has been found very exhausting. Ash-timber thrives well. The district is supplied with peat for fuel from Connemara and the coast of Clare, by the inlet, which is navigable for small craft to the village. There is a weekly market on Tuesday at Claran-Bridge; and four fairs are held on the first Thursday after the 11th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.: the chief traffic, both in the markets and fairs, is in wheat, oats, and pigs, which last are bought up by the agents of the provision-merchants. There are also fairs at Tubberbracken in May and October, the latter chiefly for turkeys. Kilcoran, a residence situated near the village, has been enlarged and improved according to the Tudor style of architecture: in the demesne are the ruins of a castle, said to have belonged to a celebrated heroine of the Clanricarde family, named Norah Burke, but better known, from her cruelties, by that of Norah na Kaun, or "Norah of the heads." Lavally is a residence belonging to the Lynches: several old monuments in the neighbourhood during the three last centuries bear the names of members of this family. Rahasane is a fine thickly wooded demesne.

The parish is in the diocese of Kilmacduagh: the rectory is appropriate to the see and to the archdeaconry; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan. The tithe rent-charge is £86. 12. 6., of which £21. 12. 9. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £41. 7. to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish, sometimes called Kilcornan and Claran-Bridge, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels. The old chapel is in a retired situation; a stone over the entrance bears the date 1763: the modern chapel at Claran-Bridge, a plain slated building, was erected by the late C. and T. Redington, Esqrs., father and grandfather of the present proprietor of Kilcornan. A monastery near the village was also built by the same gentleman, and has been endowed with seven acres of land, on condition that the tenantry on the Kilcornan estate be educated gratuitously at the school attached to the establishment. A building for an institution of the religious sisters of charity was lately erected by Mrs. Redington, widow of the late Mr. Redington, on a piece of ground given by the present proprietor on similar conditions to the former: that lady contributes £25 per annum, and supplies books and other requisites, to a female school. Near Lavally is the holy well of Tubberbracken, "the Well of the Trout," not much frequented at present. Not far from Kilcornan, in the townland of Tarmon, and on the estate of Mr. Redington, are the ruins of an old church, in a cemetery now not used from a superstitious notion of the peasantry. The castle of Dunkellin, now in ruins, the property of the Marquess of Clanricarde, gives the inferior title of Baron to that nobleman.

STRADBALLY, a parish, in the union of Tralee, barony of Corkaguiney, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Dingle, on the Connor-Hill road to Tralee; containing 1202 inhabitants, of whom 336 are in the village. It is situated on St. Brandon's bay, and comprises 4103 statute acres; the soil is in general light, and there are some patches of bog: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A new road, in continuation of the line from Dingle made a few years since, passes through the parish, and has been extended to Knockglass, in the parish of Kilgobbin, where it forms a junction with the mail-road to Tralee. The village of Stradbally comprises 53 houses, mostly thatched; and within the limits of the parish are Hillville and Stradbally Lodge, both houses commanding fine views of the bay and mountain of St. Brandon. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Ballynacourty, also called the union of Kilflyn or Kilflin; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarial tithe rent-charge is £138. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Castle-Gregory. In the cemetery adjoining the village are the ruins of the church.

STRADBALLY, county of Limerick.—See Castleconnell.

STRADBALLY, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of Stradbally, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (E.) from Maryborough, and 38 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Cork; containing 2588 inhabitants, of whom 1682 are in the town. This place, anciently called "Mon-au-Bealing," was the site of a Franciscan monastery founded in the 12th century by

the chief of the O'Mores, and which in 1592 was granted with all its possessions, comprising several castles, to Francis Cosbye and his heirs, to hold as of the Castle of Maryborough, *in capite*, by knight's service, at a yearly rent of £17. 6. 3., and to provide nine English horsemen. This grant was, in 1609, confirmed and renewed by James Ist to Richard, son of Alexander Cosbye, together with the manor and lordship of Timahoe. The TOWN is one of the most pleasant in the county; it is situated on the banks of a small river which flows into the Barrow, in a vale surrounded by lofty hills, and in a district richly embellished with cultivated demesnes. The principal street is spacious; the number of houses in the town is 299, and they are mostly well built: the river is crossed by a bridge of three arches. The southern branch of the Grand Canal passes along the eastern side of the barony into the vale of the Barrow, opening a communication with Dublin and the towns on that river; but there are no manufactures, nor is any trade carried on, except that arising from the produce of two flour-mills on the stream that runs through the town. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on May 6th, July 10th, Aug. 21st, Sept. 14th, and Nov. 21st. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; general sessions of the peace are held here twice in the year, and petty-sessions on alternate Fridays. The court-house is a neat building, and attached to it is a small bridewell, containing three cells, one day-room, and an airing-yard. There is a dispensary; also a savings' bank.

The parish comprises 2466¾ statute acres: the land is good, and much of it in demesne; the system of agriculture is improved, and very excellent limestone is procured, which is used for building and other purposes. The vicinity of the town is beautifully varied. Stradbally Hall is a handsome mansion adjoining the town, and situated in a highly embellished demesne, within the limits of which was the ancient castle of the O'Mores. Brockley Park, formerly occupied by the Earl of Roden, is pleasantly situated on the opposite side of the town. In the vicinity are also Ballykilcavan, the seat and improved demesne of Sir Edward Welsh, Bart.; Kellyville; Timogue; Ballymanus; Moyanna; Vicarstown; Rahinduffe; Derry; Lohihoa; Clopook; and Esker. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, united by act of council, in 1774, to the vicarage of Moyanna, and in the patronage of T. P. Cosby, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £156. 10. 8., of which £104. 12. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 12 acres; the gross tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £155. 15. The church, a handsome building in the town, was erected in 1764 by subscription; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £321 for its repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Moyanna, Corclone, Timogue, Fossey, and Kilcolmanbrook: the chapel in the town is a spacious edifice, and a handsome chapel has been erected at Timahoe in the Gothic style, capable of accommodating 4000 persons. A battle is said to have been fought at Stradbally bridge between the first settlers of the Cosby family and a native sept, in which the leaders on both sides were killed. Near the town are the ruins of an old church, the walls of which are about six feet thick and of considerable height: under one end is the mausoleum of the Cosby family. Four miles to the south is the Dun of Clopoke, an isolated rock, in which are various singular cavities: it has a level summit, formerly encompassed with a rampart of stone, and was a fort of the O'Mores; the ascent is steep and rugged. It is now remarkable only for the romantic views which it commands along the range of hills in its vicinity and the rich pastures of Timogue.

STRADBALLY, a maritime parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Kilmacthomas; on the coach-road from Waterford to Cork, and on the river Tay; containing 4419 inhabitants, of whom 814 are in the village. The parish comprises 10,917 statute acres, of which 150 are waste land. The village consists of one long street, with smaller ones diverging from it; the houses are well built, and command fine marine views: it is a place of some resort during the bathing-season, but the accommodations are inconsiderable. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight; and it is a constabulary police station. Here was formerly a productive salmon-fishery, which has totally declined. A new road from Stradbally to Kilmacthomas, shortening the distance one mile, has been lately made. South-west of the village, on a very steep cliff, a signal station-house was erected by the government during the late war; it is now a private residence: the sea view is of almost boundless extent, and the cliff on which the house stands is nearly perpendicular, measuring 370 feet from the summit. Near the shore is Woodhouse, a large and well built mansion, situated in a beautiful valley through which the river Tay winds its course; the proprietor's ancestor, in 1742, obtained a premium for having planted here no fewer than 152,640 trees, which form a noble wood, having flourished remarkably, though so near the sea. Woodhouse was anciently called Torc-Raith, or Tar-Cora, and was the residence of a branch of the Geraldines. The other seats are Fahagh, Glenview, and Carrickbarron.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united, in 1799, to the vicarages of Ballylanceen and Clonea, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £596. 8., of which £375 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the gross tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £495. 18. The glebe in Clonea consists of two acres; there is no glebe-house. The church is a neat structure with a tower and spire, built in 1786 by aid of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; a gallery was added in 1830: the churchyard is well planted, and adorned by the ruins of the ancient abbey of Stradbally, which, being overgrown with ivy, have a very picturesque appearance. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Stradbally and Ballylanceen, and containing three chapels, two of which are in this parish, at Stradbally and Fahagh, the latter built principally at the expense of the late James Barron, Esq. The late Rev. P. Wall, P.P., left upwards of £100 to be distributed in clothing and other charities. On the estate of Fahagh are the remains of an ancient building which derives

interest from having been the place of refuge of the Fitzgeralds. At Ballivoney, traces of an extensive building are visible, extending in length 180 feet, and in breadth 90, with an open wall in front; it is supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Two miles south-west of the village, on a very steep cliff, are the ruins of a castle (the Irish name of which signifies "the house of fortification") built by the Fitzgeralds, and defended on the land side by a deep trench, over which was a drawbridge. At Carrigahilla is a relic supposed to be Druidical, consisting of an oval inclosure, 182 yards long by 33 broad, having a large upright stone in the centre and several smaller ones around it. One of the brotherhood of the Augustine friars, ruins of whose abbey are in the churchyard, was called the "White Friar," and is the hero of many legendary tales.

STRADE, county MAYO.—See TEMPLEMORE.

STRADONE, a market and post town, in the parish of LARAH, barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Cavan, and 50 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Virginia to Ballyhaise; containing 53 houses, and 322 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, and has a dispensary. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on Feb. 7th, March 28th, May 10th, June 24th, Aug. 16th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 18th, for general farming stock. Stradone House is a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and finely wooded demesne adjoining the town.

STRAFFAN, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Celbridge, on the road to Naas; containing 834 inhabitants. It comprises 2286½ statute acres, nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; the soil is in general a strong stiff clay. The Grand Canal passes within two, and the Royal Canal within about four, miles of the parish. The principal seats are Straffan House, Barberstown, Lodge Park, and Straffan Lodge. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Kildrought; the rectory is impropriate in Mrs. Whitelaw, and the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10., of which £60 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Celbridge: the chapel is a neat edifice, situated in the village.

STRAIDKELLY, or STRAIGHTKELLY, a village, in the parish of TICKMACREVAN, union of LARNE, barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Glenarm, on the old coast-road to Belfast; containing about 25 houses and 172 inhabitants. It is situated on the hill of Cloony, over which the old road passes at an elevation of nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea; while the new military road takes nearly a level course along the shore, round the base of the hill, being not more than 15 feet above high-water mark.

STRANDTOWN, a village, in the parish of HOLLYWOOD, union of BELFAST, barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing 27 houses, and 129 inhabitants.

STRANGFORD, a small sea-port and post town, in the parish of BALLYCULTER, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Downpatrick, and 79¾ (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 571 inhabitants. In the year 1400, the constable of Dublin city, with divers others, fought a great sea battle here against the Scotch, in which many of the English were slain. Strangford is situated on the western side of the channel which forms the entrance of the lough to which the town gives name; it is a very small place, having only 130 houses, but contains a chapel of ease to the parish church of Ballyculter, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house. Here is also a small quay for the convenience of the fishing-boats, and of the passengers crossing the strait to Portaferry. It has a sub-post office in connexion with Downpatrick and Portaferry; and is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on Aug. 12th and Nov. 8th. The trade is chiefly in the export of grain, provisions, and live stock, and the import of coal, iron, bark, and timber: the gross estimated value of the exports from Strangford and other places on the lough, in a recent year, amounted to £79,633, whereof £59,221 were for corn, meal, and flour, and £17,062 other provisions; and the gross estimated value of the imports for the same period was £20,498, whereof £9850 were coal, £1933 iron, &c., and the remainder various other articles. Near the place are the remains of two castles called Walsh'stown and Audeleys: the former has been converted into a handsome dwelling-house; the latter, still in ruins, is on a hill which commands a view of the lough as far as Newtown, and is supposed to have been erected by one of the Audeleys, who settled in this county under John De Courcy. Close to the village, and on the edge of the lough, is Old Court, the beautiful residence of Lord de Ros. Near the village also, and in the parish of Ballyculter, is a large structure now called Strangford Park; it was formerly one of the Protestant charter schools, but on the abandonment of these schools by the government, the building and lands reverted to Lord de Ros, the proprietor of the soil.

The lough of Strangford, formerly called Lough Coyne, extends from Killard Point to Newtown, a distance of about 17 miles, from north to south; in some parts it is five and in others three miles in breadth, and at its entrance not quite one. It contains a vast number of islands and rocks. Six of the islands are inhabited; namely, Castle Island, in the parish of Saul, containing 118 acres of land under cultivation, and on which are the ruins of a castle; Rea Island, in the parish of Tullynakill, containing 103 acres, occupied by a farmer; Wood Island, also in the parish of Tullynakill, containing 16 acres, and on which are large beds of shells, from 50 to 60 feet above the level of the sea, that are converted into excellent lime by burning; Tagart Island, in the parish of Killyleagh; Islandbawn, in the parish of Killinchy, containing 30 acres of land; and Maghea Island, in the parish of Tullynakill, containing 137 acres of land. This last has a small quay, to which brigs can come up; and on it are the ruins of a castle, formerly the summer residence of the Knox family. Strangford lough is a safe and deep harbour, admitting vessels of the largest draught; but, owing to the great rapidity of the tides, and to the rocks near its entrance, on which the sea breaks violently, it is not prudent for a strange vessel to attempt to enter. There are two passages to it, divided by a reef nearly in the centre of the channel

and half a mile long, called Rock Angus, corrupted into "the Rock and Goose," on which is a stone beacon, and at the south extremity a perch called the Garter, which is dry at half ebb; south-westward from this perch, at a cable's length, are the Pots rocks. The passage on the south side of Rock Angus has 2½ fathoms of water, and is navigable only for small vessels. The tide runs in and out of the lough with such velocity as on some occasions to carry vessels against the wind. Strangford gives the title of Viscount to the family of Smythe.

STRANOCUM, a village, in the parish and union of Ballymoney, barony of Upper Dunluce, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster; containing 31 houses, and 140 inhabitants. Fairs are held on April 20th and Dec. 29th.

STRANORLAR, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster; 10¼ miles (W. by S.) from Lifford, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Ballyshannon, and on the river Fin; containing 6161 inhabitants, of whom 385 are in the town. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 15,509 statute acres, of which 159 are covered by water. That part which forms the estate of Sir Edmund Hayes is under an improved system of agriculture, but the other part appears to be neglected. Here are two veins containing spar, ochre, and apparently lead-ore; they are in a limestone rock, and in the vicinity are great bodies of decomposed limestone, forming excellent manure: some is quarried for building. The stupendous mountains of Barnesmore, alike remarkable for their perpendicular ascent and for their beautifully varied rocks and herbage, form the Gap of the same name, situated just without the south-western extremity of the parish; through this gap a fine stream flows into Lough Esk, and it is also the pass between the north and west of Ireland, coastwise, and on the leading road to Donegal. The town comprises 81 houses, of which 20 are well built, the remainder being occupied by labourers and artisans. Here are two good hotels; also a market and court house. The market, at which fine brown linen is sold, is held every Saturday; and there are fairs on March 29th, June 11th, July 6th, Aug. 12th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 9th and 10th. Manor courts are held in the court-house before the seneschal on the first Saturday in every month; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The linen manufacture is partially carried on; there are two extensive bleach-greens near the town. In the neighbourhood are numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are, Drumboe Castle, the residence of Sir E. Hayes, situated on a pretty lawn in the centre of an improved demesne; Tyrcallen, the property of the Marquess Conyngham, a beautiful and extensively planted demesne, on the principal elevation in which stands an observatory; Edenmore, a neat mansion, in a small but handsome demesne, on the south bank of the Fin; Woodlands, a modern residence; Glenmore, a mansion in improved grounds; Curcam, the seat of the Stewart family; and Cloghan Lodge, the occasional residence of Sir T. C. Style, Bart., near the romantic waterfall and salmon-leap of this name on the Fin.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £363. 15. The glebe-house was built in 1812, at a cost of £692 British currency, of which £46 were a loan, and the remainder a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is an old building, to which the same Board, in 1825, granted a loan of £300 for the erection of a gallery. Prior to the 24th of March, 1835, this parish, forming part of the deanery of Raphoe, consisted of the two perpetual cures of Stranorlar and Kilteevock; but by an order in council of the above date it was disappropriated from the deanery, and erected into a separate and distinct parish, or benefice. It was provided, however, that the incumbent should pay to the perpetual curate of Kilteevock the same salary as had been paid by the dean. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it has a chapel in the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of five acres purchased for £213. 10., was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5240, and is constructed for 400 inmates.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a market-town and a parochial district, in the union of Baltinglass, barony of Upper Talbotstown, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Baltinglass (to which it has a receiving-house for letters), near the road to Wexford through Tullow; containing 2221 inhabitants, of whom 618 are in the town. This town, which is of recent date, owes its origin to Edward, Earl of Aldborough, who, towards the close of the last century, conferred upon it his family name, "Stratford," and distinguished it from other places of that name by the adjunct which describes its situation on the Slaney. A battle was fought here during the disturbances of 1798. The town is built on the summit of a considerable hill rising from the bank of the river, is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and commands most extensive views, including the windings of the river. Adjoining it, on the bank of the river, are extensive cotton and calico-printing works, established in 1792, by Messrs. Orr and Co.: they employ from 800 to 1000 persons; the machinery is worked by water-power, and the average number of pieces printed and finished weekly is about 2000. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday, and by the patent the town is entitled to two annual fairs, which have never yet been held. The district parish, also called Rathbran, comprises 5831½ statute acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, endowed in 1792 by Edward, Earl of Aldborough, with a rent-charge of £50 out of the Stratford estate, and in the patronage of Colonel John Wingfield Stratford. The curate's stipend is augmented by a grant from the trustees of Primate Boulter's fund. The late Board of First Fruits, in 1811, contributed £450 and a loan of £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house, to which is attached a glebe of 10½ acres. The church, a neat structure, was built in 1790 by the noble proprietor; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £679 for its repair. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to the district of Baltinglass; also a place of worship for Presbyterians of the General Assembly. A fever hospital, with a dispensary, was erected near the town in 1817; it is a neat building, comprising 8 wards containing 24 beds. Adjoining the

church is a plot of two acres of freehold land, from which Lord Henniker takes his title of an Irish baron.

STREAMSTOWN, a village, in the parish of Ardnorcher, union of Mullingar, barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (N. E.) from Moate, on the road to Mullingar; containing about 20 houses and 100 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police; and has a patent for fairs, but none are held.

STREET, anciently Straid, a parish, partly in the barony of Ardagh, union and county of Longford, but chiefly in that of Moygoish, union of Granard, county of Westmeath, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Rathowen; on the river Inny and Lough Dereveragh, and on the road to Granard; containing 3905 inhabitants. This parish comprises 16,722¾ statute acres, of which about 9500 are good land chiefly under tillage; its eastern side is composed of vast tracts of bog, through which the Inny winds, and on the west is the county of Longford. The farms are large and for the most part well cultivated; much draining and other improvements are going forward, especially on the estates of Major Blackall, and W. Wilson, Esq.; green crops are coming into cultivation, and the people seem generally comfortable and contented. Here are quarries of very fine limestone, good black marble, and thin black flagstone. The seats are Colamber and Kildevin. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of Fulke Greville, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate; the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6., one-half payable to the impropriator, and the other to the vicar. The glebe comprises 5 acres, valued at £10. 10. per annum; the glebe-house was built by aid of £400 and a loan of £382, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is an ancient building, in good repair: divine service is also performed in two school-houses, at each extremity of the parish, on the evenings of the alternate Sundays throughout the year. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Boherquil. A loan fund with a capital of upwards of £3000, has been productive of much good. At Colamber are the ruins of a castle, which was besieged by Oliver Cromwell; and the ruins of an old church and burial-ground: the castle formed the boundary of the English pale. There are also the remains of an old church with a burial-place at Clonmore, anciently a monastery of the order of St. Bernard, founded by St. Fintan about the 13th century. Opposite the church is a large high moat. At Kennard, in the parish, was a nunnery. In the midst of the bog is a mineral spring.

STROKESTOWN, a market and post town, in the parish of Bumlin, union, barony, and county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, on the new road from Dublin to Ballina, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Longford, and 74½ (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 1611 inhabitants. It consists of two streets intersecting each other at right angles; one is 49 yards wide, and the other 21: there are 276 houses, some of them very good buildings of stone, covered with Welsh slate brought by land-carriage from Sligo. The main street is terminated by the grand entrance to Lord Hartland's demesne; a new church being at the other end, on the highest ground in the town.

The market is held weekly, and is very numerously attended, giving a bustling appearance to the place. The country people, besides the ordinary articles of provision, bring a small quantity of linen, linen-yarn, and tow, together with woollen-stockings, webs of flannel, and a peculiar sort of stuff made with a thread somewhat between the texture of woollen yarn and worsted: the stuffs are dyed and dressed in the town. Abundance of eels and other river fish, salt-water fish, and laver, a preparation of sea-weed, from Sligo, are brought to this market. About seven thousand barrels of wheat are sold here in the year, the surrounding lands being reckoned peculiarly favourable for its production. It is chiefly purchased for the flour-mills of Sligo; but much grain is also sent to Richmond Harbour, at the head of the Royal Canal, about seven miles distant, for the Dublin market, or for exportation. Fairs are held on the first Tuesdays in May, June, October, and November. In the town is a brewery. Races, supported by private subscription, take place on the course of Ballynafad, at the base of Slievebawn, between three and four miles to the south of the town. Quarter-sessions are held here once a year for the northern half of the county; a sessions-house, and a bridewell on the new plan, have been recently erected, the latter containing apartments for the keeper, a day-room, and cells for the prisoners. This is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays; and there is a dispensary.

Bawn House, the noble mansion of Lord Hartland, is situated to the east of the town, in a demesne of more than 1000 acres: it consists of a centre with an Ionic portico, having a flat roof guarded by a balustrade, and of heavy advancing wings, shewing the original character of the whole edifice. Within a grove at a short distance from the front are the roofless ruins of an old church, some of the windows of which retain their ancient mullions, while others are of modern workmanship: the inclosed area has been selected for the site of a family mausoleum; the surrounding grounds are very beautiful. The church forms a regular octagon, and is a handsome building of limestone, with a tower and spire, in the Gothic style. A bequest of £800 was made by the late B. Mahan for the poor of the parishes of the ecclesiastical union. Chalybeate springs abound in the neighbourhood.

SUBULTER, a parish, in the union of Kanturk, barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (E.) from Kanturk, near the road to Mallow; containing 273 inhabitants. Knockninoss, in this parish, was, in 1647, the scene of a desperate battle between the forces of Lord Inchiquin and those of Lord Taafe. The former, having taken the field with 4000 foot and 1200 horse, on Nov. 13th encountered the Irish army, consisting of 7464 foot and 1076 horse, posted on the hill of Knockninoss. The English forces charged up the ascent: the Irish at first stood their ground, and forced their assailants before them, some of the Highlanders of Sir Alexander Mac Donell's or Mac Allisdrum's corps even driving part of them a considerable distance, and capturing their artillery and carriages; but Lord Inchiquin having found means to detach a party of horse round, so as to gain the summit of the hill, the right wing, commanded by Lord Taafe, and a great part of the main body, fled. The left wing, also, com-

manded by Mac Allisdrum, was at length forced to yield, both the leader and his men giving up their swords: but notwithstanding this submission, Lord Inchiquin having ordered that no quarter should be given, the whole were put to the sword, making the total number slain of the Irish army no less than 4000. The parish consists only of the townlands of Subulter, and Knocknanoss or Knocknanuss; and comprises 742 statute acres. The land is of good quality, and chiefly in tillage: limestone is found, and burnt for manure. For all civil purposes, and for the performance of clerical duties, the parish is considered part of Kilbrin. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the prebend of Subulter in the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne: the tithe rent-charge is £47. 9. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Kilbrin.

SUMMERHILL, a post-town, in the parish of Laracor, union of Trim, barony of Lower Moyfenragh, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Trim, and 17 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, by Dunboyne; containing 47 houses, and 287 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on the road from Dublin to Trim, by Kilcock, and also on that by Dunboyne, which latter road is nearer by three miles. It has a sub-post office under Kilcock and Trim, and is a chief constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on April 30th, June 9th, Sept. 22nd, and Nov. 25th. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house; and contiguous to the town is Summerhill House, the seat of Lord Longford, situated in a noble demesne.

SUTTONS, county Wexford.—See Kilmokea.

SWANLINBAR, a post-town in the parish of Kinawley, union of Enniskillen, barony of Tullaghagh, county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles (N. W.) from Ballyconnell; containing 492 inhabitants. This town is supposed to have derived its origin from a rich iron-mine in the neighbouring mountain of Cuilcagh, which was worked at a remote period to a very considerable extent. The ore was smelted into pig-iron in furnaces about half a mile distant, and manufactured into bars at some works erected upon a powerful mountain stream which flows through the village: these works were continued till all the timber of the mountains was consumed in smelting the ore, when they were necessarily abandoned. In 1786 a part of the town was destroyed by an accidental fire, which consumed 22 houses. It now contains 113 houses, and is situated on the old road from Ballyconnell to Enniskillen, and surrounded by the wild mountains of the barony. The place is chiefly distinguished for its mineral waters which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, earth, sea-salt, and fossil alkali, and in their medicinal effect are both alterative and diaphoretick; they are esteemed highly efficacious as a restorative from debility. From April to September Swanlinbar is the resort of numbers of the gentry of the surrounding district. The spa is situated in an inclosure, tastefully laid out in pleasant walks, and embellished with thriving plantations: contiguous to the well is a handsome pump-room, in which the visiters usually take breakfast, and where on re-assembling an excellent dinner is provided. The mountains afford ample scope for the researches of the mineralogist, and contain several natural and artificial caves; on the neighbouring townlands of Lurgan and Coolagh are strong indications of coal. A few linens are manufactured in the vicinity, besides other articles of clothing for the inhabitants. In connexion with Ballyconnell is a receiving-house for letters; and fairs are held annually on Feb. 2nd, March 30th, May 18th, June 29th, July 27th, Aug. 18th, Sept. 3rd and 29th, Oct. 26th, and Dec. 1st and 29th. A chief constabulary police station has been established; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. On the summit of the mountain of Cuilcagh, is a fine spring of excellent water: on this mountain, which is intimately associated with much of the legendary history of the district, the Maguires anciently invested their chiefs with supreme command over the adjacent country of Fermanagh.

SWATTERAGH, a village, in the parish of Maghera, union of Magherafelt, barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 3½ miles (N.) from Maghera, on the road to Coleraine, and on the river Clady; containing 238 inhabitants; and comprising about 50 houses, which, with the exception of one, are small and indifferently built. Here is a corn-mill, the water from which, after passing under the bridge, divides, and, making a curious circuit, forms an extensive island. The country around is barren and badly cultivated, being esteemed the worst part of the Mercers' Company's estate; but a change may be expected, as the leases have lately fallen into their own hands, and improvements are already going forward. In the village is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also a large and handsome school-house, supported by the Mercers' Company.

SWINFORD, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of Kilconduff, barony of Gallen, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 15 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ballina, and 140 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Foxford to Ballaghadireen; containing 1016 inhabitants. This improving town, which consists of one principal and two smaller streets, comprises about 150 houses, nearly all of which are slated. The market is on Tuesday, for provisions; and there is a good market-house, in which petty-sessions are held every Wednesday. Fairs take place on May 20th, July 2nd, Aug. 18th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 18th: this is a chief constabulary and a revenue police station, and in the town are the parish church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of 6 acres held at a rent of £18, was completed in 1842 at a cost of £7100, and is for 700 inmates.—See Kilconduff.

SWORDS, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough) and a parish, in the union of Balrothery, partly in the barony of Coolock, but chiefly in the barony of Nethercross, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 7 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Drogheda by Balbriggan; containing 3638 inhabitants, of whom 1788 are in the town. The place appears to owe its origin to the foundation of a monastery in 512, by St. Columbkill, who presented to it a missal written by himself; appointed St. Finan Lobhair, or the Leper, its first abbot; and blessed the well here. The monastery continued long to increase in character and wealth; and the town in consequence

rose to such a magnitude, that it had several additional places of worship, among which were chapels dedicated to St. Finan and St. Bridget, near the latter of which was an ancient cross, called "Pardon Crosse." Swords was repeatedly plundered and burnt by the Danes; and about the year 1035 it suffered in a similar manner from an attack by Conor O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, who was killed in the engagement, to revenge which his brother ravaged the whole district of Fingal with fire and sword. Notwithstanding these repeated injuries, it still retained the character of a place of much importance: for when the bodies of Brian Boroimhe and his son Murrough, who had fallen in the arms of victory at the famous battle of Clontarf, were being conveyed to their final place of interment at Armagh, they were deposited for one night during the journey in the abbey of this town. On the foundation of the collegiate establishment of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Archbishop Comyn in 1190, Swords was constituted a prebend of that church: it is noticed by Archbishop Alan, in his *Repertorium Viride*, as "the Golden Prebend, similar to that of Sarum in England;" and in the same work is registered as giving name to one of the rural deaneries in the northern part of the diocese. King John granted to Comyn the privilege of holding a fair here for eight days after the feast of St. Columbkill. The place was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1578. James I., in 1603, granted to the Archbishop of Dublin a confirmation of the privileges of the town, together with a weekly market on Monday; in this document the place is called the "Archbishop's manor of Swords." A grant of two additional fairs was made in 1699. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the Irish army of the pale assembled for the first time at Swords; and on the 10th of the following January they were driven from it with the loss of 200 men, by Sir Chas. Coote, with scarcely any loss on his side except that of Sir Lorenzo Carey, a son of Lord Falkland, who was slain in the action.

The TOWN occupies a pleasing situation on the steep banks of a small but rapid stream, which discharges itself northwards into the inner extremity of the creek or pill of Malahide: the creek, which comes within a mile of the town, is navigable for boats at high water. The place consists chiefly of one wide street a mile in length, formed of houses which, with but few exceptions, are of mean appearance. Fairs are held on March 17th and May 9th, for cattle and pedlery; petty-sessions on Wednesdays; and the town is a constabulary police station. Its charter, already noticed, which bears date in the 20th year of the reign of Elizabeth, incorporates the place by the name of the "Bailiff and Burgesses within the Town of Swords." It was a potwalloping borough, and sent two representatives to the Irish parliament; but was disfranchised at the Union. By an order of the privy council of Ireland, dated Jan. 10th, 1837, under the act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV., for extending the jurisdiction and regulating the proceedings of the Civil-Bill court, the county of Dublin was divided into two districts. The northern, called the district of Balbriggan, was to consist of the barony of Balrothery, so much of the parishes of Swords, Killossory, and Malahide, as were in the barony of Coolock, and the barony of Nethercross except the part of the parish of Finglass which was within that barony; the act of council directed that two general sessions of the peace were to be held annually at Balbriggan, and two at Swords, for this district. For the particulars of the southern district, named the district of Kilmainham, see KILMAINHAM.

The parish comprises 9674¾ statute acres. The soil is good, and the system of agriculture rapidly improving: there are several extensive corn-mills within the parish, and it is embellished with numerous seats and villas. Brackenstown is a spacious mansion, situated in a demesne laid out with much taste, in which is a cemetery erected by the present proprietor's father, whose remains are interred there: this place was the residence of the Chief Baron Bysse in the time of Cromwell, who paid him a visit here during his military expedition to Ireland. Balheary House is a large square structure with several apartments of ample dimensions; in the saloon and dining-room are some fine pieces of tapestry, formerly the property of the Earl of Ormonde. The surrounding demesne, through which flow the small rivers of Fieldstown and Knocksedan, is well laid out, and commands a view of Howth and the Dublin mountains, with the town and environs of Swords, which, with its church, round tower, ruins of the monastery, and other interesting objects, presents a varied and picturesque scene in the foreground. Among other seats are, Seafield, Little Lissenhall, Newport, Swords House, Prospect Point, Cremona, and Mantua.

Swords is a prebend, rectory, and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin. In 1431 it was divided by Archbishop Talbot into three unequal portions, one of which was assigned to a prebendary of St. Patrick's, the second to the perpetual vicar, and the remainder to the economy fund of the same cathedral, which was thereby bound to maintain six minor canons and six choristers, to furnish lights, and to keep the building in a proper state of repair. At present, the rectory in part constitutes the corps of the prebend of Swords; one of the other portions is appropriated to the economy fund of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and the other, with the vicarage, is episcopally united to the rectory of Kinsealy, and the curacies of Killeek and Killossory, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £204. 16., of which £84. 10. are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. There are a glebe-house, and a glebe of 33*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.* The church, completed in 1818 by aid of a loan of £2500 from the Board of First Fruits, is a handsome building of hewn stone, in the pointed style of architecture: the interior is fitted up neatly, but without any display of ornamental decoration; and a gallery, in which is an organ, extends across the west end. The east window is of modern painted glass. The belfry tower is that of the former church, which was allowed to remain when the rest of the edifice was taken down; it stands a little detached from the main building. Not far from the church, in the same direction, is an ancient round tower, 73 feet high, which is of a ruder construction than most of the others now existing, but has been kept in good repair; it also differs from all the others, by having on the vertex of its conical roof a small cross. Near the summit are four round-headed windows opening to the four cardinal points, and at different heights are four other small square windows; an opening about four feet high, apparently intended for the doorway, is nearly 24

feet above the ground. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district which comprises the parishes of Swords, Malahide, and Cloghran; and contains two chapels, one in the town, a spacious and neat edifice with a small tower and spire, the other at Balheary.

The free school situated in the town owes its origin to circumstances connected with the Union. On the suppression of the elective franchise of the borough at that period, the claimants for shares of the £15,000 allowed as compensation for the loss of that right were very numerous: but all their claims were disallowed, and the sum was vested in the Lord Chancellor and several clergymen of high station, in trust to found a school here for the daily education of the children of the place in reading, writing, arithmetic, and such branches of manufacture as would be most likely to be useful to them during their future life; the surplus to be applied as apprentice fees for those pupils who have completed their school course, also in premiums, and for the general encouragement of manufactures and agriculture in the district. Upwards of 400 children receive instruction in the school, and 6 of each sex are apprenticed every May with a fee of £12 each: a dispensary is supported from the fund, and also a coal-yard for selling fuel to the poor at low prices in times of scarcity. The old Roman Catholic chapel has been converted into a school, in connexion with the Board of National Education. Another dispensary is supported by grand jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal portions.

The principal relics of antiquity still in existence are the ancient round tower and the archbishop's palace: the latter was a fortified structure in the centre of a court surrounded by embattled walls flanked with towers; these walls compose the whole of the existing remains, the inclosed area having been converted into a garden. The only evidence of the former existence of a nunnery founded here at an unknown period, is the record of a pension granted by parliament, in 1474, to the prioress and her successors. To the south of the town, near the sea-shore, are the ruins of Seatown Castle, once a chief seat of the Russell family: about a mile from the town, in the same direction, is Drynam, built by the Russells in 1637. Lissenhall, an ancient seat in the vicinity of Swords, belonged to the de Lacey family in the reign of Edward I.; Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam resided in it for some time, when he was lord deputy of Ireland. Near Brackenstown House is a high rath, which commands a fine view of all the surrounding district: near Seafield is an old burial-ground, called Ballymadrouch.

SYDDAN, a parish, in the union of Ardee, barony of Lower Slane, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. E.) from Nobber, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 1357 inhabitants. This parish formed part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin; the tithes and advowson were granted in the 2nd of Elizabeth to Thomas Manners. It comprises 5163¾ statute acres, nearly equally divided between pasture and tillage; the soil is of good quality, and agriculture improving; some of the pasture land is particularly fine. Lime and marl, found in the low grounds at a small depth beneath the surface, form the chief manure; there is no bog. Coarse linen cloth is woven for the Drogheda market; and there is a corn-mill. The gentlemen's seats are Keiran House and Moortown. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1734, to the vicarage of Killeary and the rectory of Mitchelstown, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in J. P. Eyton, Esq., of Holywell, in Wales. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £252. 14., of which £190. 7. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and £62. 6. 2. to the vicar; the gross value of the vicarial benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £291. 3. The glebe-house is half a mile from the church, and was built in 1788 at a cost of £484, of which £100 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue was defrayed by the then incumbent. The glebe here comprises 20 acres, valued at £30 per annum; and there are glebes in each of the other parishes of the union. The church was built in 1753; it is a neat edifice, and for its repairs the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £180. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and those of Killeary and Innismott: there are three chapels in the union, two of them in Killeary, and one in this parish at Newtown.

T

TACUMSHANE, or Tacumshin, a parish, in the barony of Forth, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (S.W.) from Broadway; containing 961 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises (with the chapelry of Churchtown) 3154 statute acres, is situated between two small land-locked gulfs with very narrow openings, called Lake Tacumshane and the Lady's-Island Lake: the surface is flat, and has only a few streams flowing through it, which are dry in summer, when the cattle are driven to be watered in marl pits, which are numerous in the district and are never exhausted. The land is chiefly under tillage; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, and beans, which are cultivated according to a judicious system. The principal manure is marl, found here in large quantities, and of three varieties, all adapted to the soil; sea-weed, which is eagerly sought after and collected by the families residing near the shore, is also much used, both by itself and mixed into a compost with sea-sand. The lakes are frequented by various kinds of wild and water fowl, which are highly esteemed as an article of luxury from the delicacy of their flavour, which is attributed to their feeding on a species of grass or weed in the lakes. A peculiar kind of stork used to build its nest on the surface of the water of one of those lakes, which formerly was unconnected with the sea; but a high tide having broken the intervening embankment of sand, the birds deserted it after the ingress of the salt-water. The principal want is fuel: coal from Wexford is generally used by the more wealthy farmers; but the poorer classes are obliged to have recourse to furze and bean-stalks. There is a coast-guard station at Tacum-

shane. The roads in the parish are in good order. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Kilscoran; the tithe rent-charge is £168. 14. A perpetual curacy for Tacumshane and Ballymore has been instituted under the name of Churchtown, *which see*. The church, near the lake, is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lady's Island: the chapel is in the village of Faithe. The castle or tower of Ballymakane fell about 90 years since, but the dwelling-house attached to it is still inhabited: the remains of the castles of Syganstown and Rathshelan, the former belonging to the Jacob family, and the latter to J. H. Talbot, Esq., are yet in existence.

TAGHADOE, or TAPTOO, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Maynooth, on the road to Naas; containing 423 inhabitants. This parish is situated between the Grand and Royal Canals, and comprises 412$6\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, partly under tillage, but chiefly in pasture. Before the Reformation it formed part of the possessions of the monastery of All Hallows, Dublin; the advowson was granted, at the Suppression, to the corporation of Dublin, from whom it was purchased in 1842 by the Duke of Leinster. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and the tithe rent-charge is £165: there are 12 acres of glebe. The church is a small neat building, with octagonal turrets rising from square piers at the angles, and was erected in 1831 by aid of a gift of £830 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Maynooth: the chapel is in ruins. Near the church is an ancient round tower, about 60 feet high; its external diameter is much larger than is usual in similar structures.

TAGHBOY, or TAUGHBOY, a parish, in the union of ATHLONE, partly in the barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in that of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E.) from Ballinamore, and on the road from Roscommon to Ahascragh; containing 3825 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river Suck, comprises 13,996¼ statute acres: the soil is in general light, and, chiefly by the example and encouragement of the Hon. Gonville Ffrench, agriculture has considerably improved; there is a very large tract of bog. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The gentlemen's seats are Claremount, Ballyforan House, Mucklon, and Turrock. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Tessaragh, or Mount-Talbot; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society, and the tithe rent-charge is £72. 14., of which £29. 1. 6. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Tessaragh, and partly in that of Dysart. Here is a mineral spring.

TAGHKEEN, or TAUGHEEN, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Hollymount, on the road to Claremorris, and on the river Robe; containing 3084 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6837 statute acres, including large tracts of bog: it is mostly under tillage, but agriculture has but little improved; the chief crops are oats and potatoes. The principal seat is Hollybrook. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Hollymount, or Kilcommon; the tithe rent-charge is £78. 2. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Crossboyne: the chapel, at Carramore, is a thatched building.

TAGHMACONNELL, a parish, in the union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. E.) from Ballinasloe, on the road to Roscommon; containing 4807 inhabitants. This parish comprises 18,827 statute acres. The land is badly cultivated, yet agriculture is improving; there is a considerable portion of bog, and limestone abounds. Castle-Sampson, a little village within the parish, is 5 miles (W.) from Athlone, and comprises 26 cabins, and 130 inhabitants; it has a patent for fairs, which, however, are not held. The gentlemen's seats are Fighill, Eskan, Keoghvill, and Camla House. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Clonfert, partly appropriate to the bishopric and deanery, and partly included in the union of Creagh; the tithe rent-charge is £110. 15. 6., of which £27 are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £2. 15. 6. to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent: there is a glebe of 4 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. At Clonohill are the remains of an old abbey, and there are also the remains of the abbey of Taghmaconnell, and of a nunnery at Ballinnina. Certain lands in the parish pay a rent, called "monastery money," to the crown for this nunnery. Here are the ruins of several castles formerly belonging to the Keogh family; also two upright stones crossed by a third on the top, supposed to have been land-marks between some ancient proprietors of the land and the Keogh family.

TAGHMON, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Mullingar, on the road to Castle-Pollard, and on Lough Dereveragh; containing 958 inhabitants. It comprises 3459¾ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; about 60 are called the Crooked Wood, and 60 are bog. Here are quarries of black limestone. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united to the vicarage of Stonehall and the rectory of Multifarnham, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £115. 7. 6.; and the gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £396. 4. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £892 British, of which £400 were a gift and £300 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe here comprises 40 acres of profitable land, valued at £60 per annum; there is also a glebe of 12 acres in Multifarnham. The church is an ancient building in the Gothic style, in decent repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Turin, or Rathconnell, and has a chapel at Monktown. On a hill in the parish the insurgents, in 1798, had an encampment. There are several raths, most of which have a double trench.

TAGHMON, an ancient incorporated post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough) and a parish, partly in the barony of BARGY, but chiefly in the barony of SHELMALIER WEST, union and county of WEXFORD,

and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Wexford, and 72 (S. by W.) from Dublin, on the old road from New Ross by Fowke's Mill to Wexford; containing 3737 inhabitants, of whom 1303 are in the town. This place derived its name, originally *Theagh Munno*, or "the House of Munno," from St. Munno, who in the 6th century founded here an Augustinian monastery, to which is attributed the origin of the town. The monastery was plundered by the Danes in 917, and was subsequently granted by Dermod Mac Murrough, last king of Leinster, to his abbey at Ferns, as appears by his charter, which is still extant. The TOWN consists chiefly of two nearly parallel streets, intersected obliquely by two others; and contains 304 houses, some of which are neatly built. Its chief trade arose from its situation on a public thoroughfare, which has been recently diverted into the new line of road from Wexford to New Ross; and it is now mainly dependent on the number of its fairs, of which not less than 23 are held in the year. A market for salt-butter is held every Tuesday and Friday during the season, and the fairs are well attended. Of the ancient corporation, scarcely any thing is at present known; it has for many years ceased to exist, and even the remembrance of it seems to have passed away. The last privilege it exercised was the return of two members to the Irish parliament, which was continued till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays.

The parish comprises 10,124¾ statute acres, principally under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving; there is very little waste land, and the bog of Slevoy is now under cultivation: limestone of good quality is found at Poulmarle, and is quarried for agricultural uses and for building. The principal seats are Harperstown, Slevoy Castle, Hilburn, and Clover Valley. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1764, to the rectory of Ballyconnick, and with it forming the corps of the prebend of Taghmon in the cathedral of Ferns, to which was also united, in 1785, the impropriate curacy of Ballymitty; the union is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £335. The glebe comprises only about three roods of land in the town: there is no glebe-house. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818, granted a loan of £1000, is a small but handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient granite cross of considerable dimensions and rude workmanship. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the greater portion of the parishes of Coolstuff and Kilgarvan, and some part of Horetown, Ambrosetown, and Whitechurch of Glynn: the principal chapel is a spacious edifice, partly concealed by some fine beech-trees, and adjoining it are a residence for the priest, and a school; there are chapels also at Trinity and Carroreigh. At Forrest, about half a mile from the town, is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. A benevolent association, called the Female Spinning Association, for employing poor females of this and the adjoining parishes of Coolstuff and Horetown, in the domestic manufacture of flax and wool, was established here under the management of a committee of ladies in 1826; it afforded much comfort to the poor, by supplying them with articles of clothing of their own manufacture, and also with wages for their labour: the association, however, has been lately dissolved. Here is a dispensary for the parishes of Taghmon and Horetown. There are three ancient burial-places, in two of which are the ruins of churches; and near the town is a burial-place called the Grave, belonging to the family of Batt, who have a large property here. In the town is a massive square tower, all that remains of an ancient castle once belonging to the heirs of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Lord of Wexford, who held a hundred court there; it is now the property of W. Hore, Esq., of Harperstown.

TAGOAT, a village, in the parish of ROSSLARE, barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N.) from Broadway: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, and at the junction of several roads, the principal of which is that leading to the town of Wexford, 7½ miles distant. Tagoat is a station of the constabulary police; and contains the chief Roman Catholic chapel of the district, which comprises the parishes of Rosslare, Kilrane, Kilscoran, St. Helen (or Killilane), St. Michael, and Ballybrennan. A very large and handsome chapel has been lately built, close to the former one. Within a quarter of a mile of the village is the church of the union of Tacumshane, also called the union of Kilscoran from the church being situated in the latter parish. Adjoining the chapel are schools for children of both sexes, under the superintendence of the parish priest; and near the village is a neat school, erected and supported by the rector. In the immediate vicinity is Hill Castle.

TALLAGHT, a post-town and a parish, in the SOUTH DUBLIN union, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Blessington; containing 4921 inhabitants, of whom 348 are in the town. The name, which is also written Tavelagh, Tauelagh, Tamlact, and Taimlacht, signifies a "place of burial," and is derived from a large cemetery attached to the church, which popular tradition states to be the place in which the whole race of Partholan, who formed a settlement in Ireland A. M. 1956, were interred after their destruction by a plague. An abbey was founded in the eighth century, of which St. Mælruane was first abbot; but no record remains concerning it after the year 1125. A castle was built here by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, as his residence, and continued to be the seat of his successors until a late period; in 1324, he obtained a remission of money in consideration of his expenses in its erection. In 1331, O'Toole, the chieftain of Imail, at the head of a numerous band, plundered the castle and demesne, slew many of the archbishop's people, and defeated Sir Philip Britt and a body of Dublin men who had been sent against him. A very large mansion-house was subsequently erected, to which was attached an extensive and well-stocked garden, laid out in the Dutch style, and a demesne of upwards of 200 acres. Dr. Fowler, who died in 1803, was the last archbishop who resided here. Lord John G. Beresford, who was translated to the see of Dublin in 1819, obtained an act of parlia-

ment to sell the buildings and lands; and his successor, Dr. Magee, sold them to Major Palmer, who, after having taken down the buildings, with the materials of which he erected Tallaght House, a handsome residence, disposed of his interest to John Lentaigne, Esq.

The PARISH contains 21,868¼ statute acres. The northern portion of it is generally flat, with a range of low hills, or escars, extending from Balrothery hill, on the Dodder, to the Greenhills at its western extremity; the southern and eastern parts rise into the range of Tallaght hills, which command a magnificent view of the vale of Dublin and are backed by the lofty range of Seechin, the summit of which is on the southern verge of the parish. The Dodder has its sources near Castlekelly, in the valley of Glennasmuil, or the "Thrushes' vale," in the south, and proceeding northward quits the parish at Templeogue, near Rathfarnham: the Brittas river, a tributary of the Liffey, also rises in the parish. The hills consist of clay-slate, greenstone, and greenstone-porphyry; the last-named formation is most abundant in the eastern part. There are several paper and flour mills and a woollen-mill in the parish. In the town is a dispensary; it is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays. There is a patent for fairs, but they are not held. Near Newlands is Belgarde Castle, originally the property of a branch of the Talbots of Malahide, from whom it passed by marriage to the Dillon family, and thence by purchase to the ancestors of the present proprietors, the Cruise family, who reside in it. The mansion is a large building, in a demesne in which are a number of very fine aged forest-trees; and has at one of its angles a square tower of antique appearance, that formed part of the original structure, and which at some distance gives the house the appearance of a church. The other more remarkable seats are, Templeogue House; Newlands, at one time that of Viscount Kilwarden, chief justice of the king's bench; Cypress Grove; Friarstown; Delaford; Sally Park; Kilvere; Willington; Prospect; Allenton; Kiltalown; Fir House; Orlagh; Killymanagh; Castlekelly; and Oldbawn, an ancient mansion having in one of its apartments the date 1635.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the rectory of Cruagh, and in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin, and W. Bryan, Esq.; the rectory of Tallaght till lately formed part of the corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's. The chapel of Killahan, in the townland of Oldbawn, and dilapidated since 1532, and that of St. Bridget, near the Dodder, now in ruins, were appendant to the church of Tallaght. The Dean of St. Patrick's originally had the right of presentation to the vicarage, by a grant from Pope Gregory IX.; but the right lapsed by neglect. The tithes of the parish, under the Corporation act, amounted to £678. 18. 6., of which £369. 4. 7. were payable to the dean, £221. 10. 9. to the dean and chapter in their corporate capacity, and £88. 3. 2. to the vicar; the gross tithes of the vicarial union amounted to £270. The glebe-house stands on a glebe of 17*a.* 20*p.*; it was built in 1825 by aid of a gift of £200 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. The church, dedicated to St. Mælruane, was built in 1829 on the site of the ancient structure, by a grant of nearly £3000 from the Board; it is in the pointed style of architecture, with pinnacles at the angles and along the sides; the ancient belfry tower, which is of considerable height, is still preserved as part of the edifice. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £107 towards repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathfarnham, and has a chapel at Bohernabreena. At Fir House is a convent of discalced Carmelites, consisting of a superior and 13 professed and lay sisters, founded about 18 years since, with a small chapel attached. At Mount Anne is a small monastery of the order of Carmelites. In 1789, Robert Murphy, Esq., bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens £10 Irish currency for the poor, and £10 Irish per annum towards founding a Sunday school.

In the garden of Tallaght House are the remains of the original castle, consisting of a large square tower with a lofty gateway. On a rising ground that commands a pass in the road leading from Crumlin and Drymnagh Castle to Fir House is the castle of Timon, or Timothan, which anciently was the chief place in the lordship or manor of Tymothan, granted by King John to Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in recompense for his losses in repairing the castle of Dublin and for other public services: in 1247 the manor was erected into a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral, which still exists, but without any endowment. The building, which was in a ruinous condition in the reign of Henry VIII., now consists of a square tower or keep with a few small windows in a very dilapidated state. At Aughfarrell are the remains of an old castle, and at Templeogue and beyond Friarstown are ruins of churches; near the latter of which is a well, dedicated to St. Anne. At the Greenhills are a rath and a fort, apparently erected at an early period to curb the predatory incursions of the Wicklow septs: on the grounds of Fortville Lodge is a Danish rath, surrounded with a fosse.

TALLANSTOWN, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Dundalk; on the road from Drogheda to Monaghan, and on the river Glyde; containing 933 inhabitants, of whom about 60 are in the village, which has a receiving-house for letters. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 3210¼ statute acres: the soil is in general good, and agriculture has greatly advanced, the resident gentry and the farmers having exerted themselves to introduce the improved system both in the cultivation of land and in the rearing of cattle. The principal seats are, Lisrenny, a handsome residence in an extensive and well-planted demesne, the grounds and hedge-rows of which are exceedingly well kept; Arthurstown, also a handsome residence; and Louth Hall, the seat of Lord Louth, a spacious castellated mansion, in a demesne of about 250 acres, well planted: on this estate are 700 acres of the best land in Ireland, under tillage. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Charlestown or Philipstown; the rectory is impropriate in William Foster, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £195. 2. 9., of which £161. 15. 3. are payable to the impropriator, and £33. 7. 6. to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Tallanstown, Charlestown, Philipstown, Clonkeen, and

Clonkeehan, in which union are two chapels, one in Tallanstown, the other at Reastown in Philipstown.

TALLERAGHT, Telleraught, or Tullyrath, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Shelburne, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 3 miles (S. E.) from New Ross, and on the road from Enniscorthy by Ballinlaw-Ferry to Waterford; containing 381 inhabitants. It is estimated to comprise 1654 statute acres of land, chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is progressively improving. There was formerly a considerable village, which, with the church, has altogether disappeared, and the site has been turned up by the plough, which is frequently obstructed by the foundations of old buildings. There is a constabulary police station within the limits of the parish. Talleraght is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross: the tithe rent-charge is £60. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cushinstown: there is a chapel at Talleraght. Some remains still exist of an ancient Norman castle, consisting of a lofty square tower; but nothing is now known of its early history: it is the property of H. Lambert, Esq., to whom this and the adjoining parish of Carnagh entirely belong.

TALLOW, or Tallagh, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough) and a parish, in the union of Lismore, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 39 miles (W. S. W.) from Waterford, and 114 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Waterford, through Youghal, to Cork; containing 4867 inhabitants, of whom 2969 are in the town. This place, together with the surrounding territory, was, in 1586, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom the estates were subsequently assigned to Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards created Earl of Cork. In the original grant it is designated a decayed town; but it was restored by the earl, who in the 11th of James I. obtained for the inhabitants a charter of incorporation and various important privileges. Though not walled, an intrenchment with four gates was thrown up around it for its defence during the war in 1641, by the earl, who maintained here a garrison of 100 infantry; and in 1643 the Earl of Inchiquin, with his army, met the Lords Dungarvan and Broghill at this place, whence they proceeded to the relief of Lismore Castle, at that time besieged. In 1644 the castle of Ballymacow, near the town, was taken from Sir Philip Perceval by the Irish, but was soon after restored by order of the supreme council at Kilkenny, in consequence of its seizure having been a violation of the cessation of hostilities previously concluded.

The town is situated about half a mile to the south of the river Bride, and consists chiefly of two streets; it contained, in 1841, 436 houses, many of them well built and of respectable appearance. The wool-combing business was formerly carried on extensively; but at present the principal trade is in grain, which is brought from Fermoy and the neighbouring markets to be shipped here. The manufacture of coarse lace affords employment to several hundred females: an extensive ale and porter brewery was established in 1835, by Messrs. Anthony and Terry, which produces annually 3000 barrels; and attached to it is a large malting concern. There are also very extensive flour-mills, which were built in 1822, and produce annually 10,000 barrels of flour; they are set in motion by a powerful stream which rises to the south of the town and falls into the river Bride at Tallowbridge. The Bride, which bounds the parish, is navigable to within a quarter of a mile of the bridge at Tallowbridge; and at Janeville quay, about two miles distant, lighters of from 30 to 40 tons' burthen unload their cargoes of coal, culm, and timber; the river Bride, from its junction with the Blackwater, affording a facility of water carriage to Youghal. A new line of road has been constructed to Youghal, opening an improved communication between this place and the neighbouring towns. The National Bank has a branch here. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 1st, Trinity-Monday, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 8th: the market-house is a well-arranged building.

A charter of incorporation was granted by James I., in the 11th of his reign, to the inhabitants, under the designation of the "Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tallagh;" and the town, and the surrounding lands within a mile and a half of the parish church, were constituted a free borough. By this charter the corporation was to consist of a sovereign, not less than 13 nor more than 24 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, with a recorder and other officers. The sovereign, who, with the recorder, was a justice of the peace, was chosen annually by the lord of the manor from the free burgesses nominated for that purpose by the sovereign and a majority of that body, by whom vacancies in their number were filled up from among the freemen, and freemen were also admitted. The charter conferred upon the corporation the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. There was a court of record in which the sovereign and recorder presided, with jurisdiction extending to £20; but, long before the disfranchisement of the borough, the corporation had ceased to exercise any municipal functions, and soon afterwards it became extinct. The seneschal of the manor for some time continued to hold a court, with jurisdiction to the extent of £15; but this has been also discontinued, and the only pleas now cognizable in the manor court are for debts not exceeding 40s. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 5027 statute acres: about 400 are pasture, 100 mountainous but in cultivation, and the remainder chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; there is neither waste land nor bog. The surrounding district produces abundance of grain of all kinds, and there are some extensive dairies. Kilmore Hill is a handsome seat on the new line of road to Youghal, about a mile from the town. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united in 1817 to the vicarage of Kilwatermoy, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £276. 18. 6.; the glebe comprises about 5 acres, and the tithe for the whole benefice is £343. 7. 8. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £259, is a spacious structure: in the aisle is a monument of marble, erected

by the parishioners to the Rev. H. Brougham, their rector, who died in 1831. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a tower of hewn stone; the interior is neatly arranged; the high altar is of elegant design, and over a small altar of marble is a monument to the Rev. Denis O'Donnell, late P. P., with emblematic sculpture beautifully executed, representing Religion and Charity. A convent of the order of the Presentation was erected in 1836, at an expense of £1500, on a site of two acres presented by the Duke of Devonshire; the Rev D. O'Donnell had bequeathed £1000 towards the erection of the buildings, and the Rev. E. Coudon, under whose superintendence they were completed, supplied the remainder. Almshouses have been erected under the will of John Boyce, Esq., who endowed them for the reception of six aged couples, to each of whom he assigned £10 per annum: the buildings, which are very neat and well adapted to the purpose, are situated at the southern entrance of the town. Near the Roman Catholic chapel are also almshouses for widows, erected, and endowed with £30 per annum, by a bequest of the Rev. D. O'Donnell. There are a dispensary and a fever hospital, to which the Duke of Devonshire liberally contributes; and a house of recovery has been erected with funds charged on the estate of the late Mr. Boyce, who bequeathed £50 per annum to be applied in promoting the convalescence of the patients. To the west of Tallowbridge, but within the parish of Lismore, is the ancient castle of Lisfinny, built by the Earl of Desmond, now converted into a handsome residence; and on the confines of the parish, bordering on the county of Cork, are some vestiges of the castle of Kilmacow, which also belonged to that family.

TALLOWBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, union of Lismore, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, county of Waterford, and province of Munster; containing 46 houses, and 258 inhabitants.—See Tallow.

TAMLAGHT, a parish, partly in the union of Magherafelt, barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, but chiefly in that of Cookstown, barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Moneymore; on the roads from Toome to Moneymore and from Cookstown to Magherafelt, and on the river Ballinderry; containing 3006 inhabitants. The river here forms the southern boundary of the county of Londonderry; and on its south bank, close to its junction with Lough Neagh, stands the village of Coagh, which is described under its own head. The parish comprises $4954\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, $2447\frac{3}{4}$ acres being in the barony of Dungannon, and 2507 in that of Loughinsholin, all fertile land, except about 300 acres of waste and bog: about two-thirds of the surface are arable, and the rest meadow and pasture; there is no mountain land. The inhabitants combine with agriculture the weaving of linen-cloth, here carried on to a great extent. There are several quarries of good limestone, much of which is burned for manure. A little westward of the church are seen strata of white limestone, which enter from Seagoe and Maralin, in the county of Down; pass under Lough Neagh, nearly due east and west; and, here emerging from their subterranean bed, continue to the neighbourhood of Moneymore, and so on to the Magilligan strand. There were formerly two extensive bleach-greens in full operation, neither of which is now worked.

Tamlaght was created a parish in 1783, by Primate Robinson, by separating 6 townlands from the parish of Ballyclog in the barony of Dungannon, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from that of Ballinderry in the barony of Loughinsholin: the Primate also built the church, and purchased the glebe, with which he endowed it, together with the tithes of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ townlands. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £150. The glebe-house was built in 1781, at an expense of £496, of which £92 were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue being supplied by the then incumbent. The church is a small plain edifice, in the Londonderry portion of the parish. In Coagh is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; within the parish is a meeting-house for those till lately in connexion with the Associate Synod; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, the latter in the market-place of Coagh. On the glebe stands a cromlech called Cloughtogel, composed of a stupendous table-stone of granite, weighing 22 tons, raised 13 feet above the ground on six uprights of basalt; under it is a chamber or vault of considerable extent. There were formerly several other cromlechs connected with this, extending in a line due east and west, the whole surrounded by a circle of upright stones; but, in the process of fencing and other alterations, all have been removed except the first-named. In a field called the "Honey Mug," not far distant, is a large upright pillar of marble of a singular kind, beneath which is an artificial cave.

TAMLAGHTARD, or Magilligan, a parish, in the union of Newtown-Limavady, barony of Kenaught, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Newtown-Limavady; containing 3252 inhabitants. The former of these names, which signifies "the cemetery on the height," is derived from the situation of the ancient burial-ground, which is still used; and the latter from a family of that name who were proprietors of a native freehold in it, until the land was forfeited to the Crown, after the war of 1641. In the year 584, St. Columbkill founded a monastery here, which afterwards acquired great wealth and celebrity, and became so pre-eminent among the monastic foundations of this saint, that it obtained the title of the "Throne or shrine of St. Columba;" kings, princes, and prelates repaired hither to close their days in its recesses, and the remains of many others were brought hither for interment. The most remarkable of the latter were those of St. Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, which were raised by Colman, one of his successors, and buried here in a tomb of hewn stone that still exists near the eastern window of the old parish church; near which is also a fine well, called Tubber-aspug-Aidan, "the Well of Bishop Aidan." The monastery was plundered in 1203, by Diarmit Hua Lochluin, at the head of a party of foreigners, who were afterwards met by the chiefs of the country, and routed in a battle in which their leader was slain. On the dissolution of monasteries, the buildings and lands of this establishment were granted to the see of Derry.

The PARISH, which contains 13,137 statute acres, including 28 under water, is situated at the northern extremity of the county, having Lough Foyle on the west and the Northern Ocean on the north; the river Roe forms part of its southern boundary. The soil of the upland portion consists of clay and bog, and in the lowlands is a mixture of sand and bog: three-fourths of the surface consist of mountain and barren land. The border to the sea is a fine strand, extending in its entire length from west to east upwards of 10 miles in an unbroken line, and backed in many parts by a range of basaltic cliffs, or by the sandy tract forming the great rabbit-warren of Magilligan. In the south the land rises into the lofty mountain of Benyevenagh, whose summit, 1260 feet above the level of the sea, and on the southern boundary of the parish, commands a most extended range of prospect, embracing the celebrated island of Iona and others of the Western Isles of Scotland: on the side towards Lough Foyle the mountain rises with a bold and almost precipitous elevation. The vicinity of the ocean gives the air a mild and genial temperature, which is increased by the shelter afforded by this mountain against the eastern blast. The measurement of the celebrated base line for the Ordnance survey of Ireland was commenced in this parish, and carried on through its entire length.

The vegetable productions are of great variety. Innes, in his Natural History of the place, published by the Royal Society of London in 1725, states that the herb-doctors, who then were in high repute in Ireland, esteemed the breast of Benyevenagh mountain a kind of physic-garden, which supplied them with medicines to be found in no other place; adding that "the abundance and great variety of flowers rendered Magilligan honey so delicious, that the produce of the townland of Tircreevan commanded a higher price than any other brought to the Dublin market." There are few trees except in the demesnes, where they are protected from cattle; although the side of Benyevenagh affords excellent sites for their cultivation, which have been taken advantage of only in one tract that is finely planted. Alders and osiers succeed well in the low lands; and the growth of trees in general, when properly protected and attended to, is rapid.

The insect tribe is very prolific, and often extremely troublesome: the grub-worm abounds in boggy lands, to the great injury of the corn-crops; early sowing is the only protection against the ravages of this insect. Fleas often multiply in a wonderful manner on the low lands; no house in which sand is admitted can be kept free from them. Earwigs, which are great enemies to the few stocks of bees now reared here, are very numerous and troublesome in summer: the minnow-worm, used for bait in flounder-fishing, is to be had in abundance on the strand. The fish most frequently taken are, flounders and cockles in the shallows and sands; farther out, herrings and oysters; and in the deep sea, cod, haddock, and turbot. Salmon are sometimes taken off the north shore and in the river Roe, where also trout and mullet are caught: eels are scarce. Some eagles breed in the heights of Benyevenagh; kites and hawks abound there. The barnacle frequents the lough strand in countless numbers, forming an article of considerable profit to the residents in the neighbourhood, who send them in quantities to Londonderry and the inland towns. The widgeon, heron, curlew, and seagull also frequent these shores; pigeons are so abundant as to cause much annoyance to the farmers. The parish is remarkable for one of the largest rabbit-warrens in Ireland. In 1786, it was worth £1500 per annum: the number of skins about that time sold annually amounted to three or four thousand dozen; they were purchased by the hatters. The price lately fell from 15*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen; the present price is 10*s.* a dozen for rabbits *in* their skins, that is, the skins included, which sum is given to the farmers at their own doors, by purchasers from England. The discovery of cheaper materials for the manufacture occasioned the depression; and a diminution in quantity has been caused, partly by the havoc committed on the rabbits by rats of the Norway breed, which have increased here to a most pernicious degree, not only as regards the warren, but in the corn-fields and about the haggards; and partly by the increased culture of rye on the sandy lands, which, by the judicious exertions of the late proprietor, are gradually being converted from their unproductive state into arable land. The process adopted to produce this beneficial effect is, the covering of the surface with soil, mud, and shells, brought up in boats from the banks of Lough Foyle, near the mouth of the Roe. About 50 years since, foxes were so abundant that the parish vestry gave a reward of 2*s.* for every skin brought in; they are now extirpated. The last wolf known to exist in Ulster was started about a hundred years since upon Benyevenagh, and hunted into the woods near Dungiven, where it was killed.

The population is chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Most of the low lands produce abundant crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes; the first-named of these, introduced by Mr. Gage in 1830, now forming part of the rotation of the more wealthy farmers: but the old and less profitable systems of agriculture are still adhered to by many with much pertinacity, and the burning of soil in the low lands has been in some parts carried to such excess as to threaten the total extinction of the productive qualities of the soil. The quantities of white limestone raised in the mountain districts, have tended much to aid the exertions of the landholders in the improvement of their farms. The high lands afford excellent pasturage for sheep and young cattle, and many tracts heretofore unproductive have been brought into a state of profitable cultivation. Little flax has been at any time raised, the soil not being well adapted to it, and still less latterly, in consequence of the low prices of yarn: wool is manufactured into a substantial and well-looking cloth worn by the farmers. A kind of matting is manufactured from the bent grass, or basque, planted on the sandy tracts to prevent the drifting of the sands: a ready sale is found for it in the inland parts of the country. The trade of the parish is mostly confined to the disposal of this article and to the sale of wild-fowl, rabbits, poultry, and eggs in Londonderry. The Derry and Coleraine line of railway, now in progress, will run through the end of the parish; the engineers are at present tunnelling for it to a very considerable extent under Down Hill, the residence of Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., in an adjoining parish. The principal seats are, Bellarena, a highly embellished demesne on the banks of the Roe and the side of Benyevenagh, contributing much to the beauty of the

scenery of this secluded district; Castlelecky, a romantic seat; Ballycarton; Doaghs; and Magilligan Glebe, in which resided the late Rev. John Graham, rector of the parish.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £318. 15.; and the glebe-house stands on a glebe of 23 acres, valued together at £36. 15. per annum: the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe included, is therefore £355. 10. per annum. The church, situated near the ancient monastery of Duncrun, is a large and handsome edifice in the early English style of architecture, built in 1778; it has a steeple, furnished with a bell: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £229 towards repairs. The old church, being in a decayed state and in an inconvenient situation, was relinquished as a Protestant place of worship, and was given to the Roman Catholic congregation, with the consent of the late Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry; but being after some time found unsuited to its purpose, a large and commodious chapel was built in the neighbourhood, towards the erection of which Dr. Knox, the late Bishop of Derry, and other Protestant gentlemen, contributed. The churchyard, being the burial-place of most of the old families of every religious persuasion, has been inclosed with a wall and iron-gate by parish assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also parts of Dunboe and Aghanloo. At Margymonaghan is a meeting-house for Presbyterians. Hodgson Gage, Esq., bequeathed £200, and the Rev. John Leathes, rector of the parish, in 1703, £100, to the poor; the interest is paid annually by two of the seven proprietors of the soil. The remains of an ancient encampment, and the foundations of a castle, were lately discovered in a strong position about half-way up the mountain; it is supposed to have been one of the fastnesses in which the Irish secured themselves and their property during the wars of Elizabeth and Charles I. and II. The foundations of the abbey of Duncrun, and near them those of the old church, are the only traces of their former existence: the surrounding scenery is peculiarly grand and romantic. The ruins of Screen Abbey, noticed by Colgan in his Trias Thaumaturga, may still be traced on the townland of Craig. The Rev. John Graham was author of the *Siege of Derry, Derriana, Annals of Ireland*, and various other historical, statistical, and poetical publications. Dennis Hampson, the celebrated Irish harper, resided in the parish.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 9¼ miles (W. by S.) from Newtown-Limavady, on the coach-road to Londonderry; containing 7252 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 17,402 statute acres, whereof 81½ are under water and one-sixth consists of mountain, derived its name from an abbey founded by St. Columbkill, in 585, in the townland of Tamlaght, and over which he placed Fion Lugain as its first abbot: at what time it ceased to be a monastic institution is now unknown, but it is classed as a parochial church in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291. The lands belong to three proprietors, in the proportions of two-fifths to the freehold estate of Newtown, as granted to Sir Thos. Phillips; two-fifths to the Fishmongers' Company; and one-fifth to the see of Derry: they are in three distinct manors, but no courts are held in any of them. Lough Foyle forms about one-half of the western boundary. In the vale of Myroe, which exhibits some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the north of Ireland, and throughout all the northern districts of the parish, is some of the very finest and most productive land, bearing heavy crops of all kinds of grain. In the southern portion the land rises into considerable ranges of mountain and bog, by much the greater part of which is capable of cultivation, and from which spring the sources of the numerous streams and rivulets that irrigate and fertilise the lower grounds. In the same portion, near the sources of the Rush and Ballykelly waters, are large deposits of excellent blue limestone, and in several places throughout the parish are indications of calcareous sandstone; but the prevailing rock is of schistose formation.

The vicinity of the shores of Lough Foyle affords great facilities for water-carriage, of which full advantage has not yet been taken, though a large sum has been expended, somewhat injudiciously, towards the construction of a landing-place at the mouth of the Ballykelly water. The inhabitants unite to their agricultural employment, upon which they mainly depend, the weaving of linen-cloth: at the Dog-leap are extensive and very complete mills for bleaching linen, but at present unemployed. There are several tanyards, in which a considerable quantity of leather is manufactured; three flour-mills; three corn-mills; and a plating-mill or forge for the manufacture of spades, shovels, and other agricultural implements. By much the greater number of the farms in the northern or lowland portion of the parish are well fenced, drained, and cultivated: green crops, also, have latterly been attended to. The old oak woods at Walworth, Roe Park, and the Dog-leap, and the modern plantations in various parts, add much to the richness of aspect that characterises the greater portion of the parish; and the effect is still farther heightened by the numerous seats with which it is studded. The principal are Roe Park, Walworth, Drummond, Walworth Lodge, Finlagan, Farloe, Bessbrook, Rush Hall, Oatlands, Culmore, and Ardnargle.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £750. The glebe-house is situated half a mile east of the church, upon a glebe of 188 Cunningham acres, which is valued at £235 per annum. The church was built in 1795, near the village of Ballykelly, at the joint expense of the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, and John Beresford, Esq.: it is a small but handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a large square tower and lofty octagonal spire; the windows are embellished with the armorial bearings of the Irish Society, the Fishmongers' Company, and the Beresford family, in stained glass. The building contains a very neat monument to the memory of the Rev. G. V. Sampson, author of the Memoir and Map of Londonderry and of the Statistical Survey of the same county; another belonging to the ancient family of the Hamiltons; and a third, of modern and elegant execution, to a junior branch of the Beresford family. A grant of £124 for repairs was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish

forms part of the district of Newtown-Limavady: the chapel is situated at Oghill, near Ballykelly; in which latter place is a large meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, built by the Fishmongers' Company in 1827, in the Grecian style. At Largy and Myroe are also meeting-houses of Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Handsome male and female schools, with residences for the teachers, have been erected by the company, and are conducted under its patronage on the most improved system; the parochial male and female schools, at Tamlaght, were built by the rector in 1832, and are supported by him; two others in the parish were built and are supported by the Fishmongers' company; one at Glasvey, is in connexion with the London Hibernian Society; and there are schools elsewhere, and a large dispensary at Ballykelly. The remains of Walworth Castle, erected by the Fishmongers' Company in 1619, shew it to have been a large and spacious edifice, defended by a bawn and flankers, three of which are still in a tolerable state of preservation. Closely adjoining are the remains of a church, built by the Hamilton family in 1629. The ruins of the old parish church, which was destroyed in the war of 1641, occupy the site of the abbey. There are numerous raths, of which that called Daisy Hill, in Roe Park, and another near it, called Rough Fort, are the most remarkable.

TAMLAGHTOCRILLY, a parish, in the unions of Ballymoney and Magherafelt, partly in the barony of Coleraine, but chiefly in that of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 3 miles (N. W.) from Portglenone, and on the river Bann; containing 10,460 inhabitants. The parish comprises 16,839 statute acres of land, the general quality of which is light and cold, with a good deal of moss or bog, the soil being chiefly composed of decomposed basalt. In some places are escars of sand and rubble, and in others the bare rocks of basalt rise above the land; in some districts large detached masses of basalt are scattered in great confusion: so that not more than three-fourths of the land can be said to be available for tillage. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving; good crops of corn, flax, and potatoes are produced, and are likely to be augmented by the increasing application of lime as manure. There are considerable tracts of turbary in various parts of the parish, in which large trunks of oak and fir are imbedded. Five townlands of the parish belong to the Mercers' Company, and are in the manor of Kilrea; seven belong to the see of Derry, and are in the manor of Maghera, as are also the several glebes. Three inconsiderable villages are situated on the western side of the river Bann, namely, Tamlaght, Glenone, and Innisrush: in a patent for a fair, that of Tamlaght is called Churchtown. The gentlemen's seats are Innisrush, Glenburn, Termoneeny glebe-house, Hervey-hill, and Glenone.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, the former in the patronage of the Bishop, and the latter in that of the rector: the tithe rent-charge is £326, payable to the rector; the glebe comprises 564 acres, valued at £522. 2. per annum. The income of the perpetual curate arises from £92. 6. payable by the rector, and £4. 7. 6. the rent of two houses; he has also a glebe-house, and a glebe of 15 acres valued at £18. 15. per annum. The peculiarity of the glebes here is worthy of notice: Lisgorgan belongs to the rector of Desertmartin, 6 miles distant; Ballymacpeake belongs to the rectors of Maghera and Termoneeny, and upon it stands the glebe-house of the latter; Killymuck belongs to the rector of Kilrea; and Moneystaghan to the rector of Ballyscullion: besides which there are the glebe of the rector of Tamlaght and the curate. The church is in the village of Tamlaght, or Churchtown; it was rebuilt in 1815 by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits. The chapel of the curacy, at Tyanee, is a small neat edifice in the early English style, built by the private expense of the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £150. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Desertoghill; it contains two chapels, a small one at Greenlough and a larger one at Drumagarner, both plain buildings. At Tamlaght and Boveedy are meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and there is one at Drumbolg for Covenanters. The Rev. Ralph Mansfield, about 90 years since, bequeathed £100 to the poor of the parish; only £50 remain, the interest of which is distributed twice a year. There are some remains of ancient fortifications; at Tivaconway is a Druidical circle; and on a rising ground above the village is the sepulchral cave, or *Tamlachta*, from which the parish derives its name.

TANDERAGEE, or Tawnatelee, a market and post town, in the parish of Ballymore, union of Banbridge, barony of Lower Orior, county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Loughbrickland; containing 1562 inhabitants. This town appears to owe its origin to the erection of a baronial castle here by the O'Hanlons, proprietors of the surrounding territory, on whose participation in the Earl of Tyrone's rebellion, in the reign of Elizabeth, the estates became forfeited to the crown. On the plantation of Ulster the lands were granted by James I., in the 8th year of his reign, to Sir Oliver St. John, who rebuilt the castle and laid the foundation of the present town, which he peopled with English inhabitants. Sir Oliver, in 1622, also built the church, which afterwards became the parish church of Ballymore; and it appears to have been the intention of the king to make the town a free borough, and to incorporate the inhabitants; but this design was never carried into effect; the only privileges they received were a market, fairs, and courts leet and baron. The town is beautifully situated in a richly cultivated part of the country, on the confines of the county of Down; within a mile of the Newry canal, which opens a communication between Newry and Belfast; and on the estate of the Duke of Manchester. It consists of two principal and three smaller streets, and contains 294 houses, most of which are handsome and well built. Its general appearance is prepossessing; and as seen from a distance, ascending from a beautiful vale, through which the river Cusher winds between lofty banks richly wooded at one extremity, the demesne of Tanderagee crowning the other, the town forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the landscape.

The linen manufacture is carried on extensively in all its various branches: there are two large establishments in the town, and one at Derryallen, in all which linens, sheetings, damasks, diapers, drills, and other articles,

are manufactured. There are also several flax-mills; and in the different departments of the linen trade carried on at Tanderagee and in the immediate neighbourhood, more than 6000 persons are employed. The manufacture of damask was first introduced here in 1805, by Mr. J. Davis, who is now the only manufacturer of that article in the county. On the river Cusher, near the town, is a flour and meal mill, in which more than 2000 tons of wheat and 1000 tons of oats are annually ground. This river and the Newry navigation join the Bann at about two miles' distance from the town, affording facilities of conveyance and a supply of coal from Newry. The market is on Wednesday, and is largely supplied with flax, the weekly sale of which has amounted to £7000; besides linen, butter, and pork, averaging nearly £3000 weekly: much pork is bought in this market for Belfast. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in every month, and also by charter on the 5th of July and November. A police force is stationed in the town: courts leet are held twice in the year, and courts baron, at which debts under 40s. are recoverable, every third Thursday; petty-sessions for the division are held once a fortnight.

Adjoining the town is Tanderagee Castle, the splendid seat of the Duke of Manchester, erected on the site of the ancient castle of O'Hanlon, which, after it was rebuilt by Sir Oliver St. John, was surprised and completely destroyed by the O'Hanlons in the war of 1641: the present structure is spacious, and is situated in an ample demesne, richly embellished, and diversified with bold eminences clothed with stately timber. In the immediate neighbourhood is also the elegant residence of the rector. The church, built by Sir Oliver, was nearly demolished during the war of 1641, and rebuilt in 1684; having fallen into decay, it was taken down in 1812, and the present handsome structure built upon its site. In removing the materials of the old church, the skull of its founder, who was shot by an assassin on his return to the castle, was discovered, perforated by a bullet. A very extensive and important charitable establishment has been founded on the moral agency system by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, upon the estate of Tanderagee; the benefits of which are open to the whole of their numerous tenantry, in the improvement of whose moral, intellectual, and social condition, it has, though comparatively in its infancy, produced the most beneficial effects. The establishment includes a loan fund, a clothing fund, three dispensaries, an orphan asylum, a circulating library, and 25 public schools, to each of which is attached a lending library. The loan and clothing funds are conducted by the "moral agent" resident at the castle; the dispensaries are at Tanderagee, Portadown, and Tullahappy, and are open one day in every week, under the care of a physician, who devotes the whole of his time to dispensing medicines and to visiting poor tenants at their own dwellings. The orphan asylum, at Tanderagee, is open to the female orphans of the Protestant tenantry, who are boarded, clothed, and educated for service in respectable families. The schools, for which spacious and handsome buildings with houses for the master and mistress, have been erected, are scattered over the whole estate; those in this parish are at Tanderagee, Corvernagh, Cargans, and Ballymore. There are schools at Portadown and Mullantine, in the parish of Drumcree; and also in the parishes of Seagoe, Kilmore, and Killevy. An annual festival takes place at the castle, where all the children assemble and are hospitably entertained; on a recent occasion more than 2000 children attended. To the south-east of the town is the pass of Scarva from the county of Down into that of Armagh, formerly defended by the strong and ancient castle of Glan Flusk, of which there are portions remaining.

TANEY, or TAWNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of DUBLIN, but chiefly in that of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 3848 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on a sheltered declivity near the base of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and comprises 4563¼ statute acres. The land, which is of good quality, is principally in demesne; the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the parish thickly studded with handsome seats and pleasing villas, most of them commanding interesting views of the city and bay of Dublin, and the adjacent country. Among the principal are, Merville, the residence of the late Judge Downes, who greatly improved the demesne; Mount Anville, the seat of the Hon. Charles Burton, second justice of the court of queen's bench, situated on elevated ground commanding fine mountain and sea views, and remarkable for its richly cultivated gardens and extensive conservatories; Taney Hill; Moreen; Drummartin Castle; Ludford Park; Priesthouse; Greenmount; Eden Park; Milltown; Churchtown; and Wickham. At Windy Harbour was till lately a silk-throwing factory, employing about 80 persons; and in the village of Dundrum is an iron-foundry.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is about £350. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £4300, in 1818, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior was thoroughly renovated in 1835. The old church is still remaining; one portion of it is used for reading the funeral service, and another is appropriated to the parochial school. In the cemetery are some interesting monumental inscriptions, among which is one to William Halliday, Jun., who died in 1812, aged 24; he was distinguished for his proficiency in Irish literature and his critical knowledge of the language. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the unions of Booterstown, Sandyford, St. Mary Donnybrook, and St. Mary and St. Peter's Rathmines; there is a chapel at Dundrum, and the parish also contains a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.—See DUNDRUM.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1¾ mile (N. W. by N.) from Tullow; containing about 1100 inhabitants. It is situated on the rivers Derreen and Slaney, the former of which separates it from the county of Wicklow and bounds it on the east, while the latter bounds it on the west. About seven-tenths of its surface consist of meadow and pasture; the remainder is arable, with a small portion of wood. Within its limits are the small hamlet called from its situation Tankardstown Cross-roads, and Copnagh House. In ecclesiastical concerns it is not

known as a parish, but constitutes part of the rectory of Tullow, in the diocese of Leighlin; in the Roman Catholic divisions, also, it is part of the district of Tullow. At Copnagh are the ruins of an old castle.

TANKARDSTOWN, or BALLYTANKARD, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Bruree; containing 660 inhabitants. It comprises 1710 statute acres: the land, which is remarkably good, rests on a substratum of limestone; there are some large dairy-farms, but the land is in general much subdivided. Turbary being scarce in this district, cow-dung, dried and stacked like turf, is generally used as fuel by the peasantry. Within the limits of the parish is Knocksowney, which rises to a considerable height, and forms a conspicuous object in the vicinity: the land around it is very fertile. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmallock. The church has long been in ruins: within the walls near the west end is a flourishing ash-tree, and where the altar stood are a fine yew and chesnut tree.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of BALLYADAMS, QUEEN'S county, and partly in the barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAN EAST, but chiefly in that of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Athy, on the road to Carlow; containing 1914 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Barrow, and comprises 7909 statute acres: within its limits are some quarries of limestone. The state of agriculture is progressively improving, and the Barrow navigation affords great facility for the conveyance of produce to Waterford. The seats are, Kilmoroney, an improved and handsome residence; Farm Hill; and Leinster Lodge. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Athy; the tithe rent-charge is £244. 9. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Tankardstown is part of the union of Athy. On the margin of the Barrow is a Danish rath.

TARAGH, TARAH, or TARA, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Dunshaughlin; containing 586 inhabitants, of whom 126 are in the village. Taragh Hill, which was also named Teagh-mor, signifying "the Great House," and frequently called Temora, derived that appellation from its having been, to the end of the sixth century, the place where the convocation of the states-general of Ireland was held every three years, for the decision of civil and ecclesiastical matters, and also for the election and investiture with supreme authority of one chief, sovereign of all Ireland. This triennial convocation of the provincial kings, priests, and bards, is said to have been originally instituted by the great Ollamh Fodhla, one of the ancient monarchs, celebrated as a great legislator, in the traditional records of the kingdom. Tuathal, a Milesian prince, is conjectured to have convoked an assembly here after his victory over the Firbolgs, when he was recognised by the states as supreme monarch. During the ceremony of inauguration, the monarchs were placed upon the Liafail, or "stone of destiny," which was afterwards removed to Scotland and used for a similar purpose, until it was taken by Edward I. as a trophy of his victory over that people, and placed in Westminster abbey, where it is still preserved. The hill of Taragh was also selected by St. Patrick as a convenient spot from which to promulgate the doctrines of Christianity, which rapidly extended to every part of Ireland. In 980, the Danes sustained a signal defeat here, which contributed materially to their final expulsion from the country a few years afterwards, from which period they could only infest it by predatory incursions. Roderic, the last native monarch of all Ireland, assembled his forces at Taragh while preparing to besiege the English in Dublin; but after the English settlement it was no longer a place of note, except for the assembling of the military within the English pale. In 1539 O'Nial, at the head of the northern Irish, after ravaging the surrounding country, reviewed his forces here with great parade; and during the disturbances of 1798, a numerous body of insurgents was defeated on the hill, by a party of about 400 fencibles and yeomanry. It seems very doubtful, notwithstanding the name, whether any building of stone ever existed; the only traces of fortification are earthworks of considerable extent and of various forms, chiefly circular intrenchments, within which habitations of light materials appear to have been formed.

The parish is bounded on the west by the small river Skreen, and comprises 3364 statute acres, of which two-thirds are under tillage; the soil is fertile, the state of agriculture is improving, and there are quarries of lime and black stone used both for building and agricultural purposes. Taragh Hall is a neat mansion; Riverstown Castle, now in ruins, was a residence of the Dillon family. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1680, to the vicarage of Killeen and the rectory of Dunsany, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150: here is a glebe of 9 acres valued at £22. 10. per annum, and in the parish of Killeen is one of 57 acres valued at £171 per annum: the gross annual value of the benefice, including the glebes, is £418. 10. The glebe-house, in Killeen, was built in 1813 at an expense of £1712 British, of which £100 Irish were a gift and £750 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the residue was defrayed by the incumbent. The church, conspicuously situated on the hill of Taragh, nearly in the centre of the parish, is in excellent repair: it was erected in 1823 at a cost of £700 Irish, of which £500 were a loan from the late Board, and the residue was raised by parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Skreen. Taragh formerly gave the title of Baron to John Preston, of Bellinter, on whose death it became extinct.

TARA HILL, partly in the parish of KILKEVAN, barony of GOREY, and partly in that of KILTENNEL, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Gorey; containing about 470 inhabitants. It is situated near the eastern coast, and, though not of great extent or elevation, forms a conspicuous and useful landmark for mariners, with reference to the Kilgorman sands and the new harbour of Courtown. The former are a long and narrow bank, extending from Kilmichael Point in a southern direction for about four miles; the

southern extremity being nearly opposite the entrance to Courtown harbour. About midway between the sand bank and the shore at the foot of Tara Hill, is a smaller bank, called the Saleen patch; and a little to the north of this is an oyster-bed. Building-stone of excellent quality is obtained on the hill; and its summit commands extensive marine and inland views.

TARBERT, an island, in the parish of OMEY, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Clifden: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the western coast, about half a mile from the shore, and comprises 90 statute acres of arable land. Between this island and that of Rualie is a channel to Clifden for small vessels; and between Tarbert and Kingstown is a bar, passable only by small vessels at high water.

TARBERT, an inland port and a post-town, in the parish of KILNAUGHTEN, union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 26 miles (N. E.) from Tralee, and 126 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1024 inhabitants. The seigniory of Tarbert, including the island of that name, was granted by James I. to Patrick Crosbie, Esq., on condition of his keeping on these lands several Irish families brought hither from the King's county, which condition was fulfilled by him and the subsequent proprietors. At the Revolution the seigniory was granted to the family of Leslie. The TOWN is advantageously situated on the southern bank of the Lower Shannon, about 35 miles below Limerick, and at the head of the bay to which it gives name; and though irregularly built, it has, on the whole, a neat appearance. In 1841 it comprised 185 houses. It has been much improved and enlarged of late years by the erection of some neat dwelling-houses and extensive corn-stores, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, and a national school. Being the landing-place for passengers from Dublin and Limerick to Tralee and the lakes of Killarney, and being situated on one of the high roads from Limerick to the latter places, it has a good hotel and other accommodations for travellers. There is a considerable and increasing export trade in corn, butter, pigs, and other agricultural produce raised in the surrounding district, and chiefly sent to Limerick, with which city and the town of Kilrush the port has a communication, in summer daily, and in winter on alternate days, by the vessels of the Inland Steam-Navigation Company: the voyage to the former place is generally performed in four hours. About 50,000 barrels of grain, and 25,000 pigs, are annually exported, and the export of butter during the season averages 200 firkins per month. A variety of articles are imported from Limerick, and the import trade is likely to be much increased in consequence of the recent erection, by Mr. James Patterson, of Kilrush, of an extensive store for general merchandise. Fairs are held on Feb. 20th, Easter-Monday, June 22nd, July 20th, Aug. 12th, and Dec. 11th.

The bay of Tarbert extends between the town and island, and, being capable of affording a safe and commodious roadstead for about 150 vessels of the largest class, may be considered an asylum harbour. It is formed by a deep bight terminated by a small river flowing into it near the town, and is sheltered on the north-west side by the island, which is however insulated only at extraordinary high water of spring tides, being connected with the main land by a narrow causeway for foot passengers, which is proposed to be superseded by a bridge. An excellent road from the town to the island has been constructed along the shore of the bay by the Steam-Navigation Company, for the convenience of passengers, there being at present no nearer point of embarkation than the inner side of the island. A pier has also been completed on the south-east side of the island, at a point recommended by Captain Mudge in his report to the Board of Public Works, the trade of the port having been much checked for want of such an accommodation. On the island, which is about a mile from the town, are a battery and bomb-proof barrack mounting seven 24-pounders and two howitzers, erected, with several others, during the late continental war, for the protection of the trade of Limerick. Here is also a revenue station, under the Board of Customs, the establishment of which consists of a surveyor and six boatmen. A lighthouse (completed in 1835) has been constructed on the extreme northern point of the island, enabling vessels to run for this anchorage at night, when driven from Carrigaholt and Scattery.

In the town is a station of the constabulary police, and petty-sessions for the district are held on alternate Tuesdays: a small but neat and substantial bridewell, consisting of six cells, two day-rooms, and two yards, was erected in 1831. The parochial church, a modern edifice, is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome cruciform structure, erected at an expense of £1200: there is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the town is a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation; a national school has been established near the chapel; and a school is held in the meeting-house. There is a dispensary for the poor. The shores of the bay and river are prettily wooded, and, both above and below the town, are embellished with several handsome seats, most of which command fine views of the Shannon and of the opposite coast of the county of Clare. Of these the principal are, Tarbert House, Ahanna, Leslie Lodge, Shannon Lawn, Clare View, Ballydonohue, Pyrmount, Sallow Glen, and Carrunakilly. In a field near the town is a chalybeate spa, not used for medicinal purposes.

TARMONBARRY, a parish, in the union of LONGFORD, barony of NORTH BALLINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Strokestown to Longford; containing, with part of the market and post town of Ruskey (*which see*), 4279 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Shannon, comprises 9295 statute acres, about half being inferior arable and pasture land, and the other half consisting of unreclaimed bog. The two branches into which the Shannon is here divided are crossed by two bridges connected by a raised causeway across the intervening island; that on the Roscommon side has seven arches, and that on the Leinster side four, the whole forming a straight passage, 126 yards in length, and of imposing appearance. A flat tract above the bridge is composed chiefly of the island of Cloondragh, formed by the Shannon, and by two branches of the river Camlin. At this island terminates the Royal Canal, in the navigable channel of the Camlin, which unites a little below with the Shannon. Here the Canal Company

have extensive docks, basins, and warehouses, called Richmond Harbour in honour of the Duke of Richmond, who, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was present at the opening of the navigation. Tarmonbarry, however, is the name generally given to the place, although this designation applies strictly only to the little village on the Roscommon side of the bridge, and to the surrounding parish. Houses have increased on the Leinster side, where are some considerable mills on the Camlin river, and a distillery. There are rapids in the Shannon at the bridge, which are avoided by coasting round Cloondragh Island, at the lower end of which a short canal communicates with the Shannon. The communication by water between Richmond Harbour and Dublin is frequent and regular; four merchant-boats starting each week on fixed days. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop, being the corps of the prebend of Elphin; the tithe rent-charge is £171. The glebe-house was built in 1817, by aid of £400 and a loan of £344 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 16 acres, valued at £16 per annum, subject to a rent of £2. 2. to the bishop. The church is a small neat building, in the town of Ruskey, erected by aid of £800 from the Board, in 1813. The Roman Catholic parish, sometimes called Ruskey, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one in Ruskey, the other at Newtown. A patron is held annually. There are remains of a church in Killybeg, and other ecclesiastical ruins in the churchyard.

TARTARAGHAN, or THE LOW PARISH, a parish, in the unions of LURGAN and ARMAGH, barony of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Loughgall, and on the road from Lurgan, by Verner's-Bridge, to Dungannon; containing 7313 inhabitants. This parish is bounded for a short distance on the north-east by the river Bann, and on the north-west by the river Blackwater: it formerly was part of the parishes of Drumcree and Loughgall, from which it was separated by act of parliament in the 8th of Queen Anne, and erected into a distinct parish, comprising 11,612 statute acres, of which 2122¾ are in Lough Neagh and in small lakes. The lands are chiefly under tillage; the soil is stiff and heavy, but fertile; and the system of agriculture is progressively improving. In the lower extremity of the parish, bordering on Lough Neagh, is a large tract of valuable bog; and a quarry of whinstone is worked, chiefly for building. The principal seats are Crow Hill and Clantilew. About one-sixth of the population are employed in the linen manufacture. The parish contains a police station, and petty-sessions are held in the barrack once a month: a manorial court is held at Clantilew, every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts to the amount of 40*s*.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the successive patronage of the Lord Primate, the Earl of Charlemont (two turns), and Lord Lurgan; the tithe rent-charge is £207. 6. 5. The glebe-house was erected in 1775, at an expense of £523, of which £100 were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 statute acres, valued at £50 per annum. The old church was pulled down, and the present church erected in 1816 at a cost of £1300, of which the Board of First Fruits granted £800; it is a neat structure, with a square tower, and capable of accommodating 400 persons. A church was built at Milltown in 1839, to which has been assigned a district formed by the separation of twelve townlands from this parish: see MILLTOWN. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; and has chapels at Maghery and Eglish. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also one for Wesleyan Methodists.

Adjoining the village of Maghery, and close on the shore of Lough Neagh, are the ruins of an old church; and in the townland of Eglish is an ancient cemetery, still used. In the townland of Derrycorr is a curious road, made of large oak-trees placed longitudinally with planks of cleft oak laid over them transversely, and covered with sand and gravel about a foot deep, forming a road across the bog at a considerable depth below the surface, and in an excellent state of preservation, though, from the accumulation of superincumbent bog, the timber must have remained there for many centuries. The sand and gravel were evidently brought from Lough Neagh, portions of petrified wood and chalcedony being intermixed with them; and the road, which was recently discovered while cutting turf, is traceable for nearly two miles to the Lough, and is supposed by the peasantry to have been constructed by St. Patrick, for the purpose of conveying sand for the building of Armagh cathedral. In the year 1815 a golden gorget, weighing 12 oz., and richly chased, was found in one of the bogs, and was purchased by the Rev. F. Gervais, rector of the parish.

TASCOFFIN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Gowran; containing 1314 inhabitants. In 1362, James, the second earl of Ormonde, here defeated and slew 600 of the clan or sept of the Mac Murroughs. The parish comprises 470⅝ statute acres; culm has been found within its limits, and was formerly worked. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, constituting the corps of the prebend of Tascoffin in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 15.; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church was built in 1796, when the Board of First Fruits gave £500 towards its erection; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £308 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Gowran, and contains a chapel.

TASHINNY, or TAGHSHINNY, a parish, in the union of LONGFORD, partly in the barony of RATHCLINE, but chiefly in that of ABBEYSHRULE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1¼ mile (S.) from Colehill, and on the road from Ballymahon to Mullingar; containing 2333 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Inny, and comprises 4880½ statute acres. The land is of good quality, and chiefly in tillage: there are quarries of black stone, and some bog, within the limits of the parish, through which the Royal Canal passes. At Tennelick, on the Inny, are large mills for grinding oatmeal, generally employing more than 40 persons. Fairs are held at Tashinny on March 27th and July 9th; fairs are also held at the village of Barry, *which see*.

The seats are, Doory Hall, situated in a fine and well-planted demesne; Colehill House; and Hermitage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by episcopal authority to the rectory and vicarage of Abbeyshrule, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish amounts to £157. 10.; and there is a glebe of 29 acres, valued at £52 per annum: the gross annual value of the benefice, exclusive of the glebe, amounts to £234. 12. The glebe-house was built in 1825, at an expense of £923 British, of which £230 were a gift and £507 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; a large addition to the building has been made by the Rev. N. Gosselin, the present rector. The church is a small building without tower or steeple, erected about a century ago; it has lately undergone considerable repairs, towards which the Countess Dowager of Rosse contributed £150, Mr. Jessop £50, Mrs. Jessop £50, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £50: there is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Judge Gore. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrickedmond, or Teighshinod. Tennelick, once the residence of Lord Annaly, has long been in ruins.

TASSAGGARD.—See SAGGARD.

TAUGHBOYNE, a parish, in the unions of LONDONDERRY and STRABANE, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Raphoe; containing, with the village and ancient disfranchised borough of St. Johnstown, 5782 inhabitants. St. Baithen (son of Brendan), a disciple and kinsman of St. Columb, and his successor in the abbey of Hy, founded Tegbaothin in Tyrconnell: he flourished towards the close of the sixth century. The parish comprises an area of 15,773¾ statute acres, including a large portion of bog: the land is chiefly arable, and of good quality. There are some extensive slate-quarries, but the slates are small and coarse. The river Foyle, which bounds the parish on the east, is navigable for boats to St. Johnstown; where a fair is held on Nov. 25th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Abercorn: the tithe rent-charge is £1176. 18.; and the glebe, comprising 317 acres, is valued at £260. 6. per annum. The glebe-house was originally built in 1785, at a cost of £1313 British, and was subsequently improved at an expense of £1399 by the then incumbent. The church was erected in 1626; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £268 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lagan, or Raymochy; the chapel was built about 60 years since. There is a dispensary for the poor.

TAUGHBOYNE, or ARTAGH, also called TIROHINE, a parish, in the union of CASTLEREA, barony of FRENCHPARK, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the river Gara (also called Lung), on the road from Boyle to Ballaghadireen, and on the great new western road to Ballina; containing, with the market and post town of Frenchpark and the village of Lough-Glynn (both of which are separately described), 17,804 inhabitants. According to Archdall, a religious establishment existed here, of which St. Baithen was bishop in 640; the same writer says that here was a celebrated school. The parish comprises 44,092½ statute acres, and consists for the most part of isolated hills and ridges bounded by bogs, forming altogether a wild tract, one half bog and the other inferior land, under an unimproved system of agriculture. The Gara rises in the parish, as does a branch of the river Suck. To the north-east of Lough-Glynn is the high sandstone hill of Fairy Mount; and two miles west of the village are some turloughs, presenting a considerable extent of water in winter, but dry in summer, of which Feigh is the principal, containing 200 acres and celebrated for the numbers of wild-fowl that resort thither. The river Gara runs underground for about a mile in this vicinity. The manufacture of felt-hats is carried on. A manor court is held monthly in the parish, and petty-sessions and fairs are held at Frenchpark; there are also fairs at Lough-Glynn. Lough-Glynn House, with its lake and fine hanging woods, is the seat of Viscount Dillon; it is a large massive building, with angular bay-windows, and has a noble appearance, from its situation on the northern bank of the lake, which is about an Irish mile long, having smooth green banks sloping to the water's edge or banks overspread with trees, and a wooded island: on the opposite side of the lake are two ash-trees of remarkable growth. About five miles west is Lough-Erritt, a highly improved seat, beautifully situated in an extensively planted demesne, at the head of a lake of the same name, which covers upwards of 360 statute acres and contains very fine fish.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, being the corps of the prebend of Artagh or Taughboyne, in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £260. 6. The glebe-house was erected in 1819, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £340 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 21½ acres, subject to a rent of £29. 15., and considered of the same value. The church is an ancient building, remarkable for its vaulted roof; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £240 for its repair. There is a chapel of ease at Lough-Glynn. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains three chapels, at Frenchpark, Taughboyne, and Lough-Glynn. There are dispensaries at Frenchpark and Lough-Glynn. Among the woods on the southern side of Lough-Glynn are remains of the old castle of that name, said to have been founded by one of the Fitzgeralds of Mayo, once a building of considerable extent and strength, and defended at the angles by towers, of which, in later times, one was used as a temporary prison. Near Lord Dillon's deer-park is a strong circular fortification on the summit of a round hill.

TAUGHEEN.—See TAGHEEN.

TAUGHSHINOD, LONGFORD.—See TEIGHSHINOD.

TAUGHSRARA.—See TESSARAGH.

TAUNAGH, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Sligo; containing 1597 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river Arrow or Unshion, which flows from Lough Arrow, comprises 3235 statute acres; it has in general a good deep soil, and contains a small quantity of bog. It is in the diocese of Elphin: the rectory was formerly part of the union and corps of the prebend of Kilmacallaue; the vicarage, formerly part of the union of Boyle. The tithe rent-charge is £58. 3., equally divided between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and

the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district called Riverstown. There are remains of the church, with a burial-ground attached; and near the coach-road are the ruins of Baby Castle, surrounded with trees. A patron is held at Patrick's well on March 17th.

TAWNA, or TAVNA, an island, in the parish of BALLINACOURTY, barony of DUNKELLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. W.) from Galway, and in the bay of Galway; containing about 220 inhabitants.

TAWNEY, county of DUBLIN.—See TANEY.

TAWNY, a village, in the parish of CLONDEVADOCK, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 26 houses, and 128 inhabitants.

TAXAX, county of CORK.—See TEIGHSASSON.

TECOLME, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of BALLYADAMS, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Athy, and on the road from Stradbally to Carlow; containing 239 inhabitants. The parish comprises $1022\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Leighlin: the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Thos. Fitzgerald, Esq.; the vicarage forms the corps of the prebend of Tecolme, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £75. 6., two-thirds payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyadams.

TEDONAGH.—See TYDAVNET.

TEIGHSASSON, TY-SASSION, or TAXAX, also called TISASSON, a parish, in the union and barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Kinsale, and on the north side of the river Bandon; containing 498 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the Englishman's House," comprises 1347 statute acres. The soil is extremely light, and, under a good system of cultivation and by the constant application of large quantities of sea-sand brought from the bay of Kinsale and landed at the small quays in the parish made for that purpose, produces good crops: the land is deemed valuable in consequence of its proximity to Kinsale and of the facilities for procuring manure. The principal seats are Teighsasson House, Ballywilliam, Hollyhill, Ballinvolig, and Ballinacurra House. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15.; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Kinsale. A small creek, which separates this parish from that of Clontead, penetrates a considerable distance into the land: on its southern bank are the ruins of the church; and not far distant are those of White Castle, which was built by the Roches in 1497 to command the landing-place, and gives name to the creek and the small village adjoining.

TEIGHSHINOD, or TAUGHSHINOD, a parish, partly in the barony of ABBEYSHRULE, but chiefly in that of MOYDOW, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Ballymahon, on the road to Ardagh; containing 2533 inhabitants. In the reign of King John a priory for Regular Canons, dedicated to St. Peter, was founded at Deirg by Gormgall O'Quin; at the Dissolution its possessions were granted to Nicholas Aylmer. The parish comprises $5713\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of land, which is in general good and chiefly in tillage; limestone is in some places found on the surface, and there is a small quantity of bog. The seats are Park, Loughin, and Richmont, the last on an elevated situation commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The parish is in the diocese of Ardagh; the rectory is partly impropriate in King Harman, Esq., and Messrs. Ponsonby and Pallister, partly appropriate to the rector of Tashinny, and partly with the vicarage constitutes a portion of the union of Moydow. The tithe rent-charge is £172. 10., of which £24 are payable to the impropriators, £11 to the rector of Tashinny, and the remainder to the incumbent; the glebe, comprising 30 acres, is valued at £42 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrickedmond, comprising also the parishes of Abbeyshrule and Tashinny, and containing the chapels of Carrickedmond and Abbeyshrule, the former in this parish. There are some remains of the old castle of Mornine; and the ruins of the church, and of the ancient abbey of Deirg or Darig, are still in existence.

TELTOWN, or KILLALTON, a parish, in the union of KELLS, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Kells, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 1613 inhabitants. This place, under the name of *Taltion*, is celebrated in traditional history for the periodical assemblage of vast numbers from all parts for the purposes of traffic, sports, and social intercourse; the custom is said to have been established or revived by King Tuathal. The parish appears to have derived its name from St. Teallean, who founded the church called *Teachtelle*, or "Teallean's House." It is situated on the river Blackwater, and the Carlanstown or Rosmin river, which joins the former at Bloomsbury; and comprises $4266\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres: about one-third is in tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of 200 acres of bog of inferior quality, is excellent pasture and meadow land. The seats are Bloomsbury, Teltown, and Hurdlestown. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate in Dominick O'Reilly, Esq., and the representatives of Jas. C. Vincent, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £163. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish is part of the district of Kilberry and Teltown, and contains a chapel, situated at Oristown. The old burial-ground remains.

TEMPLEBEG, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of UPPER KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burris-o'-leagh, and on the road from Newport to Thurles; containing 1207 inhabitants, and comprising 3427 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, entirely impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde: the tithe rent-charge is £50. 12. In the Roman Catholic divisions Templebeg is held with part of the parish of Toom, and contains a chapel.

TEMPLEBODANE, or DRONMOYNE, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Rathcormac, and on the road from Midleton to Fermoy; containing 1583 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4736 statute acres: there are 3037 acres of arable and pasture land, 80 of woodland, and 56 of bog,

the remainder being mountain and waste. In the hamlet of Ballinacurrig is a police station. Cadogan, an elegant residence, is situated in grounds carefully laid out; the rhododendron, planted in clusters in its native soil, flourishes in luxuriance and beauty, and in the lower grounds is an arbor-vitæ of great size, with some laurels of large growth. Dunlarick stands in a demesne embellished with extensive and thriving plantations, the whole of which was formerly waste land. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £261. 5. 6., is equally divided between the vicars-choral and the vicar: there is a glebe of 9 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lisgoold. There are some remains of the castle of Rathgabbane.

TEMPLEBOY, a parish, in the barony of Tyreragh, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 3 miles (E.) from Dromore-West, on the mail-coach road to Ballina; containing 3812 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the entrance of the bay of Sligo, and includes within its limits the point or headland of Aughris, comprises 9112½ statute acres. A large portion is mountainous, and there is a considerable tract of bog; the land is generally of good quality and principally under tillage, but the system of agriculture is not improved. There are quarries of stone of good quality for building, and also of slate. The principal seats are Sea View House, Cork Hill, Grange, and Donahantra. The entrance of the bay of Sligo, from the headland of Aughris to the point of Rinoran, is about five miles wide; and the shores of the parish, which are bold and rocky, are curiously indented with caverns excavated by the action of the waves. One of these, called Seals' Hole, from the number of seals which frequent it, is nearly 100 yards in length; at the entrance are some remarkable pendent cliffs, more than 100 feet above the water, which rushes in with great violence. The cavern called Khorandhun, or "the Iron chest," extends a considerable distance under the cliff, and is frequently visited by strangers; a small landing-place has been made near it by the coast-guard, enabling small fishing-boats from the Donegal coast to land in safety. At Pullendiva is a coast-guard station, one of the five that constitute the district of Sligo. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Kilmacshalgan; the rectory is impropriate in R. W. Hillas, Esq., and Colonel Gore, and the tithe rent-charge is £420, of which £262. 10. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in 1280 at Akeras, otherwise Kilmantine, by the family of Mac Donald; the prior was in 1544 consecrated bishop of Elphin. In a field near Grange a gold signet ring, weighing nearly an ounce, was dug up by a labourer, some years since.

TEMPLEBREADY, or Templebridget, also called St. Matthew and St. Bridget, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, barony of Kerrycurrihy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles from Carrigaline; containing 1613 inhabitants. In 1589, Sir Francis Drake with a squadron of five ships of war, being chased into Cork harbour by a Spanish fleet, sailed up the river Ounabuoy, or Yellow river, under the lee of Currabinny hill; the Spaniards followed, but Sir Francis, having sailed up this winding estuary, anchored safely a little off the north-western shore of the parish, and the pursuers returned without their expected prize. The parish is bounded on the north by the estuary called Cross-Haven, or river Ounabuoy or Awenbuoy; forming a peninsula between Cork harbour and the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the Cove of Cork: it comprises 2654 statute acres. The land is generally very productive, the soil being deep, on a substratum of clay-slate; and, with the exception of the plantations in the demesnes of Hodderfield, Cross-Haven House, and Aghamarta, it is almost wholly under tillage. About two-thirds of the parish being surrounded by the sea, there is a portion of waste near the rocks, but besides this there is no waste land incapable of tillage; some is covered with a light herbage depastured by sheep. The Awenbuoy is navigable for lighters and small sloops; and on the south is the Atlantic Ocean, in which is Ringabella bay, where sloops can enter at spring tides, and discharge coal, &c., at 1s. per ton less than in the harbour, owing to exemption from dues. The substratum of the land is of the schistose formation, changing through all the varieties of transition rocks, strangely mixed with argillaceous grit, which alternates in a remarkable manner; some of this stone is procured for building, but it is very porous and soft. Quarries of indifferent slate are partially worked near Hoddersfield, and at Myrtle Ville; and in several places in the eastern part of the parish is good manganese; but the circumstance of that near the surface being in a state of decomposition, has prevented any efforts being made to open mines.

From the elevated grounds near the church are extensive and magnificent views of the town of Cove and the villages of Monkstown, Whitegate, &c., with the delightful scenery along the shores of the river Lee. On the eastern point of land, at the entrance to Cork harbour, is Camden Fort, at present under the care of a master-gunner and five men only. The gentlemen's seats are, Hoddersfield, a handsome house beautifully situated in a demesne of 647 acres, embellished with extensive plantations rising above the Awenbuoy, whence the drive to the house is a mile and a half long through a picturesque glen; Aghamarta Castle, on an estate of about 800 acres, extending along the south bank of the Awenbuoy, and extensively planted; Cross-Haven-House, a spacious structure on the margin of the harbour, and in the midst of a fine old wood; Myrtle Ville; and Myrtle Ville Cottage, occupied in the summer as a bathing-lodge.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cork. The rectory has been united time immemorially to the rectories of Cullen and Templemartin, constituting the union and corps of the deanery of St. Finbarr's, Cork, in the patronage of the Crown; the perpetual cure is in the gift of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150, of which £120. 5. 6. are payable to the dean, and the remainder (being the tithe of the demesne of Hoddersfield) to the perpetual curate, who has also 12 acres of glebe and the glebe-house, with an augmentation of £23. 3. 6. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1815, by

a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a large edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a turret and spire, erected in 1778, near the site of a former church; its situation is remarkable, on the summit of the highest ridge that rises west of the mouth of the harbour, and being whitewashed, it forms a conspicuous and well-known landmark. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Carrigaline: the chapel is a large plain building. The ancient castle of Aghamarta, in the demesne of that name, was built by the first earl of Desmond; it stands on the verge of a beautiful and picturesque glen, and consists of a tower 52 feet high, partly square and partly octagonal. Upon its west side are the fragments of a building of two stories; the upper one, which is unroofed, was lighted by two large semicircular windows on each side: this part of the building, formerly much more extensive, was taken down by a late tenant, and the materials used in the erection of a house and cottages on the estate. On the eastern point of land, close to the inner harbour, was a nearly perfect tumulus, which has been almost obliterated by the excavations for Camden Fort.

TEMPLEBREDIN, a parish, in the union of Tipperary, partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, county of Tipperary, and partly in that of Coonagh, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tipperary; containing 1457 inhabitants, of whom about 1000 are in that part of the parish which is in the county of Limerick. The parish comprises 2455 statute acres, and is equally divided between tillage and pasture, with the exception of a small portion of bog, which supplies the tenantry with fuel. The living, lately suppressed, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Crown, owing to the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, and the tithe rent-charge is £106. 17. 6., of which £13. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Pallasgreine.

TEMPLEBRYAN, a parish, in the union of Bandon, Eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Clonakilty, on the old road to Bandon; containing 776 inhabitants. It comprises 1189 statute acres: the soil is generally light, and that portion of it which is well cultivated is very productive; on the waste land is some excellent turbary. The parish is in the diocese of Ross; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and the vicarage forms the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of Ross, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £101, of which £45 are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Protestant inhabitants attend divine worship at Clonakilty church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonakilty. On the summit of a gentle eminence are the ruins of the parochial church, of which the foundations, and part of the walls, only remain: in the burial-ground is the shaft of a cross, 11 feet high, set up in 1303 by the Knights Templars, who at the period had possession of the whole parish, and from whom Templebryan received its present name. Nearly adjoining the ruins of the church is a small circular building, resembling a round tower, but it is not more than six feet in diameter: and in an adjacent field are the remains of a very extensive heathen temple; six of the stones still exist, the centre one being of white quartz and much larger than the rest. This monument of antiquity, near which is a spacious cave, is described in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 471, A. D. 1742, by the Bishop of Clogher.

TEMPLECARNE, or Templecoin, a parish, in the union of Donegal, partly in the barony of Lurg, county of Fermanagh, but chiefly in the barony of Tyrhugh, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (W.) from Kesh; containing 5934 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Termoncerin-Magrath, from its having been the residence of Magrath, the first Protestant bishop of Clogher, is bounded on the south by Lough Erne, and comprises 45,868 statute acres, of which 7719 are in the county of Fermanagh. Of the whole, $2140\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lough Derg, which is entirely within the parish; 4400 are in Lower Lough Erne, and $1085\frac{1}{2}$ in small loughs. About three-fourths of the land consist of heathy mountain, affording during the summer only a scanty pasturage to a few black-cattle; the remainder, with the exception of a moderate portion of meadow, is principally under tillage. The soil is but indifferent, and the system of agriculture backward; though some improvement has taken place in the low lands, general progress has been greatly retarded by the want of convenient roads through the district. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural uses; there are also large quarries of excellent freestone, of millstones of peculiar hardness, and of a coarse kind of dark marble; iron-ore is found here, and mines of it were formerly worked to advantage. The rivers Pettigoe, Omna, Letter, and Rossharbor, all of which abound with trout, pike, and eels, intersect the parish in various directions, and fall into Lough Erne. The principal mountains, among which are some small lakes well stored with fish, are Crocknacunny, Minchifin, Rushen, and Rossharbor. Lough Derg, a noble expanse of water, bordering on the eastern confines of the county of Donegal, is thickly studded with picturesque islands, the chief of which are, Saints' Island, called also St. Dabeoc's or St. Fintan's Island, from the supposed founder of a monastery upon it, of which there are some remains; Turres or Station Island, so called from its being the resort of pilgrims on penance; Innishtoesk; and Goat, Eagle, Ash, Kelly's, Grouse, Lodge, and the Prior's Islands. The shores of the lake are precipitously steep, except in that part where the ferry-boat plies to convey visiters to the several islands; and the scenery of the parish generally is strikingly diversified. Waterfoot, the residence of the Barton family, is pleasantly situated. Fairs are held on the 25th of every month except December, in which month a fair is held on the Wednesday next before Christmas-day, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and linen-yarn. A manorial court and petty-sessions are held every other week.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £978. 9., of which £623 were a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent: the

glebe comprises 141 acres of good land valued at £176. 16. per annum. The church, situated at Pettigoe, has been lately rebuilt at a cost of £2059; towards its erection the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £1525, and Mrs. Leslie (the proprietor of the estate), the rector, and the Protestant parishioners contributed the remainder. A subscription, also, has been raised to build a chapel of ease about four miles from the town. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, called sometimes Pettigoe, is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Belleek. There are two chapels in this parish; one at Pettigoe, a large and well-built edifice; and one about four miles from the town, on the Strabane road: there is also a chapel in the parish of Belleek. In the town is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and near it, though within the verge of the adjoining parish, are two for Wesleyan Methodists. Not far from the glebe-house are the ruins of an ancient castle, said to have been the residence of the first Protestant bishop of Clogher; it was battered by Ireton in the parliamentary war, from the neighbouring hill, on which are still traces of the works thrown up by that officer. There are also several Danish raths, and mineral springs, in the parish.

On Saints' Island, in Lough Derg, are the remains of an Augustinian priory dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the foundation of which is ascribed to St. Dabeoc, brother of St. Canoc, who flourished towards the close of the fifth century: notwithstanding its celebrity, it was plundered and reduced to ashes by Bratachus O'Boyle and Mc Mahon, in 1207. It was subject to the great abbey of Armagh, and for several ages was celebrated for its miraculous cell, called St. Patrick's purgatory, an invention attributed to a saint of that name who was prior here in the ninth century. This cell was much resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of Europe, who were supposed to suffer in imagination, while lying within its narrow precincts, all the pains endured by the wicked in the purgatory of the Romish Church. Its proximity however to the shore, with which it was connected by a neck of land, affording too great facility of access, the cave was stopped up, and another opened in a smaller island, now called the Station Island, about half a mile from the shore, to which access is obtained by a ferry-boat constantly plying for that purpose. Such was the reputation the place maintained, that safeguards were frequently granted by the kings of England to foreigners of distinction who came to visit it; among others to Raymond, Viscount de Perilleux and Knight of Rhodes, with a train of 20 men and 30 horses, in 1397. The purgatory was repeatedly suppressed by the Popes, and also by the Lords-Justices of Ireland, who banished the friars, and broke up the cell; but it was as frequently revived, and is still visited by multitudes of pilgrims, who assemble here during what is called "the station," which commences on the 1st of June and continues to the 15th of August, during which time the friars are constantly engaged in hearing confessions, enjoining penance, and performing other devotional rites. The number annually resorting hither during that period exceeds 10,000: each pays the ferryman 6½*d.* for taking him to the island, and bringing him back; and the proprietor of the lake receives £165 per annum for allowing the ferryman to ply. The term of continuance on the island is three, six, or nine days, and each pilgrim spends the last twenty-four hours of his term in the chapel of the purgatory, which receives light only from a small window in one of the angles. About 20 years since, a boat having eighty pilgrims on board was swamped, and went to the bottom, only three of the number being saved; the bodies of the rest were afterwards found and interred on Saints' Island.

TEMPLECORRAN, or Broad Island, a parish, in the union of Larne, barony of Lower Belfast, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (N. E.) from Carrickfergus; on the road from Belfast to Larne, and on Lough Larne; containing, with the village of Ballycarry (which is separately described), 1428 inhabitants. In 1597 a battle was fought at the highly romantic vale called Old Mill Glen, near Ballycarry, between the Mac Quillans and Mac Donnells, the former of whom were defeated; and in November of the same year, another took place on the same spot between the Mac Donnells and Sir John Chichester, when the latter was slain and his army cut to pieces. The parish, which is also called, after the name of the village, Ballycarry, comprises 4744½ statute acres, in a high state of cultivation; the system of husbandry is in a very improved state, and has been much promoted by the present proprietor, who is a practical and spirited agriculturist. Limestone and basalt are found in great abundance. Red Hall, the seat of the Ker family, is an elegant mansion with a fine demesne. The spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen-cloth are carried on. A court is held for the manor of Broad Island by the seneschal of Marriot Dalway, Esq., for the recovery of debts and determination of pleas to the amount of £20; its jurisdiction extends over this parish and that of Kilroot. Fairs are held at Ballycarry.

Templecorran is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Ballynure and of the corps of the prebend of Kilroot in the cathedral of Connor; the rectory is impropriate in D. S. Ker, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £260. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The ancient church, originally a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, is now a ruin; it was at one time occupied by the Presbyterians, since whose ejectment it has not been used as a place of worship. A new church was built in 1846, at Mr. Ker's expense. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists; the first is in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod. R. G. Ker, Esq., in 1825, bequeathed £200 in trust to the vicar and the senior Presbyterian minister, to divide the interest among the poor. There is a curious hollow cave, called the Salt Hole, into which rushes a large stream of water which is not found again; and in the grounds of Red Hall is a glen of very extraordinary character. The Rev. Mr. Bryce, minister of the first Presbyterian congregation established in Ireland, lived and was buried here: and over the remains of a poet, known only as the Bard of Ballycarry, a monument has been raised.

TEMPLECROAN, a parish, in the union of Glenties, barony of Boylagh, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster; containing, with the post-town of Dungloe and the islands of Arranmore and Rutland (which are separately described), 9842 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the north-western coast, and

is bounded on the north by the Gwidore or Gweedore river; it comprises 52,921 statute acres, of which 989½ are in the tideway of the Gwidore, and 2896 in lakes. Within its limits is the greater part of the district called "the Rosses," consisting of a dreary wilderness of rugged mountain wastes and heaths, broken on the west into abrupt rocky heights, and including many islands separated by inlets of the sea. Some of these islands are thinly covered on the summits with moss and heath, and a few present specimens of verdure produced by cultivation; Arranmore, the largest, forms a shelter for the rest, and a barrier against the western ocean. On the shores of Cruit grows a kind of long and broad-leaved grass having a saline taste, which the cattle readily feed on at ebb-tide. The district is unfavourable either for grazing or tillage; the produce raised is inconsiderable, and there is often a scarcity of food. Throughout the parish, agriculture is in a very backward condition, the greater portion of the land consisting of sands, mountain rocks, and bog: the mountain of Crovehy rises 1033 feet above the level of the sea. Indications of iron-ore may be observed in the precipitous face of the mountains. Petty-sessions are held at Dungloe, at which place is a constabulary police station. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Marquess Conyngham; the tithe rent-charge is £176. 5. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £100, in 1763, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 815 acres, valued at £152. 16. per annum. The church is a small plain building, erected in 1760 by aid of £400 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the district of Lettermacward, and partly a district in itself: it contains three good, plain, slated chapels; one of them at Dungloe, belonging to Lettermacward; the others in Arranmore and Kincaslagh, belonging to Templecroan. A dispensary is supported at Dungloe. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dungloe, near which have been brought up out of the sea several brass cannon bearing the Spanish arms, said to have belonged to the Armada.

TEMPLEDERRY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh; containing 2032 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6998 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £118. 2. The church is a small building, in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilnanave; in which union are three chapels, two in Templederry and one in Kilnanave.

TEMPLEDOWNEY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 552 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1850 statute acres. The principal seat is Pallas. Templedowney is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Ballymackey: the tithe rent-charge is £62. 6. 2. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Aghnamadle, also called Toomavara; the chapel is a neat building, in the village of Toomavara. Knockane Castle is situated on an eminence, and forms a landmark, though in ruins.

TEMPLE-ERRY, or TEMPLEREE, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Templemore, on the road to Johnstown; containing 1612 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Suir, comprises 4241 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £156; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Loughmore and Castle-Inney; the chapel is a handsome building of recent erection. Some vestiges of the church still exist.

TEMPLEFINLAGAN.—See TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN.

TEMPLEGALL, CORK.—See WHITECHURCH.

TEMPLEHARRY, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Moneygall; on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick, and on the small river Ollitrim (which forms its boundary on the south-west); containing 1137 inhabitants, and comprising 4590 statute acres. Agriculture is greatly improved; there is abundance of limestone. The chief seats are, Emell Castle, which commands from its summit a very extensive view, and at the rear of which is the ancient castle; Ballintemple; Foxborough; Clonlohan; Rathfenny; and Silver Hill. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united, in 1799, to the rectory and vicarage of Cullenwayne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £106. 6., and the entire tithe of the union £276. 18. 6. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £450 and a loan of £184, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a plain structure, built by aid of a loan of £200 from the Board, in 1814. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunkerrin. The parochial school-house is an excellent slated building, with accommodations for the master and mistress, erected at an expense of £150, of which £100 were a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund. The remains of the ancient church being situated on an eminence, have a picturesque appearance. Here is the remarkable rath called Wolfe Hill, near which is a pass through a bog, formerly thickly wooded, where a large party of the army of William III. was destroyed by the O'Carrolls, the native sept of this district; from which circumstance the spot has since been called the "bloody Togher."

TEMPLEICHALLY, or TEMPLEKELLY, also called CALLATHAMERY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, ¼ of a mile (E.) from Killaloe; on the road to Limerick, and on the river Shannon; containing 4259 inhabitants. It comprises 10,039 statute acres, and extends along the Shannon, about one mile towards Limerick, and three miles in the opposite direction from Ballina, which is connected with Killaloe by a bridge across the Shannon. The land is mostly in tillage; there is some bog on the mountains. A slate-quarry is worked at Ryninch: the Derry slate-quarries, situated in this parish, have been purchased by an English company; and the more extensive slate-quar-

ries of Corrybally, about three miles further from Killaloe, are worked by the same company, who employ about 300 men. Derry Castle is situated in a noble demesne, abounding with remarkably fine old timber; the scenery in its vicinity is extremely beautiful, and the Shannon bounds the demesne on the west. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Kilmastulla: the tithe rent-charge is £304. 12. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish and that of Kilmastulla, and called Ballina; in each of the parishes is a chapel. On the Upper Killary mountain, a son of one of the kings of Leinster was buried: on an island in the Shannon, opposite the ruins of the church, are some remains of a monastery; and on the north side of the bridge at Ballina are the ruins of a castle, built most probably to defend the passage of the river.

TEMPLE-KIERAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of Navan, barony of Skreen, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. E.) from Navan, and near the coach-road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 342 inhabitants. This parish comprises, with the chapelry of Lismullen, 2007 statute acres of good land. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skreen: the tithe rent-charge, including that of Lismullen, amounts to £97. 10. The church is a neat structure, erected in 1811 by parochial assessment, and a loan of £461 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the district of Skreen.

TEMPLEMALY, a parish, in the union of Ennis, barony of Bunratty Upper, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (N.) from Enuis, near the road to Corofin; containing 1634 inhabitants. This parish, which, though only about one mile broad, is nearly five miles long, comprises 4648¾ statute acres. Within its limits are several lakes, and about 100 acres of bog; one of the lakes, which abounds with fish and contains a small island, is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with another lake, about a mile and a half distant. Templemaly is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forming part of the rectorial union of Ogashin, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union of Drumcliffe. The tithe rent-charge is £79. 7. 6., of which £37. 8. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of about one acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dowry, or Doora. The ruins of the church still exist.

TEMPLEMARTIN, a parish, in the union of Bandon, barony of Kinalmeaky, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N.) from Bandon, and on the road from Kinsale to Macroom; containing 2362 inhabitants. It comprises 7515 statute acres, of which about 330 are common; about one-tenth pasture; one-twentieth bog (affording a good supply of fuel); and the remainder under tillage, but generally poor and stony ground. At Lisnegat is a large power-loom factory for spinning cotton, employing about 100 persons. At Mosstown was formerly a distillery, which was subsequently a brewery; but it has long been discontinued. Fairs are held at Mossgrove on March 17th, Corpus-Christi day, Sept. 2nd, and Dec. 8th, chiefly for cattle. The gentlemen's seats are, Mount Pleasant, a handsome mansion on a commanding eminence in a highly improved demesne; Gurrane, a newly erected house, near the old family mansion; Mossgrove; Scartnamuck; and Old Park.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cork: the rectory forms part of the union of Templebready, and of the corps of the deanery of St. Finbarr's, Cork; the perpetual curacy is in the gift of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge is £389. 5., of which £375 are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the perpetual curate, who also receives £50 per annum from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house was built by aid of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1815, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a plain building with a square tower 50 feet high, erected in 1797 by aid of £500 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Templemartin, Killowen, and part of Kilbrogan: the chapel is a small plain edifice. At Mossgrove are the ruins of an old fortified mansion of the Baldwins, who acquired the estate by purchase from the Maskelyne family, in 1612: it appears to have been surrounded by a wall, in the angles of which, and at one end of the house, were round turrets, three of which are standing. A subterraneous passage leading from the house to the adjacent bog is still visible; the entrance was by an aperture covered by the hearthstone of a room on the ground-floor. There are also many Danish raths in the parish, one of them on the lands of Gurrane, including three acres, and surrounded by three ramparts and a fosse; another at Castle-Lac, where are four upright stones of clay-slate, respectively 12, 9, and 6 feet high: this is supposed to be Druidical, or to have been erected to commemorate a victory obtained here by the Danes in 968. On the same ploughland was a castle, now quite demolished.

TEMPLEMARTIN, or St. Martin, a parish, in the barony of Gowran, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 2¼ miles (E.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Dublin; containing 306 inhabitants; and comprising 782½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the tithe rent-charge is £58. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of St. Canice.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, Cork.—See Michael, St.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish, partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in that of Ardagh, union and county of Longford, and province of Leinster, on the main road from Dublin to Sligo, and on the river Camlin; containing (with the town of Longford), 8484 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9114¾ statute acres; and is principally under tillage, though there is a great quantity of bog. Here are quarries of the best description of limestone, and great facilities for the transport of provisions and merchandise are provided by the Royal Canal. The seats are, Clonbalt, the property of the Earl of Belmore; and Carrickglass, of the Right Hon. T. Lefroy, one of the barons of the exchequer. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by episcopal authority to part of the vicarage of Killoe, denominated Upper Killoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £276. 18. 6.

The glebe-house is beautifully situated about half a mile from the church, and near the river Camlin, which flows through the demesne; it was built in 1760, and for its improvement various sums were expended between 1763 and 1795, amounting altogether to £2314. There are two glebes in the parish, one of 108 acres on which the glebe-house is situated, the other of 35 acres at Lisserdowling; also a glebe of 79¼ acres in Killoe, subject to a quit-rent of £2. 16. 6. The church at Longford is a spacious edifice, with a tower and spire: it was repaired and enlarged in 1812, at a cost of £3221 British, being a loan from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £249 for its further repair. There is also a church at Upper Killoe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Longford, comprising this parish and that of Ballymacormick, and containing two chapels, one in the town of Longford, and the other at Strand in Ballymacormick. In Longford are also chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. The County Infirmary, near the town, has 28 beds, besides a very large attendance of extern patients, who are provided with advice and medicine. There is a bequest for the poor, called the "Charleton Money." In the townland of Lisserdowling is a moat which is supposed to form the central spot of Ireland: near the town is a chalybeate spa; and on the glebe of Templemichael are the ruins of an old church.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, or Templemihill, a parish, in the union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Slievardagh, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4¼ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, and on the river Lingan; containing 1027 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2870 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Dysart: the tithe rent-charge is £147. 13. 8.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish, in the union of Lismore, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Youghal, and on the road from Two-mile-Bridge to Clashmore; containing 2994 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Blackwater, and on the south by the river Touro, which is navigable for lighters. On Molana, formerly an island, but now united with the main land, an Augustinian monastery was founded in the 5th century by St. Molanfide, who became its first abbot; and Raymond le Gros, the companion of Strongbow, was interred here. At the Dissolution it was granted, with the lands of Ballinatray and Rhincrew, to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom the estate was assigned to the Earl of Cork. The parish comprises 8215 statute acres, of which about 400 are woodland, 900 bog, and the remainder arable and pasture; the land is of good quality and principally under tillage. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and embellished with woods and thriving plantations. Ballinatray, a seat here, is finely situated in a highly improved demesne, comprising nearly 1500 acres; the deer-park is well stocked, and the grounds are tastefully disposed, and enriched with flourishing plantations. The other seats are Cherrymount, Garryduff, Woodview, Templemichael House, and Newtown; there are also several other respectable houses within the limits of the parish. A constabulary police force is stationed here.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to that of Kilcockan, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; the rectory is impropriate in R. Smyth, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £495. 11., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £238. 2. There is a glebe of three roods in Kilcockan, but no glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1824 on the site of the ancient structure, the late Board of First Fruits contributing £500. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, called Knockanore, and comprising the parishes of Templemichael, Kilcockan, and Kilwatermoy; there are three chapels. The remains of St. Molanfide's Abbey are very extensive, and, being thickly overspread with ivy, have a very picturesque and interesting appearance; they are preserved with great care: in the interior is a modern statue of the founder, habited in the costume of his order, erected on a pedestal. A little below these remains are the ruins of the castle of Templemichael, which appears to have been demolished by gunpowder; and to the south, on an eminence called Rhincrew, are the ruins of another building, destroyed by similar means.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, an ancient parish, in the parish of Kilbride, poor-law union of Rathdrum, barony of Arklow, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 2½ miles (N.) from Arklow; containing about 360 inhabitants. It was separated from Arklow ecclesiastical union by act of council in 1833; and comprises 1325 statute acres: it is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, now forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Kilbride. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the place is part of the district of Newbridge and Baranisky, and contains a chapel.

TEMPLEMICHAEL-DE-DUAGH, a parish, in the union of Kinsale, barony of Kinnalea, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 2½ miles (E.) from Innishannon, and on the road from Cork to Kinsale; containing 711 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2064 statute acres. The land is generally very good, the soil deep, and based upon a substratum of clay-slate: agriculture is rapidly improving under the spirited exertions of some of the resident gentry; the chief manure is seasand, brought up the Bandon river, and landed at the quays near Innishannon. About one-half of the land is under tillage, producing crops of corn and potatoes; the remainder being pasture, except about 20 acres of valuable bog. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £186. 17. 6. The glebe-house was built by aid of £300 and a loan of £500, in 1814, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises six acres. The church is a small handsome edifice, in the early English style, built in 1812 by aid of £600 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballynaboy.

TEMPLEMOLOGGA, or Mologga, also called Nonane, a parish, in the union of Fermoy, barony of Condons and Clongibbons, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Mitchelstown, near the road to Kildorrery; containing 1951 inhabitants. It comprises 4396 statute acres, consisting partly

of coarse mountain pasture and bog, and partly of arable land which is tolerably good. For all civil purposes the small parish of Ahacross has merged into this parish, into which is supposed to have also merged the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Rogericalvi, still retained in the incumbent's title as a vicarage. Near the ruins of the old church of Mologga is a beautiful cottage, erected by the Hon. Robert King, as a summer residence. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clenore: the tithe rentcharge is £134. 16. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kildorrery; the chapel is at Coolbohoga. The ruins of a second church exist at Laba Mologga, which is supposed to have been formerly a distinct parish.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish, in the north-west liberties of the city of LONDONDERRY, union and county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing 20,379 inhabitants, of whom 14,530 are in the city. This parish, also called Templederry, and more anciently Derry or Derry-Columbkille, derives its name *Templemore*, "the Great Church," from the cathedral of Derry: that name was applied to the cathedral in a popular acceptation, to distinguish it from the smaller churches in its immediate vicinity; and, after the cathedral had been used as the parish church, the name was extended to the parish. The most ancient name of the district in which Derry is situated was *Moy-Iha*, "the Plain of Ith;" Ith being uncle of Milesius, whose sons led into Ireland the celebrated colony that bore his name. This district, which comprehended the tract between Loughs Foyle and Swilly, and extended as far south as the river Fin, was afterwards divided between Owen and Enda, the two sons of Nial of the Nine Hostages; under the names of *Inis-Owen*, "Owen's Island," and *Tir-Enda*, "Enda's Territory." Previously to the 12th century, Moy-Iha was occupied by a branch of the Kinel-Owen, called Clan-Conor, the most distinguished families of which were those of O'Cathan, O'Cairellan, O'Murry, O'Kennedy, O'Corran, O'Quin, and O'Dugan, most of whom having crossed the Foyle into county Derry, their places here were occupied by the Kinel-Moen, another branch of the Kinel-Owen, of which the O'Gormlys and O'Loonys were chiefs. These, in turn, were driven across the Foyle by the Kinel-Connell in the 15th century.

From inquisitions taken in the reign of James I. it appears that about half the parish was then considered to belong to Inishowen, or O'Dogherty's country; and that Sir John O'Dogherty possessed several townlands now in Templemore, which had been included in a regrant of Inishowen made to him on a surrender in the 30th of Elizabeth: he had forfeited this property in 1599 by rebellion, but it had been regranted to his family, with the exception of some townlands reserved for the fort of Culmore. In 1608 his son Sir Cahir also rebelled, in consequence of which all his estates were granted to Arthur, Lord Chichester, of Belfast, who leased them to Sir Faithful Fortescue, Arthur Ussher, Tristram Beresford, and Charles Pointz. Of the 24 townlands into which the parish is now divided, one, on which is the fort of Culmore, belongs to the king; one to Captain Hart; one and a part to the Bishop of Derry in right of his see; two to Lord Templemore, a branch of the Chichester family; three to the Marquess of Donegal, the head of the same family; and fifteen and a part to the Irish Society. Until the year 1809 the parish extended into the county of Donegal, and included the three parishes of Burt, Inch, and Muff, which were then severed from it and erected into perpetual curacies.

The PARISH, as at present constituted, contains 12,611 statute acres. It is bounded by the river Foyle and Lough Foyle on the east, and by the county of Donegal on every other side; extending about eight miles in length from north-east to south-west, and less than three in its greatest breadth in the contrary direction. The surface is beautifully undulating, presenting a succession of hills, mostly cultivated or under pasture. A wide valley, extending from the Foyle at Pennyburn, separates the hills into two groups. Of these the southern is the more prominent, rising at its southern extremity into Holywell hill, 860 feet above the sea; the highest point of the northern group, in Elaghmore, is not more than 354 feet. The lake of Ballyarnet, occupying portions of the three townlands of Ballyarnet, Ballynashallog, and Ballynagard, contains 3*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*; its height above the sea is about 100 feet. Except the Foyle, which is navigable for small craft to Castlefin, there is no body of water entitled to the name of river: the numerous small streams which irrigate the parish, flow eastward into the main river or lough, with the exception of one, which, passing by Coshquin, terminates in Lough Swilly. Springs are numerous; not fewer than eight occur within a tract of about 20 acres, in Springhill and Creggan; several of them are slightly chalybeate. The coast of Lough Foyle, where it borders the parish, is low, and destitute of any striking characteristic features. It is the general opinion of the intelligent farmers here that a marked amelioration has taken place in the climate: the seasons both of seed time and harvest have advanced considerably; and the extended cultivation of wheat, and the increasing number of quails, are further proofs of it.

The SOIL in the high grounds is occasionally stony, sandy, and meagre; but in by far the greater portion of the parish it is a light productive clay or loam, which in the very low grounds becomes stiffer, though never to an injurious extent. The subsoil is more generally a coating of gravel resting on the rock than the rock itself, and is often in a very indurated state, owing to the abundance of iron proceeding from the decomposition of the schistose rocks: it is then called "till," or "red till," from its prevailing colour, and is considered to be hurtful to vegetation. The geological structure of the parish is simple. The great mass of primary schistose rock which occupies much of the western portion of the county, spreads over the whole surface of Templemore, with the exception of a considerable patch of detritus at Culmore in the north-east, which probably conceals a part of the new red sandstone, that rock being visible at the northern extremity of the parish; and also with the exception of several very limited deposits of mud and clay, which skirt the Foyle on the south-east. Mica-slate, passing into quartz-slate, is the prevailing mineral, occupying at least two-thirds of the whole. Limestone is found only in small quantities at the southern extremity where the quarries have been abandoned; and greenstone, of a dense, close-grained, and homogeneous character, at Conn's Hill, where the opening of the quarry is, strictly speaking,

without the bounds. The schistose rocks are in the harder varieties too coarse, and in the softer not sufficiently cohesive, for being used as roofing slates; but they are much employed in building. Plenty of clay for bricks is to be had; but the manufacture has been relinquished on account of the scarcity of fuel. The bogs are of great local importance, though they are now only the relics of a more extensive tract nearly exhausted by continued use: portions are occasionally reclaimed, and when the peat has been entirely cut away, the subsoil is easily brought into cultivation. Large trunks and roots of trees have been raised from them. The natural meadows are extensive, particularly on the sides of some of the bogs: the mountain pasture is generally poor. Wheat, which formerly was considered unsuitable to the climate and soil, is now in much estimation: green crops are occasionally adopted. Forced or sown meadows are by no means general: when prepared for cutting the first year, they are sown with perennial rye-grass and red clover; when for grazing, white grass and white clover are sown. There are several nurseries. Most of the timber in the parish appears to have been planted more for ornament than profit; the most common trees along the Foyle are beech, elm, sycamore, and ash: a small patch of natural wood is to be seen at Ballynagalliagh. Manures are easily attainable, being partly stable-dung; partly lime, drawn from the city; and partly a compost of bog-earth, dung, lime, and shells: the shells are procured at a bank called Shell Island, in Lough Foyle. Kelp is only occasionally used.

The manufactures carried on in the rural parts of the parish are chiefly those arising directly from agricultural produce. The mill at Pennyburn ground 1,513,200 lb. of wheat, and 1,164,800 of oats, in a recent year; three others ground an aggregate of 543,000 lb. of oatmeal: seven flax-mills worked up 4250 cwt. of flax and 1059 cwt. of tow; a brewery made 5200 barrels of beer, and two distilleries 208,800 gallons of spirits; two tanneries converted 5300 hides into leather. There were two lime-kilns, one brick-kiln, two rope-walks, 80 linen-looms, 28 cotton-looms, and one woollen-loom, at work. All these totals are the results of returns collected in that year, and are exclusive of the manufactures of the city, to which the commerce of the district is wholly confined: the salmon-fishery gives employment to 232 persons. The jurisdiction of the corporation of Londonderry extends over the whole parish, but in Culmore only by sufferance, that townland being the exclusive property of the crown, and under the control of the governor of the fort.

The condition of the peasantry in the low lands is comfortable, the dwellings neat, and orchards and kitchen-gardens are frequently to be seen, attached to well-fenced farms of considerable extent, and in good condition. In the mountain lands, which are much frequented on account of free turbary being granted with the cabins, the cottiers are very poor, and several of the farmhouses are nearly as wretched as the huts of the labourers. Three main roads from Londonderry to Greencastle, Lifford, and Letterkenny, intersect the parish; they are not kept in good order, and would admit of much improvement as to the line of direction: the cross-roads and bye-roads are sufficiently numerous, and there is a ferry across the mouth of the Foyle at Culmore, below the fort. It has long been contemplated to connect Loughs Foyle and Swilly by a canal; but though the district through which the line would pass is well adapted for it, a difficulty presents itself in the circumstance of the Swilly at the Burnfoot, which is separated from the Foyle by a neck of land only three miles broad, rising and falling at spring tides 18 feet: this is twice as much as at Londonderry, and therefore the surfaces of the loughs at high water stand at different levels. In July, 1846, an act was passed for draining and embanking the two loughs. Among the principal seats are, The Farm, the property of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.; Boom Hall, the property of the Earl of Caledon, and the residence of the Bishop of Derry; Brook Hall, remarkable for the beauty of its grounds, the seat of Sir George Hill, Bart.; Thorn Hill; Ballinagard; Belmont; Foyle Hill; Milton Lodge; and Troy House. The bishop's demesne, though it is not his residence, may also be included under this head. Casina, erected by the late Earl of Bristol, is situated in the suburbs of the city, close to the bishop's gardens, commanding a fine view of the river and the scenery on its opposite bank; although irregularly built, it presents a handsome front, and the principal apartment is decorated with paintings in chiaro-oscuro.

The LIVING is a rectory, united by patent of James I. to the rectories of Faughanvale and Clondermot, forming together the corps of the deanery of Derry, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £1205. The deanery-house was rebuilt in 1834, at an expense of £3422, provided out of the funds of the present incumbent, and the whole of which will be chargeable on his successor: the glebe, containing 3 acres, is valued at £9 per annum. The gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was above £3000. The cathedral of Londonderry is now used as the church, and there are two other churches in the parish, the particulars of which are given in the account of that city: the old church was situated in the northern part of the parish, near Culmore Fort. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it is the head of the diocese, and the mensal of the bishop.

In Ballinagard demesne, on the western bank of the Foyle, is a rath measuring 73 yards by 60; it is surrounded by a fosse and parapet, and is now covered with trees. In Ballymagrorty is a small cromlech, the table-stone of which is 4 feet by 3; and on the summit of Holywell Hill are the remains of a cairn, about 40 feet in diameter, in the centre of which is a pit 3 feet square and 5 deep: the rock of the mountain forms the bottom of this pit, and it is called the Holy well, from a small pool of rain-water being found in it, which is supposed to possess healing virtues. There are also two cairns of modern construction: one is called "Jenny's Cairn," being the spot where a young woman was murdered under very atrocious circumstances; the other, in the bed of a rivulet, is called the "Priest's Burn," from a tradition that a priest was killed on the spot. The old church of Killea, in the townland of the same name, was one of the five chapels of ease to the mother church; its foundations still remain, in a cemetery surrounded by an old stone wall. The church of Culmore, though a ruin, is of no great antiquity, having

been built a short time before the war of 1688 and burnt by James's army, since which it has never been repaired: it was cruciform, and consisted of a nave and transept; the walls are still entire, except at the western end. The castle of Aileagh or Elagh, now a small ruin, stands on a commanding eminence on the verge of the parish, about two miles from the more ancient fortress of the same name in the county of Donegal, formerly a royal castle. The forts of Culmore and Donnalong were erected by the English in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., to secure their newly acquired possession of Derry: the former, situated on a projecting point on the western bank of the Foyle, where the stream opens into the lough, was a small triangular fort, with a bastion at each corner, and a square tower at the point next the river: though not occupied as a military station for upwards of a hundred years, a governor is still appointed to it. General Hart, the late governor, substantially repaired the tower; but the outworks are now nearly obliterated. Donnalong, or Donolonge, which was a place of more importance, was on the eastern bank of the Foyle, in the parish of Donagheady; there are no remains. Templemore gives the title of an English baron to a branch of the Chichester family.

TEMPLEMORE, or STRADE, a parish, in the union of CASTLEBAR, barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. W.) from Foxford; on the road from Foxford to Castlebar, and on the river Moy and Lough Cullen; containing 4251 inhabitants. A Franciscan friary was founded here by the sept of Mac Jordan, and in 1252 was given to the Dominicans by Jordan of Exeter, Lord of Athlethan, or by his son Stephen; a very small part remains, but the walls of the church, which was singularly beautiful, are nearly entire, with some curious ornaments and a remarkable tomb: a house has been built adjoining the church, which is inhabited by some of the order. The parish comprises 9463 statute acres: the land is principally under tillage, and there are quarries of limestone, and some bog. In the village of Strade is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 31st, July 30th, Oct. 23rd, and Nov. 27th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, episcopally united, in 1805, to the vicarages of Bucholla, Towmore, Killasser, and Killedan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the late Roger Palmer, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £209. 13. 6., one-half payable to the impropriators, and the other half to the vicar; the gross amount of the tithe of the vicarial benefice is £670. 1. There are two churches in the union; one at Foxford, in the parish of Towmore; and the other at Ballinamore, in the parish of Killedan. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is a separate benefice: the chapel is a large slated building, contiguous to the abbey. Ballylahan Castle is the ruin of an ancient fortress, about 30 feet square, built by one of the Jordan family, who had many more in this neighbourhood. An old bridge of 16 arches, called Alahan, or the Broad Ford, here crosses the river. Ruins exist of the church of Templemore.

TEMPLEMORE, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of THURLES, partly in the barony of IKERRIN, but chiefly in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 31 miles (N. by W.) from Clonmel, and 65 (S. W.) from Dublin; on the road from Athlone to Cork, on that from Cashel to Roscrea, and near a branch of the river Suir; containing 5966 inhabitants, of whom 3685 are in the town. It is supposed that this place originated in its being a station of the Knights Templars, who were settled in the castle. The parish contains 8472 statute acres, including about 700 acres of good land the property of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: agriculture has much improved of late years, and the parish has in it some of the finest pasture and meadow land. The limestone-quarries here are very good, affording blocks of 20 feet, if required. The manor courts have been discontinued; but petty-sessions are held every Thursday in the court or market house, a handsome decorated building in the centre of the town. Fairs are held in Jan., March, May, June, July, Sept., Oct., and Dec., for cattle, sheep, pigs, wool, &c.; they are considered the best in the county. Templemore is remarkably healthy, and well supplied with water and fuel: every encouragement is given by the proprietor to induce the inhabitants to adopt improvements. The town is clean, well built, and modern; it is approached on all sides by handsome avenues of ash-trees, and owes its very improved condition to the exertions of the late proprietor, Sir John Craven Carden, Bart. (father of the present proprictor), who granted the ground on which it stands, at a nominal rent, and under whose auspices the public buildings were erected. It contains extensive infantry barracks, with accommodations for 54 officers, 1500 men, and 30 horses, and an hospital attached for 80 patients; a bridewell; a fever hospital; and a dispensary.

The neighbourhood is adorned with many fine SEATS and elegant cottages, having ornamented grounds. The castle, so lately as a century ago, was the family residence of the Cardens; but in consequence of its accidental destruction by fire, they removed to another house in the demesne, which was recently pulled down for the purpose of erecting a new mansion on a more elevated spot. Since the demolition of the old house, Sir H. R. Carden's family has resided at the Priory, a building adjoining the park, erected by the late baronet. The Priory demesne, exclusively of the park and large plantations, comprises 200 statute acres; it is situated within one mile of the town, and has gardens and shrubberies laid out with much taste. One of the entrances to the Park is a remnant of the castle of the Knights Templars: the park is well wooded, and contains a large sheet of water; it is surrounded by excellent land, and backed by a range of mountains, the largest of which is called "the Devil's-Bit," from its singular shape, it appearing as if a portion had been taken out. Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence. The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, Bellewood, and Eastwood.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council to the rectories and vicarages of Killavenogh and Killea, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Mr. Lloyd. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £480. 15., of which £315 are payable to the impropriator, and the remain-

der to the vicar; the gross tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £608. 16. 6. Here is an ancient glebe of 14 acres, in dispute; also a glebe of 20 acres, for which the incumbent pays £30 per annum rent, and on which the glebe-house was built in 1790 by the then incumbent, Dr. Graves, at a cost of £1200 and by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits. The church is remarkably handsome, both internally and externally; it was erected about 60 years since, and has a spire: the interior is highly finished, very commodious, and furnished with a good organ, the gift of the late baronet; the window over the altar is enriched with a representation of the Crucifixion in stained glass. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £169 for the repairs of the church. The Roman Catholic union or district is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and in each of the parishes is a chapel; that of Templemore is a capacious building, on a plot of ground given by Sir J. C. Carden. Here is also a handsome Wesleyan Methodist chapel. A school is under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; it has a good school-house with a square tower, for the erection of which the trustees gave £300, Sir J. C. Carden defraying the remainder of the cost. Dr. Graves left £50, the interest to be applied for the benefit of this school. George Bennett, Esq., vested £200 in the old 3 per cent. annuities, the interest of which is placed at the disposal of the incumbent for the benefit of the poor. There are remains of several ancient castles, built at different periods, but all of very remote date. In a cave in the Devil's-Bit mountain was found, in 1790, a MS. copy of the Gospels, in Latin, but in the ancient Irish character, apparently written in the thirteenth century; it was inclosed in a case, partly of silver, ornamented with crystal and coloured glass, and is now in the possession of Sir W. Betham, Knt.

TEMPLEMURRY, a parish, in the union of Ballina, barony of Tyrawley, county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 3 miles (N.) from Killala, and on the road from Ballina to Lacken; containing 1291 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Rathfran (contiguous to the bay of Killala), into which a river here empties itself; and comprises 2240¾ statute acres, chiefly arable. Fairs are held at Rathfran on Aug. 25th and Nov. 11th. The sea being smoother here than at the contiguous bar, some vessels prefer running up to this part; it is quite sheltered, and safe from the sea swells. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Lacken; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and the precentor of Killala, and the tithe rent-charge is £81, one-half payable to the dean and the precentor, and the other half to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Templemurry is part of the district of Killala. Ruins exist of the fine old abbey of Rathfran, which was founded for Dominicans in the 12th century: adjoining is a burial-place still used.

TEMPLENECARRIGA, a parish, in the union of Midleton, barony of Barrymore, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Rathcormac, on the road to Midleton; containing 1574 inhabitants; and comprising 5208 statute acres, of which 64 are woodland, and the rest either pasture or under tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the treasurership of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £373. 16. 6., and the gross annual income of the treasurer £383. 16. 6. The glebe comprises 22 acres; there is not a glebe-house. The church is in ruins, but divine service is performed in a school-house licensed by the bishop, until a new church shall be built. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lisgoold.

TEMPLENEIRY.—See Bansha.

TEMPLENOE, or New Church, a parish, in the union of Kenmare, barony of Dunkerron, county of Kerry, and province of Munster, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Kenmare, on the road to Sneem; containing 4189 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of the estuary or bay of Kenmare, from which it extends towards the base of the mountains of Mangerton and Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks; and is bounded on the east by the river Finihy, and on the west by the Blackwater, both flowing into Kenmare bay. Near the shore are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dunkerron (once the chief seat of the O'Sullivan Mores), which gives name to the barony, and also to the manor into which the possessions of the Earl of Shelburne were erected by patent in 1721, on the petition of that nobleman, for the purpose of establishing a legal course of justice in this part of the country, which, he declared, on account of its remoteness had never before existed. The patent gave to the earl and his heirs courts baron, with special power to take cognizance and hold pleas in all actions for debt, trespass, &c., not exceeding £20: the jurisdiction of this court, which is generally held every third week at Kenmare, extends over parts of the baronies of Dunkerron, Iveragh, and Glanerough.

The parish comprises 32,428 statute acres, and consists chiefly of mountain and bog. About one-sixth of it only is under tillage; two-sixths are irreclaimable rocky mountain, affording, however, coarse pasturage; and the remaining three-sixths are capable of reclamation: there are about 130 acres of woodland. Limestone exists on the lands of Cappanacoss and Dunkerron, and on the contiguous shore, and indications of copper are to be seen at Gortamullen: sea-weed, collected in the bay, is generally used for manure. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and dredging for lobsters. The Spaniards are said to have formerly carried on an extensive fishery in this bay, and there still exist on the opposite shore the remains of several long low buildings erected by them, and bearing the name of "fish palaces." The salmon-hauling at the mouth of the Blackwater is noticed in the article on the village of that name. The principal seat is Dromore, a noble edifice in the Gothic castellated style, lately erected on the shore of the bay, in the scenery of which it forms a striking feature; it commands a splendid and extensive prospect of the bay, and of the bold and picturesque group of mountains on its southern shore. The demesne, which extends a considerable distance along the margin of the bay and the eastern bank of the Blackwater, has been much improved and extensively planted by the present proprietor: within it are the ruins of Cappanacoss Castle, formerly belonging to a branch of the O'Sullivans; and adjoining the ruined castle of Dunkerron is the seat of that name. The castles of Dunkerron and Cappanacoss are traditionally said to have been defended by their respective owners

and founders, when attacked by Cromwell's forces. At Cappanacoss is a station of the constabulary police; and petty-sessions for the Blackwater district are held at Cloverfield on the first Wednesday in each month.

Templenoe is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilcrohane: the tithe rent-charge is £91. 15. The church, a small plain building, situated about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the ancient edifice, was erected in 1826, at an expense of £700, of which £600 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits, and £100 were contributed by the late Mr. Mahony, of Dromore, who also gave the site; it is fitted up with teak wood from the wreck of a vessel. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kenmare: the ruins of the old church have been converted into a chapel. At Dreendroch is a cromlech.

TEMPLENOE, or LISNAVILLA, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Tipperary, on the road to Cashel; containing 1154 inhabitants. It comprises 2730 statute acres, consisting chiefly of rich grazing-land. The principal houses are Greenane, Friarsfield Cottage, and Newtown Cottage. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Tipperary: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. The glebe-house of the union is in this parish; and there are 12 acres of glebe, valued at £36 per annum.

TEMPLEOMALUS, a parish, in the union of BANDON, barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Donoughmore, and on the harbour of Clonakilty; containing 1612 inhabitants, and including the village of Ring. The Lord Arundel, in the early part of the 13th century, built here a very extensive and beautiful castle, called Castle Arundel; it afterwards passed to the Barrymore family, and was by them named Rine or Ring, whence the name of the village. The lands of Ring and Lackenduff were granted by Charles II., in 1666, to the corporation of Bandon, but have long since passed from that body. The parish comprises 1931 statute acres, of which 1781 are arable, 125 bog, and 25 waste: the land is in general good; and the judicious use of sea sand and weed for manure, under an improved system of agriculture, produces abundant crops of corn and potatoes. The substratum is clay-slate: quarries of slate were wrought some years ago; but as the quality was very indifferent, they were discontinued. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. The village of Ring is remarkably well situated for an extensive trade, and some business is carried on in grain, potatoes, and flour, to facilitate which several very capacious stores have been built, connected with which is a large flour-mill; 5000 bushels of wheat and 1000 tons of potatoes are annually shipped. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £150. 4., and the glebe comprises 13 acres, but much injured by the working of a slate-quarry for many years. A neat but small church was built in 1844, near the site of a former edifice, on ground given by John H. Love, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonakilty; the chapel is a large plain edifice, at Darrery. The ruins of the old church form a conspicuous and interesting object on a hill. In the lands of Lackenduff are the remains of an extensive heathen temple; two large stones remain standing near each other, and in an adjoining field is another still larger.

TEMPLEORAN, or FORAN, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballinacargy, and on Lough Iron, which bounds the parish on the north; containing 1395 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the Royal Canal, comprises 5189 statute acres of land, principally under grass; there is a small quantity of bog. Sonna has been for upwards of six centuries the seat of the Tuite family; the house is a light and elegant building, in a well-planted demesne, situated on the bank of a picturesque lake. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, impropriate in the family of Piers, and forms part of the union and perpetual cure of Leney: the tithe rent-charge is £102. 17., wholly payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Sonna, comprising this parish and that of Kilbixy, in each of which is a chapel; that of Templeoran is at Sonna. The ruins of the church are on the lands of Templeoran, and in their vicinity are several raths.

TEMPLEOUGHTER, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, adjoining the post-town of Glenarm, and on the Glenarm water: the population is returned with the parish of Tickmacrevan, by which this parish is entirely inclosed. Nearly two-thirds of it are barren mountain. It is ecclesiastically consolidated with Tickmacrevan, *which see*. A small fragment of the ancient church is still remaining on the lawn in front of the castle of Glenarm, near the principal entrance: the church of the union was built about 65 years since, by act of council, within the limits of this parish, and in a situation convenient for both parishes.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, or UPPERCHURCH, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of UPPER KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burris-o'-leagh, and on the road from Newport to Thurles; containing 3147 inhabitants, and comprising 12,903 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Cashel; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde, and the vicarage is appropriate to the Bishop's mensal: the tithe rent-charge is £151. 17. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Upperchurch, comprising this parish and that of Moyaliffe, in each of which is a chapel: that of Templeoutragh is a large building. Some remains of the church exist.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, BELFAST, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Antrim, and on the road from Belfast to Londonderry; containing 3559 inhabitants, of whom 194 are in the village. This place is said to have derived its name from a preceptory of Knights Templars established here at a very early period; but of its foundation or its history nothing is recorded. The whole parish, in form nearly triangular, and comprising also within its limits the ancient parishes of Carn

Graney or Grame, Ballyrobert, and Umgall, was granted in the reign of James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, and afterwards to Roger Norton. At the hamlet of *Dunadry*, or *Dunetherg*, "the Middle Fortress," one mile from Templepatrick, a sharp action took place in 1648 between the English and Scotch forces, in which the celebrated Owen O'Conolly, who commanded the former, was mortally wounded.

The PARISH comprises 13,261½ statute acres, a considerable portion of which is mountain land, though affording good pasturage for sheep; there is but a small tract of bog, scarcely yielding sufficient fuel for the use of the inhabitants. The system of agriculture is beginning to improve under the auspices of Lord Templetown, the proprietor, who has subdivided the larger townlands; increased the size of the farms; drained and brought into cultivation great quantities of waste land; laid out the whole valley from Castle Upton to the Six-mile-water as lawn and pasture ground, upon which large numbers of cattle are fed; planted a great number of trees and whitethorn hedges; and made many other improvements. Near the village, which contains 49 houses and has a receiving-house for letters under Antrim, is the venerable mansion of Castle Upton, formerly called Norton Castle, after Sir Robert Norton, by whom it was founded in the reign of Elizabeth: it occupies the site of the ancient preceptory, and is in the castellated style of architecture. The weaving of linen and calico, and the making of hosiery, are carried on in several of the farmhouses; and in and near the village are extensive lime-works, supplied with limestone raised on the spot: there are also numerous quarries of basaltic stone, which is obtained in abundance. Two or three fairs are held annually in the parish; and two of the largest in the county are held on its borders, one at Park Gate, a mile to the north, and the other at Oldstone, two miles to the west. This parish appears to have been one of the earliest Presbyterian settlements in Ireland: on the introduction of a Scottish colony into Ulster, Josias Welsh, grandson of the Scottish reformer John Knox, is said to have obtained possession of the church, from which he was ejected in 1631 by the Bishop of Down and Connor, for nonconformity; he was, however, reinstated by Archbishop Ussher, and died in 1634. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £273. 15., of which £52. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There was no church of the Establishment from the time of the Reformation till the year 1827, when the present church, a small edifice with a tower at the west end, was erected on an elevated site, at an expense of £830 British, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. At Lyle Hill is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and in the village, one in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod.

Of the ancient preceptory nothing remains, except what is included within the walls of Castle Upton (the crypt under which is in a perfect state, and the finely groined roof in good preservation), and the cemetery of the Temple church, in which are the tomb of the Rev. Josias Welsh, and the mausoleum of the Upton family. In a field at a short distance from the road to Antrim is *Cairn Graine*, a remarkably fine monument of antiquity. It consists of ten large tabular stones, supported on upright pillars in the manner of a cromlech, but ranged in a straight line 41 feet in length in a direction from north-east to south-west; the stone at the north-eastern extremity is rather low, and every succeeding one increases in elevation towards the south-western extremity, where the tabular stone is of very large dimensions and supported on five upright pillars. Various conjectures have been entertained as to the origin of this interesting relic; the name literally implies "the Heap of the Sun." Not far from this is one of the mounds or forts so frequently found in Ireland; it appears to have been very extensive and of great elevation, but has been much diminished and disfigured by the removal of the sand, of which, intermixed with common field stones, it was originally formed. Near Dunadry is a very perfect circle of large stones, and there are several other raths in the parish. This place gives the titles of Viscount and Baron Templetown to the Upton family.

TEMPLEPATRICK, county of WESTMEATH.—See MOYVORE.

TEMPLEPETER, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlow, on the road to Fennagh, and on the river Burren; containing 317 inhabitants, and comprising 1045 statute acres. Granite is plentiful, and the state of agriculture is improving. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £48. 7. 6.; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The Protestant inhabitants attend divine service in the parish church of Dunleckney. In the Roman Catholic divisions Templepeter is part of the district of Dunleckney. The ruins of the church remain.

TEMPLEPLACE, a village, in the parish of DONAGHCUMPER, union of CELBRIDGE, barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER; containing 49 houses, and 279 inhabitants.

TEMPLEPORT, a parish, in the union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Killeshandra, and on the road from Ballyconnel to Swanlinbar; containing 12,100 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Leitrim, comprises 42,172 statute acres, whereof 1532¾ are water. It contains no less than eight lakes: in the lake of Templeport is an island called Inch, on which are the picturesque ruins of an abbey founded by St. Maedoc, or Maodhoy, in the 6th century; attached to it is a cemetery still used. At Kilnavat are also the remains of an ancient monastery, of which there are no particulars on record, with an extensive burial-place still in use. The principal seats are Brackley Lodge, Corville, and Lisnover. Fairs are held at Ballymacgaurau on May 23rd, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 23rd, which last is noted for fat-cattle.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; it was formerly united to the vicarage of Drumreilly, from which it was separated in 1835, on the decease of Dr. Bushe, by act of council, upon the recommendation of the Pluralities' Commissioners. The tithe rent-charge is £207. 19. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1775, at an expense of £1165. 4.: there are two glebes; one of

50 acres; the other, formerly belonging to the parish of Drumreilly, comprising 195 acres. The church, a very neat edifice, beautifully situated on the margin of the lake, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £120, was erected in 1815, the late Board of First Fruits granting a loan of £1500. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is divided into Upper and Lower Templeport; in the former are three chapels, and in the latter one.

TEMPLEQUINLAN, a parish, in the union of Bandon, partly in the Eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (E.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Timoleague, and on the Arigadeen river; containing 1247 inhabitants. It comprises 2269 statute acres: the land is generally good; the soil, though light, being very productive. But agriculture as a system is altogether unknown; the old heavy wooden plough is still used, and much of the land is cultivated by spade labour. The weaving of coarse linen-cloth is carried on in the parish. At Ballinaroher are mills propelled by the waters of the Arigadeen, where 6000 barrels of flour are annually ground, chiefly for England. There are several large and very neat houses, the principal of which is Castleview. The living, lately suppressed, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge is £43. 10., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: there is neither church, glebe, nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonakilty. The remains of the church stand on a gentle eminence, and the burial-place is still used by persons from a considerable distance; in it are the vaults of the Allen family, to whom some extensive tracts of land were granted by Cromwell in 1658. The ruins of Ballinaroher Castle are situated on the south bank of the river; it appears to have been erected to protect the old ford here, which was the only pass between Bandon and the entire south-western part of this country. Here was formerly a good family residence of the M'Carthys.

TEMPLEREE, Tipperary.—See Templeerry.

TEMPLEROAN, also called Shanballymore, a parish, in the union of Mallow, barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Doneraile, and on the road from Mallow to Mitchelstown; containing 1802 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is bounded on the south-west; and comprises 3866 statute acres. The land is of medium quality, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture has of late years been much improved, the gentry having introduced the drill system, which the smaller farmers are gradually adopting. On Graig mountain are about 450 acres of reclaimable land, at present affording only coarse pasturage: limestone abounds, and is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes; at Graig are some indications of coal. The river Awbeg, the scenery of which is very interesting, is at Ballynamona crossed by a neat bridge, close to which is a police barrack: a large flour-mill is propelled by this river, and is capable of producing annually about 12,000 barrels of flour. The seats are, Graig, beautifully situated on a gentle declivity in the midst of an extensive and highly improved demesne; Shanbally; Old Town, in a retired situation on the north-eastern bank of the river; Clogher; and Ballynamona, the ancient residence of the Nagle family. The manor of Doneraile extends over the townland of Ballynamona.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the perpetual curacy of Doneraile, and in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £273. 16. 2.; and the incumbent, as curate of Doneraile, receives from the impropriator of that parish a stipend of £13. 6. 8., late currency. The church of the union is in the town of Doneraile. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Doneraile; the chapel at Shanballymore is a plain cruciform building. On the Clogher estate, which once belonged to the celebrated Edmund Burke, was an ancient and strongly fortified castle, called Shanogh, of which some vestiges of the foundations may still be traced; and attached to the mansion of Ballynamona is the venerable ruined castle of that name, said to have been originally built by the Nagle family in the reign of King John: it now consists chiefly of a square tower, richly mantled with ivy, and forming an extremely interesting object. Of the castle of Shanballymore, not a vestige exists. In the burial-ground are the ivied ruins of the church; it has been for centuries the burial-place of the Nagle family.

TEMPLEROBIN, Cork.—See Great Island.

TEMPLESCOBIN, a parish, in the union of Enniscorthy, barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to New Ross; containing 495 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its patron saint, St. Busc or Bosc: in old records it is denominated "the Church of St. Busc, alias Templescobe;" *Bosc*, by a transposition of letters, being made *Scob*. The parish was a rectory from time immemorial, and a separate parish in itself. By an inquisition made in the reign of Elizabeth, 1577, it appears that Templescobin was one of the parishes at that time appended to the nunnery of Timolin; but soon afterwards, when the nunnery was dissolved, Templescobin was again made a separate parish. At length, however, it became united to Rossdroit; and for a reason not difficult to discover. About 1611, "some of the numerous churches," says Archdall, "established in the old prevalent times of popery might have begun to go into decay." To such decay, the civil wars which succeeded, and the gradual increase of the Protestant interests, no doubt contributed much; for "in the time of James II.," Archdall adds, "one church only served, in many places, the purpose in common of two or three parishes." In any part of this period, after 1611, the parishes of Templescobin and Rossdroit might have become episcopally united; and the conjecture as to the time is confirmed by a statement in the Royal Visitation Book, in the Prerogative office, namely, "Templescobin united to Rossdroit, 1615." This union of the parishes continued until 1806, when a separation took place. An inquisition in the 33rd of Elizabeth, 1591, "finds the rectories of Rossdroit and Templescobe respectively of the annual value of 4*s.* and 10*s.* sterling:" the superiority in value of Templescobin above Rossdroit at that time (the latter parish being vastly larger than the former) may be partly accounted for from there having been, according to tradition, a town in

Templescobin, situated on the farm now held by Mr. Furlong. This tradition is confirmed by the discovery, not many years ago, of planed beams, seemingly belonging to large warehouses; and as St. Busc was very famous, the town was probably populous and rich; which would add much to the value of the parish in those early times.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the river Urrin, comprises 1707½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage. The soil is in some parts shingly, and in others loamy and inclining to a yellowish clay; the state of agriculture is improving, and there is but a very small portion of bog or waste land. Good stone of an argillaceous slaty kind is quarried for building; and at Clohass the manufacture of coarse pottery-ware and tiles is carried on to some extent. The principal seats are Dunsinane, Verona, and Clohass. In 1806, the townlands of Clohass, Scobin, and Jamestown were separated from the parish of Rossdroit, and constituted a distinct parish under the name of Templescobin. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is about £100. The church is a small neat edifice, in the later English style, with a handsome square tower surmounted by angular turrets; it was completed in 1817, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have since granted £158 for its repair. There was formerly a good glebe, which adjoined, on the western side, what now constitutes the village of Scoby; but its boundaries were destroyed in the civil commotions of the country, and the glebe became lost. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the district of Davidstown. The old church and churchyard were situated on the side of the road to Ross; and some parts of the walls of the church were standing in 1807; but as the limits of the churchyard had long previously become undefined and it had ceased to be a burial-place in consequence of having been profaned, a new site for the church was obtained, and every vestige of the former one was soon swept entirely away. The Rev. Thomas Cranfield, author of a *Harmony of the Gospels* which obtained a college premium, is the present rector of the parish.

TEMPLESHANBO, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Enniscorthy, and on the road by Scollagh Gap to Carlow; containing 8990 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Slaney and on the west by Mount Leinster, is by far the largest in the county; comprising 75 townlands extending over an area of 32,545½ statute acres, inclusive of three townlands of which the tithe rent-charge is allotted for the support of the perpetual curate of Monart, whose ecclesiastical district comprises a large portion of this parish. The surface is boldly undulated in every part, and, on the borders of the county of Carlow, rises into a chain of mountains, of which the most remarkable is Mount Leinster. About one-seventh of the entire surface consists of mountain, and the whole of the remainder of arable or pasture land, but chiefly the former; the soil varies from a light shingly character to a stiff clay. Limestone-gravel is found on the banks of the Slaney, and marl in various places; both are used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At the foot of Mount Leinster is an extensive bog, from which the surrounding country is supplied with fuel; on the side of the mountain, granite of a superior quality is procured in great abundance for building: there are also some quarries of good slate. Fairs are held at Mockhurry, or Mohurry, on June 2nd and Oct. 26th. Among the seats are, Killoughram Forest, the residence of the Phaire family, which derives its name from an extensive plantation of oaks, comprising about 1200 statute acres; Ballychrystal, romantically situated on the mountainous confines of the county of Carlow; and Templeshanbo Glebe, in a retired and wild situation near Mount Leinster. Several other seats are noticed under the head of Monart.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, consolidated in 1724, and constituting the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £900, and there is a glebe of 26 acres; the glebe-house is a handsome mansion, erected in 1829. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned with crocketed pinnacles, was built in 1815, at an expense of £1150, of which £1000 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it was enlarged in 1826, by aid of a loan of £300 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £352 for its further improvement. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Newtownbarry, but chiefly in that of Ballindaggin; and contains six chapels, of which those of Marshalstown and Castledockril are in the former, and those of Ballindaggin, Cairn, Newtown, and Kiltealy, in the latter, district. A school on Erasmus Smith's foundation was established in 1815, when a school-house was built by the trustees; and, in 1829, a wing containing a schoolroom for girls was added by the rector. The lands of Whelagore are charged with the payment of £10 (late currency) per annum to the poor of the parish. According to Ware, a convent of the order of St. Augustine was founded at Seanbotha, of which Colman O'Fiachrah was patron in the 6th century; in the churchyard are remains of a religious house.

TEMPLESHANNON, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, partly in the barony of SCARAWALSH, but chiefly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with a part of the town of Enniscorthy, 3232 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Slaney, along which it extends in a north-eastern direction about two miles from the town, with the main body of which it is connected by the bridge; the parish is bounded on the north and east by the small river Blackwater, and within its limits is the mount called Vinegar Hill, one of the principal stations of the insurgents during the disturbances of 1798. (See ENNISCORTHY.) It comprises 4982¾ statute acres, and is chiefly in tillage, but there is a good deal of pasture on the sides of Vinegar Hill; the soil is productive, and the state of agriculture improving. Building-stone is found at Clonhaston and Drumgoold; and a few years since, some fine specimens of plumbago were discovered at Grenville. At the foot of Vinegar Hill is "Shiell's Well," so remarkable for the purity of its water as to have obtained the designation of the "liquid diamond:" from this source the inhabitants of the town are supplied, by pipes laid along the

bridge, and conducted to several public conduits. The projected canal from Pooldarragh to Enniscorthy was to pass through the southern part of the parish. There is a brewery in the suburbs of the town, and another at Drumgoold about half a mile distant. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy; the tithe rent-charge is £352. 11. 8., and there is a glebe of 23 acres: the glebe-house, and the school on Erasmus Smith's foundation built on the glebe, are noticed under the head of Enniscorthy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Enniscorthy; the remainder is in that of Monageer. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends near the North quay. According to Colgan, the church, now in ruins, was founded by St. Senan, a cotemporary of Maidoc, bishop of Ferns. At Moatabeg, on the border of the parish, is a tumulus of great antiquity, and in a very perfect state; it is supposed to have been constructed at a period prior to the irruptions of the Danes.

TEMPLETENNY, a parish, in the union of Clogheen, barony of Iffa and Offa West, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4 miles (S. W.) from Clogheen, and on the road from Ballyporeen to Mitchelstown; containing, with Ballyporeen, 6907 inhabitants. It comprises 18,182 statute acres, of which about 240 are woodland, 3800 waste and bog, and the remainder arable and pasture. The surface is mountainous, but the lower lands are of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation; limestone is abundant, and is quarried for agricultural purposes. The scenery is boldly varied, and there are two woods of considerable extent, the property of Lord Kingston. The projected Wexford and Valentia railway was intended to run from east to west through this parish, passing close to Ballyporeen and on to Mitchelstown. Templetenny is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Shanrahan; the rectory is impropriate in Cæsar Sutton, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £445. 19., of which £307. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a neat edifice situated in the village of Ballyporeen, was built in 1827 by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits: there are some remains of the old church, the burial-place of which is still used. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Ballyporeen, where the chapel is situated.

On the townland of Coolagarranroe, near the road from Mitchelstown to Cahir, about six miles from the former and seven from the latter place, are the Kingston caverns, which, though in this parish, are sometimes called the Mitchelstown caverns, from the parties visiting them usually making that town their head-quarters. These extraordinary and magnificent caverns were discovered in 1833, while quarrying the limestone hill on the farm of a tenant of Lord Kingston, named Gorman, to whom his lordship confided the charge of preserving them from injury, and of acting as guide. The entrance is from the quarry by a slanting passage 50 feet long, terminating at the edge of a precipice, from which is a descent of 20 feet by a ladder to a second sloping passage, 100 feet in length, and greatly obstructed by scattered masses of rugged rock; this passage leads into an area about 70 or 80 feet in diameter, and 30 feet high. From the area are various galleries or passages leading into other chambers of various dimensions, of which at present 15 have been explored; of these, the principal are called the House of Commons, the House of Peers, O'Leary's Cave, O'Callaghan's Cave, Kingsborough Hall, the Altar Cave, the Closets, the Cellar, and the Garret. The stalactites depending from the roof of several of these caverns are exceedingly beautiful, assuming every variety of form and every gradation of colour; in some places uniting with the stalagmites rising from the floors, and forming columns of spar; and in others spreading into thin transparent surfaces, resembling elegant drapery disposed in the most graceful folds. In some of the chambers the stalagmites rise in the form of massive pyramids, ornamented at the base with successive tiers of crystallizations of the most fanciful forms; and in others in columns resembling those of the Giants' Causeway. In several places are small pools of limpid water between large masses of rock. The whole cavern, including the various chambers, is from 700 to 800 feet in length, and about 570 in breadth; and the depression of the lowest chamber beneath the level of the entrance, is about 50 feet: the limestone hill in which it is situated has an elevation of 100 feet above the level of the road.

TEMPLETHAY, Templethiry, or Temple-Etny, a parish, in the union of Clonmel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Clonmel; containing 1500 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6677 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilcash; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, and the tithe rent-charge is £162. 13., of which £90 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. About 150 children are taught in a public school, for which a spacious and handsome building was erected at an expense of £1500, of which £1100 were contributed by the Marquess of Ormonde.

TEMPLETOGHER, a parish, in the union of Castlerea, barony of Ballymoe, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (W.) from Ballymoe; containing 4976 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, and comprises 13,705¾ statute acres, the greater part of which consists of reclaimable bog and mountain; within its limits are about 20 acres of woodland, some quarries of good limestone, and a fine trout-stream which propels two oatmeal-mills. A market for corn is held on Tuesday at Kelmalag, where also fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday; and petty-sessions are held weekly at Williamstown, where, and also at Kelmalag, is a station of the constabulary police: at Williamstown is a comfortable hotel. The seats are Beahagh, Gurtane, and Springfield, which last is beautifully planted. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kiltullagh: the tithe rent-charge is £90. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Boyanagh, also called Glanamada: there are chapels at Kelmalag and Williamstown; the site for the latter, and £50 towards its erection, were given by William M'Dermott, Esq., who also gave six acres of land for the use of the priest, on which a neat house has been erected. Near Springfield is a spring impregnated with sulphur.

TEMPLETOUHY, a parish, in the union of Thurles, barony of Ikerrin, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Templemore, on the road, by Johnstown, to Kilkenny; containing 3194 inhabitants, of whom 393 are in the village. This parish, which is separated from the parish of Callabeg by a small stream which also separates the baronies of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, comprises 8461 statute acres. The land is generally of good quality, and principally under tillage; there is a large portion of bog, which might be very easily reclaimed. Cranagh is a handsome mansion, attached to a circular tower in the rear, the remains of a very ancient castle. The village has lately been much improved, and several new houses built: a receiving-house for letters under Templemore has been established; and a constabulary police force stationed there. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Callabeg, together forming the corps of the prebend of Kilbragh in the cathedral of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £376. 2. 6., and the gross rent-charge of the benefice £563: the glebe consists of 14 acres, and there is a glebe-house, built by the present incumbent, the Rev. M. N. Thompson. The church is situated in the village of Templetouhy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Moyne; the chapel, a neat building, is in the village. There are remains of several old castles in the parish.

TEMPLETOWN, or Kilcloghan, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Shelburne, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (S. W.) from Fethard, on the road from that place to New Ross, by Duncannon Fort; containing 1426 inhabitants. The place probably derived its name from a preceptory of Knights Templars founded here in the reign of King John by one of the O'More family, and on the suppression of that order in the reign of Edward II. converted into a commandery of Knights Hospitallers, of which, in 1326, Fitz David was the chief. The parish comprises 4156¾ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is loamy, and the state of agriculture has within the last few years been much improved. The principal residence is Ballystraw, a neat villa pleasantly situated. Templetown is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Hook; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ely, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £92. 18., is wholly payable. The church, which was built in 1828, partly by a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits, is a neat edifice, connected by a corridor with the tower of Templetown, the only remains of the ancient church of the Templars, in conformity with which it is in the early English style. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Hook; there is a chapel at Templetown. Besides the remains of the Templars' church, are those of the castle of Kilcloghan, supposed to be of equal antiquity.

TEMPLETRINE, a parish, partly in the Western division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Courceys, union of Kinsale, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Kinsale; containing 2149 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern coast, on the western side of the Old Head of Kinsale, and near the entrance to the bay of Kilbrittain, comprises 4874 statute acres. In the western part are three tracts of land, called Boggestown, Rochestown, and Hacketstown, containing respectively 100, 200, and 300 acres each; they extend in parallel directions to the sea, and were granted by Cromwell to the several parties whose names they still bear. The surface of the parish is very uneven, rising in some parts into considerable eminences; about 150 acres are woodland, 100 waste, and 50 bog, and of the remainder the principal part is under tillage. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the resident gentry and principal farmers, who have introduced the Scottish mode of husbandry: there are some quarries of excellent slate, but very indifferently worked; and also of a soft shaly schist, which is raised for repairing the roads and for inferior buildings. The principal seats are, Garretstown, a handsome house in beautiful grounds laid out in terraces, gardens, and shrubberies, with extensive plantations; Kilmore; and Knockanroe. The population are occasionally employed in the fisheries off the coast.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of T. C. Kearney, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £357. 15. The glebe-house was built in 1821, on which occasion the late Board of First Fruits contributed £100 and a loan of £825; the glebe comprises 28 acres of good land. The church, a very neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, situated on the summit of a hill and forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape, was erected in 1821, at an expense of £900, and a gift from the late Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called sometimes Courceys, and comprising the parishes of Templetrine, Ringrone, and Kilroan; there are two chapels in the district. The parochial schools, near the church, consist of a centre, serving as a residence for the master, and two wings used as the school-rooms, built in 1822, partly by a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund and partly by the rector. The late Thomas Rochford, Esq., of Garretstown, bequeathed £1000 to the poor of Courceys barony; this parish participates in the annual distribution made according to his will. Near Garretstown is a chalybeate saline spring; and in the mansion, is preserved the collar of gold given by Queen Elizabeth to one of the Roche family, while he was mayor of Cork, which relic has descended with the estate to Mr. Kearney. In the western portion of the parish are the ruins of the ancient church of Crohane, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the abbey of Timoleague; and between the church of this parish and Ballinspittle is a very extensive fort, with a treble rampart and intrenchments in a perfect state, where the Danes are said to have been first defeated by the Irish.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, or St. Peter's, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of Bantry, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 5½ miles (N. E.) from New Ross, on the road to Newtownbarry; containing 2151 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the White mountain, which separates it from the county of Carlow: it comprises 8177¼ statute acres, chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture has been latterly improved. The surface is generally uneven, and, on the confines of Carlow, rises into the

commencement of a chain of mountains which for about 12 miles forms the boundary between that county and Wexford. In the north-eastern part of the parish is Coolbawn, the seat of Francis Bruen, Esq., a splendid mansion in the later English style, erected a few years since after a design by Mr. Frederick Darley, Jun.; it is finished with fine white granite procured on the neighbouring mountains, and forms a striking feature in the scenery. At Ballywilliam is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, endowed with the vicarial tithes, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of the union of New Ross, of which this parish was formerly a part; the rectory is impropriate in Eneas M'Donnell, Esq., Edward Lewis, Esq., and Dr. O'Reardon. The tithe rent-charge is £294. 13., of which £141. 9. 6. are payable in equal portions to the impropriators, and the remainder to the curate: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church, a small plain edifice, was commenced in 1808, the Board of First Fruits giving £600 for its erection; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £308 for its repair and improvement. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killegney, and contains a neat chapel. On White mountain, near the border of the parish, is an ancient cairn or cromlech.

TEMPLEUSQUE, a parish, in the barony of Barrymore, union and county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5¼ miles (N.) from Cork, on the road to Dublin: containing 1429 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Glanmire, comprises 4602 statute acres. The surface is hilly, and the soil light and shallow land, under which is a brown unprofitable clay; yet by good management and the use of sea-sand as manure, the crops equal those of better lands. The parish is principally under tillage, and there are some dairy-farms of about 20 cows each, which supply butter for the Cork market. The system of agriculture is in general defective on the smaller farms; but great improvement has been made on the lands of Mr. Cremen, who has practised irrigation with success, and embellished the lands in his immediate vicinity with thriving plantations. The principal seats are, Riverstown, a handsome seat, formerly the residence of the celebrated Peter Browne, and also of Dr. Jemmett Browne, Bishops of Cork; Sarsfield, an ancient mansion, once belonging to that family but now to Mr. Rutland, of Dublin, commanding an extensive and beautiful view down the vale of Glanmire and the opposite bank of the river Lee; and Woodview, the residence of Mr. Cremen. Within the limits of the parish are the Sallybrook paper-mills; and the woollen manufacture is capable of affording employment to nearly 200 persons; there are also some extensive bleach-greens and spinning-mills. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Killaspigmullane in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The Protestant parishioners attend divine service at the church of Ballydelahor. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glanmire. Nearly adjoining the Dublin road are situated the ruins of a very ancient castle; and about two miles distant stand those of the parish church of Templeusque.

TEMPO, a post-town, in that part of the parish of Enniskillen which is in the barony of Tyrkennedy, union of Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Five-mile-town, and 86½ miles (E. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 422 inhabitants. It has a receiving-house for letters under Enniskillen; is a station of the constabulary police; has a market on Wednesday for butter; and a fair on the 28th of each month. Here is a chapel of ease to the parochial church at Enniskillen; also the Roman Catholic chapel giving name to the district, which comprises the greater part of the parish of Enniskillen, and three townlands of Aughavea: it is a neat structure, erected in 1826. A meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists has been recently completed; and a dispensary established.

TERELA.—See Tyrella.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a parish, in the union of Castlederg, barony of Omagh, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (S. W.) from Castlederg, on the road to Pettigoe; containing 7253 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Derg, and bounded on the south by the Longfield mountains, comprises 45,399 statute acres, of which 288 are water. The surface is mountainous, and interspersed with several small lakes; not more than one-fourth of the land is in cultivation, but the mountains afford good pasturage for cattle. Limestone, freestone, whinstone, and granwacke are found in the valleys; and in some parts are indications of coal. The scenery is beautifully diversified; but the whole parish is deeply secluded, and there are few gentlemen's seats: the principal are Derg Lodge, the residence of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.; Lisnacloon; and Woodside. Several new lines of road have been opened, and others are in progress which will greatly improve the district. Fairs are held in the small village of Killeter, on the 21st of every month; and a constabulary police force is stationed there. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £328. 17., and the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600, is a neat small edifice with a bell-turret; it was built in 1822 on a site near the village, and on the south bank of the river Derg. The Roman Catholic parish is coextensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Aughryarn, and there is also an altar in the open air. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

TERMONEENY, a parish, in the union of Magherafelt, barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, on the road from Magherafelt to Maghera; containing 2539 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-west partly by the river Mayola, and comprises 4773 statute acres, of which about 40 are old plantations. John Bates, Esq., the proprietor of Knockcloghrim, recently planted and improved about 60 acres with forest-trees and ornamental shrubberies, making in all about 100 acres in the parish under plantation; about 1000 acres are bog, and the remainder is principally arable, with a moderate proportion of pasture. The land varies greatly in quality. Around the old church of Mullagh it is extremely fertile, producing abundant crops; around Knockcloghrim,

and surrounding the protruding rocks, the soil is mostly sharp, warm, and friable, and, being sufficiently deep, is the best for the production of the staple crops raised here. Towards the Mayola the red sandstone appears; and intermediately between it and the basalt of the higher lands, the soil is generally of superior quality. In some parts the soil is indifferent. Knockcloghrim is a bold and almost detached rock of basalt, which rises to a considerable height and is difficult of access; it has some indications of the columnar formation, and is a conspicuous object from every part of the barony. From Knockcloghrim hill the prospect is one of the most extensive and splendid in the province, the point of view being central and at an elevation of about 350 feet, over a vast amphitheatre of from ten to thirty or forty miles, studded with gentlemen's demesnes, rivers, lakes, and churches, and extending to or embracing the mountains and other elevated lands of five different counties. Mr. Bates, as already observed, has planted this hill; and is preparing to clear off the decayed rocks, so as to exhibit the columnar formations in some of the most conspicuous parts. The principal seats are Clover Hill and Knockcloghrim, the latter the residence of Mr. Bates.

The inhabitants are partly engaged in weaving linen and calico for the Belfast manufacturers, and in the manufacture of coarse cloth used for making sacks, which is an extensive branch of trade in the locality; there is a large bleach-green at Brough, where about 8000 pieces of linen are bleached and finished annually. A sub-post office has been established at Knockcloghrim. Four townlands of the parish belong to the see of Derry, and are in the manor of Maghera; the remaining five formerly belonged to the Vintners' Company of London, but are now the property of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, and others, and are in the manor of Bellaghy. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £165. The glebe-house was built in 1822, at a cost of £433, defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 290 acres, valued at £158 per annum. The church was erected in 1801, and the Board of First Fruits contributed £554 towards the cost: previously to 1845, it had fallen into a state of dilapidation, but it has been put into neat and comfortable repair at the joint expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Mr. Bates; the latter has also, at his sole expense, formed a new entrance and approach to the edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Maghera, and partly a district of itself: there is a chapel at Lammy without its limits. The Presbyterians have a place of worship; and besides the parochial, there is another public school.

TERMONFECHAN, or TERFECHAN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Drogheda; containing 3344 inhabitants, of whom 412 are in the village. This place is of very remote antiquity: the village, though at present comparatively insignificant, was formerly a town of considerable importance. A monastery was founded in 665, of which, however, nothing more is recorded than the death of one of its abbots in 935; and a convent for regular nuns was founded, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by M'Mahon, whose endowment of it was confirmed by a bull of Pope Celestin III., in 1195. The manor anciently belonged to the see of Armagh, and the archbishops resided here for three months of the year, in a palace the remains of which till very recently formed an interesting feature in the village. Primate Dowdall was interred at Termonfechan in 1543; and the last of the prelates that resided in the palace was the celebrated Archbishop Ussher, who died in 1612. The PARISH, which is situated on the eastern coast, and bounded at its southern extremity by the river Boyne, which there discharges itself into the sea, comprises 6382 statute acres; about 300 acres, lying immediately along the shore, are unprofitable land, and the remainder principally under tillage and in a state of profitable cultivation. The system of agriculture is progressively improving. There are some good quarries, from which stone is procured for building, and repairing the roads. The principal seats are, Cartown, that of the Chester family, built in 1612; Newtown; Black Hall, of the Putland family; Rath House; and Ballydonell. The village of Termonfechan, which has a receiving-house for letters under Drogheda, was partly rebuilt and greatly improved by the late Mr. Brabazon, of Rath House: it now contains 92 houses, most of which are very neatly built; a constabulary police force is stationed there, and petty-sessions are held every second Wednesday.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Clogher and Maine, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £324. The glebe-house was built in 1814, at an expense of £1685 British, of which £100 were a gift, and £725 Irish currency a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent. There is a glebe of 6½ acres in the parish of Maine, valued at £9. 16. The church, to the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £152, is a neat plain edifice, partly rebuilt in 1792 at the expense of the parish: in the churchyard is a handsome stone cross; also a tombstone, dated 1504, inscribed to the memory of Jolien De Pelacio, subdean of Armagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Beaulieu, and parts of the parishes of Ballymakenny and Drumshallon; there are two chapels, one in the village and one at Sandpit, both small buildings. In a field at a short distance from the town is a massive square tower: there were several other small castles in the vicinity; about two miles from the town is a square tower, all that now remains of Glass-Pistol, a castle formerly belonging to Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart. This parish was the residence of Dr. Oliver Plunket, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, who was executed at Tyburn for treason.

TERMONMAGUIRKE, or TERMONMACNORCK, a parish, in the union of OMAGH, partly in the barony of STRABANE, but chiefly in that of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Omagh, on the road to Dungannon; containing 12,098 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a mountainous district, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 41,078*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.* statute measure, of which 1352¾ acres are in the barony of Strabane, and the re-

mainder in that of Omagh: 291¼ are water; and 31,817 are applotted under the Tithe act. The land is in general of good quality, though there are some extensive tracts of mountain and bog that cannot be brought into cultivation: the system of agriculture is rapidly improving under the auspices of the rector (the Rev. C. C. Beresford) and Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart. There is good freestone, with indications of coal in several parts; also an extensive range of quartz rock. Besides the rector, there are two resident landlords, Sir Hugh Stewart, and Alexander M'Causland, Esq., the former of whom has a lodge at Loughmacrory; the latter, one at Drumnakilly. The principal lakes are Loughmacrory and Lough Fingrane: of the mountains, few have any great elevation; the highest is Carrickmore, on which a village, called by the country people The Rock, is built. Fairs are held there on the last Friday of every month; there is also a good weekly market. A portion of the parish, called The Eighteen Townlands, belongs to the Archbishop of Armagh, who by his seneschal holds a monthly court for his manor of Tonnen, at Nine-mile-house, for the recovery of debts under £10; and a court for the manor of Feena is held at Six-mile-cross, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Waterford: the tithes amounted to £803. 1. before the late heavy deductions. The glebe-house was built in 1815, at an expense of £3600 Irish, of which £100 were a gift and £1500 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 1459 acres, valued at £680. 13. per annum. The parish church is a neat edifice with a square tower, towards the erection of which, in 1786, the Board of First Fruits contributed £500. There are two other churches in the parish, one at Six-mile-cross and one at Drumnakilly; four Roman Catholic chapels, situated respectively at Creggan, Loughmacrory, Termon-Rock, and Drumduff; and a place of worship for Presbyterians at Six-mile-cross. About 1200 children are taught in 10 public schools, of which the parochial school and several others are supported by the rector, schools at Loughmacrory and Inisatieve by Sir Hugh Stewart, and a school at Cloghfin by Colonel Sir W. Verner; three are in connexion with the National Board. There are also several private schools, thirteen Sunday schools, and a dispensary.

In the townland of Sluggan, on a mountain close to the road to Dungannon, is preserved an ancient bell called the "Clogh of Termon," much corroded by time, and said to have been used as the bell of the old parish church; there are many traditionary records concerning it, and it is still occasionally used in cases of solemn asseveration. Within a gunshot of the rectory grounds, on the south side, is an isolated hill on which James II. encamped, when on his flight from Derry in 1689. Adjoining the village are the picturesque remains of the old church of Termon, of a date so remote that not even a tradition of the celebration of public worship in it exists; the building appears to have been an elegant specimen of the decorated English style. The cemetery is still used by the Roman Catholic parishioners; near it is a separate burial-place for children, and within a quarter of a mile, one exclusively for women. On the glebe are the remains of a fallen cromlech, a very picturesque object, the table-stone of which is entire, and weighs, by admeasurement, 104 tons: there is a second one at Loughmacrory, in perfect preservation, but not of such large dimensions. Several forts also exist in various parts of the parish.

TERRYGLASS, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Burris-o'-kane, and on the road from Portumna to Nenagh; containing 2953 inhabitants. At this place, anciently called *Tirdaglas*, "the country of the two greens," St. Patrick is said to have baptized several inhabitants of Thomond, who came across the Shannon to him. St. Columba, a disciple of St. Finian, founded a monastery here, of which he became the first abbot, about the middle of the 6th century; dying of the pestilence in 552, he was interred here, and was succeeded by his brother, St. Mochoemius. In 801, 1112, and 1162, the town and abbey were destroyed by accidental fires; in 842 they were plundered and destroyed by the Danes, and in 1140 the whole place was destroyed by the people of O'Maney, a small territory around the barony of Tyaquin, county of Galway. Little remains of this celebrated seat of learning and religion, of which subsequently to 1162 we find no further historical notice. The PARISH, which is bounded on the north-west by the Shannon, comprises 9762 statute acres. The land is light, and partly in tillage: about 2000 acres are bog, which might be reclaimed by a canal to the Shannon; and 106 acres are woodland, the greater portion of which, called Killanow Wood, is the property of the Globe Insurance Company. A flour-mill at Ballinderry, and one at Carrigahorig, are supplied by two small rivers. Limestone abounds, and is used principally for building; at Castle Biggs, near Lough Derg, is a marble-quarry of a deep black colour. The gentlemen's seats are, Castle Biggs, situated in a very neat demesne, in which is a square tower, commanding an extensive view of the Shannon and the surrounding country; Slevoir; Ashgrove; and the glebe-house.

Terryglass is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory, which was lately suppressed, was in the patronage of the Bishop; the vicarage forms part of the corps of the deanery of Killaloe; and the perpetual cure is in the gift of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge is £225, of which £150 were payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar: the income of the perpetual curate is £100, half being paid by the vicar and the remainder from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816; the glebe comprises 15 acres, and £450 were given towards reducing the rent to 40s., late currency, per acre. The church is a plain building, erected by aid of £335 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilbarron, and contains a chapel. On the shore of Lough Derg are the interesting remains of the castle known by the name of Old Court Castle: it stood on the acclivity of a rising ground, and appears to have been a quadrilateral structure of two stories, with round towers at the angles. The walls are about five feet thick, and are built with a considerable batter or inclination to the height of 10 or 12 feet from the foundation, which was laid on the

surface; the total absence of chimneys or fire-places, indicates the great antiquity of the structure, which exhibits several other peculiarities of a rude age. There are also considerable remains of the ancient parochial church.

TERRYRONE, a village, in the parish of UPPER MOVILLE, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N.) from Londonderry, on the road to Moville; the population is returned with the parish. This village was formerly of some importance, being then inhabited by the farmers of the adjoining lands on the system of "Rundale;" but that system having been broken up by the proprietor, the Earl of Caledon, the farmers now reside on their respective lands, and the village has in consequence been almost deserted. Though the land in the vicinity is in general poor, the state of agriculture has been lately much improved under the patronage of the noble proprietor. Here is a school established by Lord Caledon, and now in connexion with the National Board; the school-house was built at his lordship's expense.

TESSARAGH, or TAUGHSRARA, a parish, in the barony of ATHLONE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, upon the river Suck, and on the road from Roscommon to Ballinasloe; containing, with the post-town of Mount-Talbot (*which see*), 3356 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8482 statute acres: the soil is light, and chiefly under tillage; but there is a great quantity of bog. Limestone-quarries of the best description are worked; the stone is used as piers for gates, and slabs for chimney-pieces. Fairs are held at Mount-Talbot, and petty-sessions at the Four-Roads on alternate Fridays. The gentlemen's seats are Mount-Talbot, Bushy Park, and Belgrave. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united, in 1811, to the vicarages of Desert and Taghboy, constituting the union of Tessaragh or Mount-Talbot, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £77. 6., of which £30. 18. 6. are payable to the society, and the remainder to the vicar: the gross tithe of the benefice of the vicar is £103. 17. The church is a plain neat Gothic building, erected in 1766 at an expense of £415, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £390 for its repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of the parish of Taghboy; there is a chapel at the Four-Roads, a small thatched house in bad repair. Here are some ruins, supposed to be those of a religious house.

TESSAURAN, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Cloghan, on the road to Shannon-Bridge; containing 2029 inhabitants. This parish is situated between the river Shannon and the Greater Brosna river, which latter runs into the former at its southern extremity: it comprises 7316 statute acres of land, of which upwards of 1600 are red bog. Limestone is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes; and great facility is afforded by the Shannon and the Grand Canal for the conveyance of agricultural produce to Dublin and Limerick. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays at Belmont. The seats are Moytown, Belmont, Kilcummin, and Hunstanton. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1804 to the vicarage of Farbane, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150, and there is a glebe of 114 acres of profitable land, valued at £256. 10. per annum; also a glebe of 282 acres (exclusive of bog) in the parish of Farbane: the gross value of the benefice, including the glebes, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £876. 19. per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1812 by the incumbent, at an expense of £2119. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1806 by aid of a gift of £500 Irish currency from the late Board of First Fruits, and enlarged in 1831 by private subscription, aided by a loan of £300 British from the same Board; on this occasion Colonel L'Estrange contributed £80. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Farbane; the chapel, at High-street, is a plain building of recent erection. A loan fund has been established for the benefit of the industrious poor. Of the abbey founded here about the commencement of the sixth century, and of which St. Trena was abbot, not a vestige exists. The old churchyard which for the last two centuries has been the burial-place of the L'Estrange family, is still used.

THAMPHELIM.—See KILLARE.

THERANADROMMON.—See KILNAMARTRY.

THOMASTOWN, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Kildare, on the road to Rathangan; containing 119 inhabitants, and comprising 853¼ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to the rectories of Dunmany and Pollardstown, and in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £43. 11., and the gross tithe of the union £156. 1. The glebe-house was erected in 1828, by aid of £450 and a loan of £120 from the Board of First Fruits, and a gift of £200 from the Duke of Leinster; the glebe comprises 6½ acres. The church is a small handsome building in the Gothic style, erected in 1827 by a gift of £900 from the Board, and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £234.

THOMASTOWN, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; 21 miles (N.) from Waterford and 59 (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Waterford; containing 2744 inhabitants, of whom 2335 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Columbkill and contains altogether 2348 inhabitants. This place, situated on the river Nore, and on the southern border of the county, was anciently called Grenan; it took its present name from Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, seneschal of Leinster, one of the earliest English proprietors in Ireland, who built a castle here, and made the town a free borough. By the Irish it was called Bally-Mac-Audon, signifying "Fitz-Anthony's town;" and from its situation at the head of the navigable channel of the Nore, it became at an early period a place of considerable trade and an important military station; it was surrounded with walls, and most of its buildings were castellated. The present town contains 463 houses, most of which are neatly built. Over the

river is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, built in 1792, and having at each end an ancient square tower, formerly connected with the fortifications by which the town was surrounded.

A very considerable trade was once carried on, and the town was the commercial depôt for the county of Kilkenny; flat-bottomed boats of an aggregate burthen of 11,000 tons were constantly employed in conveying goods from the town, besides many others which did not belong to it. But the river is now choked up with deposits of sand. Inistioge has become the head of the navigation of the Nore, and the boats employed on the river at this place do not exceed an aggregate burthen of 150 tons; the goods are now conveyed on Scotch cars by land from Waterford to Kilkenny. The improvement of the navigation of the Nore would tend greatly to the revival and extension of the trade of the town, and to the development of the resources of the county, which is rich in marble, coal, culm, slate, and limestone, for which, in addition to the agricultural produce, it would afford facilities of conveyance to the neighbouring ports. It has been estimated that the clearing of the channel of the river, which would open the navigation from New Ross to this town for flat-bottomed steam-boats of 70 tons' burthen, might be accomplished at an expense of £12,000, and would effect, by a reduction of the charges for freight and the discontinuance of land-carriage, a saving of at least £10,000 per annum. There are several large flour-mills worked by water in the town and its vicinity, and also two breweries, and a tan-yard. The market-days are Monday and Saturday; and fairs are held on March 17th, May 25th, June 29th (a large wool fair), and September 15th.

The inhabitants received a charter of INCORPORATION from Thomas Fitz-Anthony, which was confirmed and extended by Edward III., who, in the 20th of his reign, granted the "Provost, Bailiffs, and Honest Men of Thomastown" certain customs and tolls for the erection and repair of the bridge, and, in the 49th of his reign, further customs, for the purpose of surrounding the town with walls. Henry VI., in the 28th of his reign, granted to the burgesses, in consideration of the expenses they had incurred in maintaining the fortifications, an exemption from all tolls and subsidies for ten years, except such as were ordered by parliament or great councils; and Queen Mary, in the first of her reign, conferred additional privileges, empowering the corporation to elect officers and hold courts with jurisdiction equal to that of Kilkenny, with markets, fairs, and other grants. This charter was confirmed and extended by James I., in the 13th of his reign; and though a charter was granted by James II., the former continued until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act to be the governing charter. By it the corporation was to consist of a sovereign, provost, and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign and recorder were to be justices of the peace, and had power to hold a court of record to any amount. The charter also gave power to return two members to the Irish parliament, which the corporation continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. From that period the corporation exercised few municipal functions; a sovereign, who also acted as a justice of the peace within the borough, was appointed, and there were in 1837 nine burgesses, but no other officers. In 1840 the inhabitants adopted the act 9th George IV. cap. 82, as far as regards cleansing. The court of record has been discontinued, and also a local court with jurisdiction limited to 40*s.*, which was held by the sovereign till within the last few years. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here in January, April, July, and October; and petty-sessions every alternate week. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house is a neat modern building, to which is attached a small bridewell.

The parish comprises 2042 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation. Limestone abounds, and there is an extensive quarry near the town: in the lower part of the sandstone-hills is found a kind of stone inclining to jasper; and not far from the town is a quarry of light-coloured compact silicious schistus, which is raised in large flags for building. The principal seats are, Dangan Lodge, a handsome modern house situated in tastefully disposed grounds; Coolmore; and Flood Hall, the residence of the Flood family. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council in 1803 to the rectories and vicarages of Columbkill and Famagh-Church, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £186. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £100 and a loan of £650, in 1806, is a neat building about a quarter of a mile from the church; the glebe comprises 17½ acres, and the gross value of the whole benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £526 per annum. The church is a neat structure; the late Board granted a loan of £1266 for its erection in 1817, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £129 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Church-Jerpoint, West-Jerpoint, Columbkill, Kilfane, Tullowherin, and Killarney, in which union are four chapels; the chapel in the town is a handsome edifice with a spire, and contains the great marble altar removed from the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey. In the vicinity of the town are the remains of Grenan Castle; and on the river a little below the town, are those of Dysett Castle, said to have been the birth-place of Berkeley, the learned bishop of Clogher, who was born in 1684. Lagan Castle, near the town, was the residence of the last abbot of Jerpoint. There are some remains of the Dominican abbey of Thomastown, the foundation of which and its subsequent history are not recorded; they consist chiefly of the wall of one of the aisles, in which are five pointed arches and some windows of elegant design: there are numerous sepulchral monuments among these ruins, but the most ancient are greatly mutilated, and no inscriptions are legible; the most remarkable has a recumbent figure of a man of gigantic stature.

THOMASTOWN, a village, in the parish of RELICKMURRY, union of CASHEL, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W.) from Cashel, on the road to Tipperary, and near the river Suir; containing 139 inhabitants. Thomastown House, a splendid castellated mansion, is situ-

ated in a noble demesne, comprising upwards of 2000 statute acres, and embellished with a profusion of remarkably fine timber, and two large pieces of water, supplied from a distance of several miles: the scenery is of a very pleasing character, the fine range of hills called the Galtees forming the background. On a part of the demesne called the Ross, near the small river Fidachta, is a beautiful cottage, built by the late Earl of Llandaff. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village. Some remains of the church exist; it is the burial-place of the noble family of Matthew.

THURLES, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 24¾ miles (N.) from Clonmel, and 75 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cashel to Templemore; containing 10,284 inhabitants, of whom 7523 are in the town. This place, originally called Durlas-O'Fogarty, is of great antiquity, and in the 10th century was the scene of a memorable battle between the Danes and the native Irish, in which the former suffered a signal defeat. Soon after the English invasion, the Ostmen of Dublin, on their march to reinforce Strongbow, who was then encamped at Cashel, halted at this place in careless security, when O'Brien of Thomond suddenly attacked and defeated them, with the loss of 400 of their men and their four principal commanders. O'Brien soon afterwards encountered the English borderers, who were extending their power in this direction; and, meeting with them at this place, compelled them to retreat. A castle appears to have been erected here at an early period, and in 1208 was besieged by Hugh de Lacy and taken from Geoffrey Mac Morris, by whom it was then occupied. In 1300 a monastery for Carmelites or White friars was founded by one of the Butler family, which at the Dissolution was granted, with all its dependencies, to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde. A preceptory of Knights Templars is said to have been also founded here, of which probably the castle before mentioned may have been a part; but no authentic record exists of such an establishment. The principal castle was erected by James Butler, the first Lord Palatine of Tipperary, one of whose descendants was, in 1535, created Viscount Thurles: this castle, during the parliamentary war, was garrisoned for the king, but was afterwards taken by the parliamentarian forces, by whom it was demolished.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Suir, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts, connected with each other by a low bridge; and consists of one spacious street, from which smaller streets diverge in various directions. It contains 1289 houses, most of which are neatly built and several are of handsome appearance: there are infantry barracks on a small scale. The environs in every direction are pleasant, and are enlivened by richly varied scenery; the country is extremely fertile, and the town is the commercial centre of a populous and highly cultivated district, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, which is sent by land-carriage to Clonmel; the place has also an excellent retail trade, and contains a brewery and two tanneries. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Clonmel. A branch of the National Bank has been established. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month, on Easter-Monday, and the 21st of August and December: the market-house is a neat building, in the western part of the main street. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; general sessions for the county are held twice in the year, and petty-sessions every Saturday. The sessions-house is a neat modern building; and near it is a well-arranged bridewell, containing 22 cells, 4 day-rooms, and 2 airing-yards.

The parish comprises 8269 statute acres, of which 6649 are arable, 810 pasture, and 810 bog and waste: the land in cultivation is of very good quality, producing abundant crops; and the system of agriculture is improved. An abundant supply of fuel is obtained from the neighbouring bogs, and from the Slievardagh coal-mines, which are about eight miles distant. Brittas Castle, the property of the Langley family, was commenced on a very extensive scale by the late Captain Langley, but remains in an unfinished state. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel; partly impropriate in the family of Bagwell and in Mrs. Downes; and partly united, by act of council in 1682, to the vicarages of Rahelty, Shyane, and Adnith, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £746. 5., of which £101. 5. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £100 and a loan of £1500, in 1820, is a good residence; the glebe comprises 56½ statute acres, and the gross rent-charge of the benefice amounts to £766. 12. 9. per annum. The church is a neat edifice at the east end of the town, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits advanced a loan of £2000, in 1812. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it is the head of the diocese, and the mensal of the archbishop. The chapel, which is the cathedral of the diocese, is a spacious and handsome structure, erected at an expense of £10,000, and one of the finest buildings of the kind in Ireland. Near it are Ursuline and Presentation convents, the ladies of which employ themselves in the gratuitous instruction of poor female children; each convent has a private chapel. St. Patrick's College, established in 1836 for the liberal education of Roman Catholic young gentlemen upon moderate terms, is a handsome building in an improved demesne of 25 acres, bounded on one side by the river Suir. There are several public schools, of which the conventual schools are partly supported by a bequest of £2000 from the late Most Rev. Dr. James Butler, and those of the Christian Brethren by a similar bequest from the Most Rev. Dr. Bray, the interest of which he appropriated to the instruction and clothing of poor boys; the parochial school is principally supported by the incumbent. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres purchased for £1000, was completed in 1841 at an expense of £5840, and is constructed for 700 inmates.

It is said, that till within the last thirty years, there were the ruins of seven castles in this parish; there are still vestiges of two, and also of a large mansion formerly the residence of the Earl of Llandaff. The remains of the principal castle are situated close to the bridge, and consist at present of a lofty quadrangular keep, with various embattled walls and gables: the

other, which is situated at the western extremity of the town, and is ascribed to the Knights Templars, appears to have been of very small extent; a little to the north of it was an ancient moat. In this part of the town are also the remains of the monastery, consisting of a great part of a strong tower, with some mouldering walls. Grose, in his *Antiquities*, states that St. Mary's church, belonging to a Franciscan monastery founded by the O'Meaghers in the 15th century, occupied the site of the present Roman Catholic chapel: Manus O'Fohily, the last abbot, refused to surrender at the Dissolution, and was taken prisoner to Dublin, where he suffered a long confinement. On the townland of Killinan are the remains of an old church, to which is attached a burial-ground. The greater part of the parish is the property of Viscount Chabot, cousin-german of the late Earl of Llandaff. Thurles gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Marquess of Ormonde.

TIBOHINE, Roscommon.—See Taughboyne.

TICKILLEN, a parish, in the barony of Shelmalier, union and county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Wexford, near the mail-road to Enniscorthy; containing 1160 inhabitants. It is principally situated on the north-eastern bank of the Slaney, but there is a small detached portion on the northern extremity of the estuary of that river. The principal portion is skirted by the mail-road, and is connected with the south-western bank of the river by a handsome bridge of American oak, which, together with the ancient castle of Ferry-Carrigg, romantically situated on a rocky eminence on the Tickillen side of the river, is noticed in the article on the parish of Carrigg. Tickillen comprises 2866¾ statute acres, of which the detached portion contains 748: within the limits of the latter is part of the village of Castlebridge. The land is mostly in tillage, the soil in general fertile, and the state of agriculture has been of late years much improved. The seats are, Percy Lodge, pleasantly situated near the banks of the river; Killown, built in the cottage style; Newtown Lodge; and Moat Park. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, separated by act of council in 1829 from the union of Ardcolme (with the exception of the small detached portion, which is still attached to that union) and, with the adjoining parish of Kilpatrick, formed into a distinct benefice; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge of the larger portion amounts to £92. 11., of which £47. 11. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and that of the smaller portion to £44, of which £21. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent of Ardcolme union. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Crossabeg. Within the demesne of Percy Lodge is a glebe, comprising three acres; also the ruins of the church, with a cemetery attached. At the north-western extremity of the parish are the remains of Deeps Castle, said to have been granted by Cromwell to one of his standard-bearers named Randle, whose family subsequently entertained James II. on his way to Waterford, when he was retiring to France after the battle of the Boyne.

TICKMACREVAN, or Glenarm, a parish, in the union of Larne, barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster; containing, with the post-town of Glenarm and the village of Straidkelly (each separately described), 4443 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 20,506¾ statute acres; and is situated on the Glenarm water, which rises in Slemish mountain and discharges itself into the sea at the town, where it is of considerable size. A very large portion of the parish is mountain, bog, and waste; but the remainder is in a high state of cultivation under the most improved system of agriculture, and produces wheat, beans, and barley, in great abundance and of excellent quality. Limestone of many varieties is found here: some kinds contain echenites, belemnites, and other similar fossils; and large masses of ponderous iron-ore, and decomposed basalt used in making Roman cement, are found imbedded among the limestone rocks. One species is remarkable for its quality of setting instantly when immersed in water. Great quantities of limestone are exported from Glenarm, the quay of which is much resorted to by Scotch vessels in this trade, which bring coal and general merchandise in exchange. Close to the town is a coal-mine, which has not been worked to advantage; there are also indications of that mineral in other parts of the parish. Glenarm Castle, the residence of the M'Donnell family, in this parish, is described in the account of the town. There are several elegant bathing-lodges at Carnlough, which have tended much to induce visiters from the inland parts to resort hither during the summer months.

The living was a rectory and vicarage, the former annexed in 1609 to the chancellorship of Connor, and the latter episcopally united in 1768 to the rectory of Templeoughter (which is completely inclosed within Tickmacrevan); but on the death of Dr. Trail, the late chancellor, in 1830, the two parishes were consolidated under the provisions of Dr. Mant's act, into a single rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and placed under the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge, including Templeoughter, amounts to £180. The glebe-house, which is situated about a mile and a half from the church, near the sea-shore, was built in 1813 by aid of £450 and a loan of £46 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe of the union comprises 23*a.* 30*p.* valued at £46. 7. per annum. The total value of the benefice is £226. 7. The church, which occupies the site of an ancient monastery close to the shore near the town, was built in 1768, at the expense of the noble family of M'Donnell, and was enlarged in 1822 by a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits; it is a plain building with a tower and spire. The Roman Catholic parish, which is called Glenarm, is co-extensive with the consolidated rectory of Tickmacrevan, and has two chapels, one at Glenarm, and the other at Carnlough about two miles north-west of it. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, one of which is in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod; and a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. Some remains of the ancient monastery, built in 1465 by Robert Bisset, a Scotchman, for Franciscan friars of the third order, are still to be seen; also those of the ancient church, a mile west of the town.

TIMAHOE, a parish, in the union of Naas, barony of Clane, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (S. W.) from Kilcock, on the road to Kildare, and on the Grand Canal; containing 1680 in-

habitants, and comprising 9896¼ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £178. 10., and the glebe comprises 10 acres; there is neither church nor glebe-house. The Protestant parishioners attend the church of Ballynefagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clane.

TIMAHOE, a village, in the parish of Fosey, or Timahoe, barony of Cullinagh, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 4¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Stradbally, on the road to Ballynakill; containing about 100 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the monastery of Teach-Mochoe, founded here by St. Mochoe, who died in 497, and which was destroyed by fire in 1142; it was afterwards refounded by the O'Mores, but of its further history there is no record. There are still some slight remains of the building, near which is an ancient round tower, 33 feet high; the doorway is 14 feet from the ground and ornamented with a zigzag moulding, and the whole is in good preservation. A castle was erected in the reign of Elizabeth by the Cosby family, whose descendants are still proprietors of part of the estate; the ruins form a very interesting and picturesque object. In 1642 a battle took place here between a party of forces under Colonel Monck, on his return from the relief of Ballinakill, and a party under General Preston, who had advanced to intercept his retreat; in which the latter was repulsed with considerable loss. The vicinity abounds with rich pastures and extensive dairy-farms, and much butter of superior quality is sent hither for sale. The village, which contains only a few houses, is pleasantly situated. Fairs are held on April 5th, July 2nd, and Oct. 18th; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. The Roman Catholic chapel of the union of Stradbally, a handsome cruciform edifice in the early English style, lately erected at an expense of £2000, is situated in the village, in which is also the parochial school, under the patronage of Colonel Close.

TIMOGUE, a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of Stradbally, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Stradbally, on the road to Ballynakill; containing 367 inhabitants, and comprising 2491 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Lansdowne: the tithe rent-charge is £119. 5. The church is a neat structure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stradbally.

TIMOLEAGUE, a post-town and parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, union of Bandon, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 22½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Cork, and 148½ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Courtmacsherry to Clonakilty; containing 1686 inhabitants, of whom 635 are in the town. This place is also called *Ty-Mologa*, signifying the "house of St. Mologa," to whom the Franciscan abbey founded here by the M'Cartys in 1312 was dedicated; the buildings of the abbey are nearly entire, except the roof, surrounding three sides of a court 60 yards square. On the east is the church with a nave and choir, the former 30 and the latter 15 yards long: from the division a transept opens to the south more than 12 yards long, and on the south of the nave is an open arcade, extending round one side of the transept, and supported by seven irregular arches resting on cylindrical and square pillars without capitals. The windows are varied in their style and elevation: the east window is composed of three lofty lights, divided by stone mullions; the south window of the transept is also of three lancet-shaped lights, and the great west window of two. On the east side of the south transept is an oratory with light and elegant windows, and those of the nave are pointed, square-headed, obtuse, and ogee. The division or screen between the nave and choir is by a lofty arch, on which rests a small light square tower, 68 feet high; and beneath this tower is a narrow and curious passage similar to those leading to the rood-loft in English cathedrals. The dormitories, refectory, and other domestic edifices are remaining. During the reign of Mary, the monks retook possession of this abbey; and in 1603, the Roman Catholics again occupied it, and completely repaired it in every part. In 1518, Edmund Courcy, Bishop of Ross, was buried here; he had built the square tower, now so conspicuous an ornament, and also the dormitory and library. Timoleague was for several centuries the burial-place of the powerful families of Mac Carty Reagh, de Courcy, O'Cullan, O'Hea, and others. The castle belonging to Sir Roger Shaughnessy was besieged and burned in 1642, by Lord Forbes, who then set sail for the Shannon; it was again taken from the Irish, in 1643, by Col. Myn.

The parish comprises 2873 statute acres: the land, though in general good, is in some places light and stony; it is chiefly under tillage, and produces abundant crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture was till very lately carried on under the old system, but is improving rapidly through the spirited exertions and example of the proprietor: green crops have been advantageously introduced, and several of the farmers have adopted the use of the Scotch plough and other improved agricultural implements. The town consists of one long irregular street, with another diverging from it (parallel with the old abbey) which was built by Col. Travers and contains many comfortable slated cottages, principally inhabited by weavers; the place comprises about 120 houses, the greater part modern and well built, and has a neat court-house, where petty-sessions for the district are held every Monday, and a manor court belonging to Lord Carbery occasionally. This is a constabulary police station. A market for pigs is held every Thursday; and fairs for cattle on March 28th, July 5th, Aug. 21st, and Dec. 7th. Although the chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, many are yet engaged in weaving coarse sheeting, and about 50 looms are employed in the town in weaving cotton cords. At Spital-Hill is a flour-mill, where 6000 barrels of wheat are annually ground, principally for the neighbouring towns. The country would be remarkably beautiful but for the want of plantations, which defect, it is hoped, will in a few years be effectually remedied: the late Col. Travers, of Timoleague House, planted 50 acres of land on his demesne, close to the town. Barry's Hall is a large mansion, erected by one of the Barry family about a century since, and surrounded by a considerable plantation: among other seats are, Umera, a beautiful house on the banks of the river;

Timoleague Villa; and the glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. C. L. Coghlan, D.D., the learned author of a "Scriptural Commentary on the Book of Genesis and St. Matthew's Gospel."

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, forming the corps of the prebend of Ross in the cathedral of St. Faughan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £310. 1. 6. The glebe-house, a neat villa residence, was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900, in 1816, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises five acres. The church is a small neat structure, built in 1810 by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board. It lately underwent a thorough repair; the east gable was raised to correspond with the other, and an entirely new roof was added, covered with the best slate: the ceiling is particularly beautiful, and upon the whole the church is one of the most comfortable and suitable places of worship in the diocese. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilmaloda; the chapel of Timoleague is a plain building. The parochial schools are held in a handsome building erected in 1842. Here is a dispensary; and an Indigent-Housekeepers' Society has been established, and is supported by voluntary contributions. In the town is also a parochial library, the books of which were given by James Duncan, Esq., of London. In a field not far from the Spital Mills are the ruins of an hospital for lepers, founded by the first M'Carty: on the banks of the river stand the ruins of the castle, built by the Morils in 1206.

TIMOLIN, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAN-EAST, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, on the river Griese, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Carlow; containing, with the post-town of Ballytore (which is separately described), 1611 inhabitants, of whom 172 are in the village of Timolin. The name of this place, in Irish, signifies "the house of Moling," and is derived from the foundation of a monastery here by St. Moling of Ferns, who died in the 7th century. In the reign of John, Robert Fitz-Richard, Lord of Noragh or Narragh, founded a convent of nuns of the Arroasian order, which he amply endowed; and also erected a strong castle. In 1328 the church of St. Moling was burned by Edmond le Boteler; and in the reign of Charles I. the castle was taken by the Marquess of Ormonde, and the garrison put to the sword by order of the Lords-Justices, though conditions of peace were in progress of adjustment. The PARISH comprises 2290 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, though there is some good pasture; the land is in general good, and there is no waste: fuel is scarce, and only to be obtained from the bog of Narraghmore, about three miles distant. Here are quarries of sandstone and pebble limestone, which latter is burnt for manure. The village of Timolin contains 28 houses: fairs are held there on Easter-Monday and on June 28th.

The seven denominations constituting part of the vicarage of Killelan are now entirely separated from the union of Timolin: they were for some time considered to be under the patronage of the Archbishop, but Sir Richard Steele lately advanced a claim to them, and succeeded in recovering them and in establishing his right to the vicarage of Killelan. The living of Timolin is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united time immemorially to the rectory and vicarage of Belan and the vicarages of Moone and Rathtoole, together constituting the union of Timolin, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral and minor canons of the cathedrals of St. Patrick and Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £143. 9., two-thirds payable to the appropriators and one-third to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 20 acres. The church is a plain building with a neat tower, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £242. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castle-Dermot; the chapel is a plain spacious edifice. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house at Ballitore.

TIMON, or TIMOTHAN.—See TALLAGHT.

TINAHELY, a market and post town, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of SHILLELAGH, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (S. W.) from Wicklow, and 41 (S.) from Dublin, on the road from Rathdrum to Carnew; containing 640 inhabitants. This place formed part of the vast estate of the celebrated and unfortunate Earl of Strafford, who commenced the erection of a splendid mansion at Coolruss, about a quarter of a mile from the town, the ruins of which are vulgarly called "Black Tom's Cellars:" on the attainder of that nobleman the estate was forfeited to the crown, and it subsequently became the property of the ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam, the present proprietor. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was entirely destroyed, but it was soon afterwards rebuilt in an improved style: it is situated in a wild and mountainous district, on the banks of a small stream, over which is a stone bridge of five arches. A market is held every Wednesday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and pigs, on the first Wednesday after the 1st of Jan., on Feb. 7th, the first Wednesday after St. Patrick's day, the second Wednesday in April, May 8th, the 4th day and the last Wednesday in June, the first Wednesday after the 12th of July, on Aug. 7th, the second Wednesday in Sept., the first Wednesday after the 29th of Sept., on Nov. 7th, and the second Wednesday in December. Here is a chief constabulary police station; a manorial court is held in April, and petty-sessions on alternate Wednesdays in a room over the market-house, a neat edifice erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam. Soap-boiling is carried on, and there are an extensive flour-mill and a tan-yard. In the town are a few good houses; and in the immediate vicinity are, Town View, situated on high ground, whence a fine view of the town and surrounding country is obtained; and Ballicionougue. The Primitive Wesleyan Methodists hold their meetings in the sessions-room. A school is maintained partly by a grant from Earl Fitzwilliam, and partly by the rector; and a dispensary is aided by an annual grant of £50 from his lordship.—See KILCOMMON.

TINNEHINCH, a village, in the parish and barony of ST. MULLIN'S, union of NEW ROSS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, forming a suburb of the town of Graig or Graignamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny, with which it is connected by a good stone bridge over the river Barrow: the population is 221.—See GRAIG.

TINTERN, or KINNEAGH, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Fethard, and on the road from Wexford to Duncannon Fort; containing 2680 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a monastery founded here by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, after his escape from shipwreck off the coast in the year 1200, in fulfilment of a vow made during his peril: in this monastery after its endowment and dedication to the Blessed Virgin, he placed monks from the Cistercian abbey of Tintern, in the county of Monmouth; whence it obtained the appellation of Tintern Minor. In 1447 the monastery had suffered such dilapidation that the abbot rebuilt the house at his own expense, and on that occasion obtained an act exempting him from all compulsory attendance in parliament.

The parish is bounded on the south-east by the bay of Bannow, and on the north-east by the river Blackwater. It comprises 6863 statute acres; about one-half consists of arable land, and the remainder of meadow and pasture, with a considerable portion of bog. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is much improved, green crops for winter feeding having been introduced with success; the cottages of the farmers and peasantry exhibit a considerable degree of neatness and comfort. The village of Tintern, which was contiguous to the abbey, was taken down some years since, and rebuilt on the townland of Saltmills, by which name it is now more generally known; it is described under that head. An inlet from Bannow bay is navigable to the old bridge near the abbey, for lighters bringing limestone and coal; and there is a small fishery. Fairs are held at Tintern on May 12th, Sept. 21st, and Nov. 11th, and at Nash on June 24th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 20th: the parish is a station of the constabulary police. Tintern Abbey is beautifully situated in a sequestered spot near the margin of the bay, and in the midst of a richly wooded demesne: the family mansion has been formed principally from the chancel of the ancient conventual church, of which the tower and part of the walls form a picturesque feature in the grounds; but from the frequent alterations the abbey has undergone, these ruins have lost much of their original character. Subsequently to the formation of the present mansion, the ancient domestic buildings were removed, and the materials were used in the erection of the old chapel of ease near the abbey, and in that of the bridge before mentioned. About half way between Tintern and Clonmines is Thorla, or Tallough, a pleasantly situated residence, supposed to occupy the site of an ancient religious house, called Midway, from its position between the monasteries of Tintern and Clonmines.

The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, united in 1785 to those of Owenduffe and Clonmines, and in the patronage of Mrs. Boyse, in whom the rectories are impropriate, and who allows the officiating minister a stipend of £32, augmented by £60 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tithes, amounting to £300, many years ago merged into the rental of the land. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1818, at an expense of about £1000, of which £600 were a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the remainder was assessed on the parishes of the ecclesiastical union. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Ballylennon (or Rosegarland), Clonmines, Clongeen, Owenduff, Inch, and Newbawn. The chapel at Ballycallane is a spacious building, near which a residence for the priest was lately erected; and at Rathnagusseran is a handsome modern chapel, adjoining which, also, is a residence for the priest: the chapels of Clongeen and St. Leonard likewise belong to this district. On digging the foundations for the mansion at Thorla, a piscina and a great number of bones were discovered; the latter were interred under a tumulus in the grounds, and the former removed to the Roman Catholic chapel. In the old chapel adjoining the abbey is a large table-monument to Sir Anthony Colclough, Knt., who is recorded to have first arrived in Ireland in the 34th of Henry VIII., as captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in which and other offices of state he continued during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; he died in 1584.

TIPPER, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Naas to Blessington; containing 661 inhabitants, and comprising 3288 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, partly impropriate in the Burgh family, but chiefly constituting the corps of the prebend of Tipper in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge is £133. 10., of which £19. 10. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the prebendary. At Craydockstown and Punchstown are two remarkably large stones.

TIPPERAGHNEY, or TYBROUGHNY, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Waterford; containing 278 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been of some importance in ancient times, and to have been at one period thickly inhabited. According to Archdall, St. Dominick, or Modomnoc, flourished here about the middle of the sixth century; and the ruins of the church bear evidence of its remote antiquity. Here are remains of the foundations of a town, supposed to be of Danish origin, a tombstone still existing being sculptured with Danish characters; also a mound of a conical form, encircled by a spacious fosse, and presenting a considerable area on its summit. The castle of Tipperaghney is a stately edifice, supposed by some to have been erected by John, Earl of Morton, while at Waterford, but by others attributed to the Walshes, once proprietors of the entire parish. The parish is situated on the northern bank of the Suir, and comprises about 1147 statute acres; a large stone on its western border marks the boundary between the county of Kilkenny, in the province of Leinster, and that of Tipperary, in Munster. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Fiddown: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Templeorum.

TIPPERARY (County of), an inland county of the province of MUNSTER, bounded on the east by the King's and Queen's counties, and that of Kilkenny; on the south, by that of Waterford; on the west, by those

of Cork, Limerick, and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon and Lough Derg; and on the north, by that of Galway, and King's county. It extends from 52° 12′ to 53° 9′ (N. Lat.), and from 7° 20′ to 8° 26′ (W. Lon.); comprising an area, according to the ordnance survey, of 1,061,731 statute acres, of which 843,887 are arable, 178,183 uncultivated, 23,779 in plantations, 2359 under towns and villages, and the remainder covered with water. The population, in 1821, was 346,896; in 1831, 402,363; and in 1841, 435,553.

The inhabitants of this portion of the island are designated by Ptolemy the *Coriondi*. Ængus McNafrach, King of Munster in the fifth century, is said to have enlarged the territory of the powerful tribe of the Desii, occupying the present county of Waterford, by the addition of the southern part of Tipperary, then forming a district called *Magh Femin*, but afterwards designated *Desie Thuasgeart* or *North Desie*, to distinguish it from the southern lands of the sept. According to Vallancey, the chiefs of Magh Femin, whose principal residence was on the Rock of Cashel, obtained the name of *Hy dun na moi*, or "the chiefs of the hill of the plain," rendered by corruption O'Donnohue; and from them descended the Mac Carthies. The Desii maintained a separate sovereignty until overpowered by the first English invaders, against whom, however, they carried on a sanguinary and protracted struggle. The families then holding superior rank were those of O'Fogarty, occupying the territory about Thurles, anciently called *Hy Fogarta*; O'Brien, possessing the tract bordering on the Shannon, below Lough Derg, called *Aradh Cliach*, and forming the present barony of Owney and Arra; and O'Kennedy, who held *Muscraighe Thire*, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond. The names of several other small districts have also been preserved, such as *Corca Eathrach*, including the country around Holy Cross and Cashel, and forming a considerable part of Goulin, or the Golden Vale; *Eoganacht*, a territory and sept to the north of this, near Thurles; and *Hy-Kerrin* still further north. *Ormond*, the name of the northern part of the county, signifies *East Munster*.

The first English army that penetrated into this part of the island was led in person by Henry II., who, in 1172, advanced from Waterford, and on the banks of the Suir received the submissions of the surrounding chieftains of the south; but on his return these submissions were for the most part retracted, and hostilities with the English commenced by the march of Earl Strongbow with an army to Cashel. Here he reviewed his troops; and having received information of the strength and posture of the enemy, he sent to Dublin, for the aid of the Ostmen forces enlisted in the English service there. When this auxiliary force had advanced as far as Thurles, it was suddenly attacked by O'Brien of Thomond so successfully, that the four principal leaders and 400 men were slain; upon which, Strongbow made a precipitate retreat to Waterford. Afterwards Prince John, to secure the southern part of the county in subjection to the English authority, ordered the erection of castles at Ardfinnan and Tipperary. The next great struggle originated in an attempt made by Daniel O'Brien, of Thomond, to dispossess the English of this tract of country; he levied a considerable force, and the contending parties having met at Thurles, a battle ensued in which the English were discomfited. But this did not put an end to the contest; the English still continued to ravage the territories of O'Brien, and to increase the number of their castles, which they gradually extended towards the Shannon.

When the territory had been in a great measure reduced, Henry II. granted the whole of its lay possessions to Theobald Walter, who accompanied prince John to Ireland in 1185 and was constituted "Chief Butler" of Ireland, a dignity made hereditary in his family, and from which it derives its name. Tipperary was one of the counties erected into shire ground by King John, in 1210. In 1315, Edmund, the fifth chief Butler of Ireland, received a grant of the return of all writs in his cantreds of Ormon, Hyogarty, and Hyocaroyl; and his son and successor, James, was created Earl of Ormonde in 1328. Edward III. granted to this nobleman's son, James (who had married Eleanor Bohun, grand-daughter of Edward I.), for the better support of the name and honour of Earl of Ormonde, and in consideration of his valuable services, and of the consanguinity existing between him and his majesty, the regality, fees, and all other liberties in the county of Tipperary, and also the prisage of wines in Ireland. The royal liberty thus established in the county continued until the commencement of the last century; having, through the power, talents, and loyalty of the family, been preserved long after the other royal liberties in Ireland had ceased to exist. The lands of the church, however, were exempt from the palatine jurisdiction, and formed considerable tracts within the limits of the county, in which the king's writs and ordinary jurisdiction had free course; these lands, in contradistinction to the county palatine, were designated the Cross of Tipperary, had their own sheriffs, and sent separate members to the Irish parliament. From a representation of this parliament, in 1430, it appears, that the greater part of the county was then subject to "Irish enemies, or English rebels," meaning by the latter name such as, under the loose authority of the age, lived in the old native fashion, in contempt of the king's authority or the English law; but the Butler family and the archbishops of Cashel were at a subsequent period firm in their allegiance to Henry VII., in opposition to the attempts of Lambert Simnel. In the reign of Henry VIII., ordinances for the government of this and other western counties, in which English law had been long disregarded, were committed for execution to the Earl of Ormonde. In the 28th of the same reign, many of the possessions and privileges of the earldom became vested in the king, by his marriage with Anne Boleyn; while such portions as were settled in tail male, including the prisage of wines, passed to the eldest heir male of the family, Sir Pierce Butler, created Earl of Ossory, and commonly styled Lord Ormonde; and in 1537, the king confirmed to this nobleman all the lordships and manors anciently belonging to the family, in this and other counties.

In 1632, James, commonly styled "the great Duke of Ormonde," succeeded to the possessions of his family; and in the subsequent civil commotions, in which he acted so important a part on the royal side, this county suffered very severely. In 1642, almost every fort and castle was captured by the Irish, and nearly all the relations of the earl were at once involved in the war. In 1647, it suffered from the military ravages of Lord

Inchiquin, who took Cahir and Cashel, and devastated the whole county. After the fall of Clonmel in 1650, a great portion of the then forfeited lands was divided amongst the parliamentarian adventurers; and the estates were confirmed to them by the act of settlement after the Restoration. The Duke of Ormonde obtained confirmation of all his ancient paternal property by several patents and statutes of Charles II.; and the royalties and liberties thus granted were extended over the county at large, including the Cross of Tipperary, and were confirmed by act of parliament in the 14th and 15th of the same king. James, grandson and successor of the Great Duke, was impeached on the accession of George I., and, fleeing to France, was attainted of high treason by an act of the British parliament, and his estates confiscated. By an act of the Irish parliament, in the 2nd of George I., all the liberties, regalities, franchises, courts of law and equity, jurisdictions, rights, and authorities, granted by the letters-patent and acts of parliament above mentioned, were for ever extinguished; and the rolls and records thereof, consisting of the pleadings in the court palatine of Tipperary from 1662 to 1714, and leases of lands from the family during the same period, were deposited in the rolls office of chancery in Ireland, and the office of the chirographer of the common pleas. However, by an English statute in 1721, the duke's brother, the Earl of Arran, was enabled to purchase the estates; and after his grace's death without issue, he succeeded as heir and representative of the Butlers of Ireland. From this nobleman's time until 1791, the ancient honours of the house of Ormonde remained dormant; but in that year John Butler, Esq., of the castle of Kilkenny, was restored to the earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory, viscounty of Thurles, &c.; no statute of restoration being deemed necessary on the occasion, as the title had not been attainted by an act of the Irish parliament. The present Marquess of Ormonde still retains the honorary office of chief butler; but the profits of the butlerage and prisage were purchased from the family for £216,000, under the 46th, 50th, and 51st of George III., and vested in the crown for the benefit of the public.

The county is partly in the diocese of Lismore, Emly, and Killaloe, but chiefly in that of Cashel. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clanwilliam, Eliogarty, Iffa and Offa East, Iffa and Offa West, Ikerrin, Kilnemanagh, Middlethird, Lower Ormond, Upper Ormond, Owney and Arra, and Slievardagh. It contains the borough, assize, and market town of Clonmel; the city and borough of Cashel; the market and post town of Fethard, formerly a parliamentary borough; the market and post towns of Nenagh, Thurles, Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Roscrea, Clogheen, Killenaule, Cahir, and Templemore; and the post-towns of Burris-o'-leagh, Burris-o'-kane, Cloghjordan, Newport, Golden, Littleton, and New Birmingham. The largest villages are Bansha (which has a sub-post), Emly, Toomavara, Silvermines, Ballina, Ballingarry, and Mullinahone. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament; two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Clonmel, Cashel, and Fethard; but since the Union its representatives in the Imperial parliament have been two for the county, and one for each of the boroughs of Clonmel and Cashel.

The county members are elected at Clonmel; the constituency is 2600. The county is included in the Leinster circuit. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 30 deputy-lieutenants, and 153 other magistrates, with the usual county officers, including 4 coroners: there are 148 constabulary police stations. The county gaol is at Clonmel; and there are bridewells at Cahir, Clogheen, Tipperary, Cashel, New Birmingham, Thurles, Templemore, Roscrea, Nenagh, Carrick-on-Suir, Burris-o'-kane and Newport. The lunatic asylum for the county is at Clonmel; where also was the late County House of Industry, with a lunatic asylum attached to it principally for cases of idiotcy: the infirmary is at Cashel. There are fever hospitals at Clonmel, Tipperary, Cahir, Burris-o'-kane, Clogheen, Cloghjordan, Cashel, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Templemore; and dispensaries at Ballingarry, Bird Hill, Burris-o'-leagh, Burros-o'-kane, Ballyporeen, Clonmel, Drangan, Kilsheelan, Newcastle, Portroe, Poulmucka, Lorrha, Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Clogheen, Bourney, Castlebiggs, Clonoulty, Grangemockler, Kilcooley, Killusty, Templetuohy, Cloghjordan, Dundrum, Fethard, Killenaule, Mullinahone, Nenagh, Newport, Ballynonty, Roscrea, Silvermines, Tipperary, Thurles, Templemore, Toomavarra, Littleton, and Thomastown, each maintained by equal grand jury presentments and private subscriptions. The total grand jury presentments for 1844 were £71,643. In the military arrangements the county is partly in the Athlone, but chiefly in the Limerick, district; and within its limits are nine barracks, or military stations: four for cavalry, at Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Clogheen, and Fethard; four for infantry, at Cashel, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Templemore; and one for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, at Clonmel; the whole capable of accommodating 139 officers and 2938 men.

The SURFACE of the county is composed of several extensive and fertile tracts of champaign country, separated from each other by ranges of hills. The greatest tract of level country is that watered by the Suir, from its source near Roscrea to Ardfinnan; extending in length about 50 miles, and in breadth averaging 15. But although it presents a nearly level appearance when viewed from the surrounding heights, owing to the general equality of its successive swells, yet it is found to be diversified with slightly depressed valleys and gentle elevations, which, combined with an exuberant fertility, afford a pleasing though by no means a picturesque succession of scenery. The part of this plain between the Kilnamanagh and Galtee ranges, in the centre of which the town of Tipperary is situated, and which is bounded by a line drawn from Bansha to Thomastown near Golden, on the east, and by another from Galbally in county Limerick through Pallasgreine to the Bilboa mountains, on the west, has been designated the "Golden Vale," on account of the surpassing richness of its soil.

The general elevation of the surface of the Suir district is about 400 feet above the level of the sea, though in some parts it does not exceed 250: from Cashel upwards it varies from 326 to 474 feet. On the east the plain is bounded at first by a large tract of bog, a branch of that of *Allen*, extending into the contiguous county of Kilkenny; farther south it is inclosed by the low range of the *Slievardagh hills*, forming the Killenaule coal district, extending from the vicinity of Freshford in the

county of Kilkenny, a distance of eighteen miles south-westward, to a point five miles beyond Killenaule. The breadth of this range is about six miles: it is most elevated and abrupt towards the north-western side, where the height of the hills above the subjacent plain varies from 300 to 600 feet; while towards the south-east the surface gradually declines, and in that direction flow all the principal streams. Farther south, the boundary of the plain is terminated on this side by the elevated group of *Slieve-na-man*, to the south-east of Fethard, from which several ranges of hills extend into the county of Kilkenny. On the south the vale is immediately overlooked by the steep and towering heights of the *Monevullagh* and *Knockmeledown* mountains, which form the county boundary towards Waterford; and along the base of the latter, a branch of the plain extends westward from Cahir and Ardfinnan, by *Clogheen* and *Ballyporeen*, into the vale of the Blackwater, which forms the north-eastern part of the county of Cork. On the north of this portion of the plain stands the noble range of the *Galtees*, which on the south-east side rise for the most part with a gentle ascent, while on the north-west they are in many parts extremely precipitous. The length of this range is twenty miles to its termination near Mitchelstown, at the river Funcheon, which river forms part of the boundary between Tipperary and Cork; its breadth is from five to seven. The highest summit is Galtymore, which attains an elevation of about 2500 feet. The wild magnificence of this chain of mountains, from its sudden elevation in the midst of a fertile plain, is very striking; and its vast groupings present an assemblage of the most interesting features in boldness, freedom of outline, and variety of aspect. There are three curious circular lakes of small extent on the mountains, and the glens diverging from them exhibit many natural beauties, particularly the western glen, in which is a fine cascade. North of the Galtees is a subordinate and lower parallel ridge, called *Slieve-na-muck*, near the base of which stands the town of Tipperary.

From this vicinity a second branch of the great plain, through which a road runs from Clonmel to Limerick, extends to the western confines of the county, where it is met by the more elevated district in the vicinity of Pallasgreine, in the county of Limerick; and to the north of this *Golden Vale*, as it is called, rises the group of the *Bilboa*, *Keeper*, and *Slieve-Phelim* mountains, presenting a grand and varied outline. Among these, which occupy a wide district, is pre-eminently distinguished the Keeper mountain, between Newport and Silvermines. To the north-west is another mountain group on the borders of the Shannon at Lough Derg, appearing to form part of a range extending by Killaloe to the vicinity of Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, though here intersected by this grand watercourse. The Bilboa mountains separate the baronies of Ormond from the other baronies; and from them the western boundary of the grand vale of Tipperary is continued by a narrow range of heights, called the Kilnamanagh hills, which stretch hence north-eastward above Thurles and Templemore, forming the *Devil's-Bit* mountains. From these, again, a lower series of hills extends by Roscrea to the more elevated Slieve-Bloom mountains, separating the King's from the Queen's county; thus making the length of the entire range not less than 40 miles. The Keeper mountains and their northern dependencies within the county of Tipperary form a wild tract of country, extending in length about 24 miles, and in breadth about 20, and comprehending an extent of about 480 square miles. Throughout the whole there was, until lately, scarcely any road passable for wheel-carriages; but two excellent lines have recently been constructed by government. From these mountains to the banks of the Shannon, and its expansion Lough Derg, extends the fertile plain of the *Ormonds*, of similar character to the Golden Vale, like it highly cultivated, and adorned with many rich demesnes. The common elevation of this plain varies from 114 to 274 feet, gradually declining towards Lough Derg.

The SOIL of the great plains and vales consists of calcareous loams of various quality, but for the most part exuberantly fertile, and forming, in parts of the southern and south-western baronies of Clanwilliam, Middlethird, and Iffa and Offa, the most productive portion of the county; these baronies contributing more to the county cess than all the other seven, and comprising a greater number of highly cultivated farms. The rest of the low country is similar in character, forming extensive agricultural tracts; the hills are occupied by poorer soils on substrata of slate and sandstone, and these soils are often very shallow. Great progress, however, has been made in their improvement, the construction of new roads having afforded means for the introduction of lime as a manure, which is procured in abundance in the low country. The soil of the Slievardagh hills is of a cold and wet nature, abounding in many places with yellow clay. Contiguous to the Bog of Allen lies a great extent of flat marshy ground, producing little but sedges and aquatic grasses, used for thatching and litter. The diversified nature of the surface renders the county equally noted for its good sheep-walks, its rich corn-fields, and its fertile grazing-pastures.

In describing the HUSBANDRY of the county it may be classed into five districts; three mainly agricultural, occupying the plains; and two mainly of pasturage, comprising the mountain tracts. The principal of the former is the plain district from Carrick to Tipperary, the superior quality of the soil of which, and its contiguity to Clonmel, the great mart for export, have caused it to be occupied by the more wealthy class of landholders, in farms averaging about 50 or 60 acres, though sometimes considerably more. Here, the lands under tillage exceed the quantity of pasture in the proportion of five to three. Of the other two agricultural districts, one occupies the upper part of the Suir plain, extending to Roscrea, Burris-o'-leagh, Dundrum, and Cappaghwhite; while the third forms the plain country extending from the north-western mountains to the Shannon and Lough Derg. The mountain districts are, the coal tract of Slievardagh and Killenaule, and the mountains of Upper Ormond and Kilnemanagh. Part of the hills of Slievardagh are under tillage; the farms, which were of considerable size, averaging from 80 to 100 acres, have been in many instances so subdivided among the descendants of the original lessees, that they do not now average more than 10. The mountain district of Upper Ormond, including the Keeper and Kilnamanagh heights, though elevated, affords good pasturage to the summit; the bases of

these mountains, particularly on the north, are fertile and under excellent cultivation, which is extending a considerable way up their sides.

In the low lands the general course of crops is potatoes, wheat, and oats, sometimes for two years, after which the same course is resumed, after liming or manuring. On light and shallow soils, barley sometimes succeeds the potatoes. Bere is usually taken off rich deep soils that have remained long under pasturage. In the mountain districts, wheat is cultivated only in a few peculiarly favourable valleys, except where the increased use of lime has extended its growth on the Slievardagh hills. Sometimes the corn crops are repeated until the soil is entirely exhausted, and then it is left to regain its natural sward, and remains untilled for a few years. The common mode of planting the potatoes is in lazy beds, but in many parts they are now drilled. The artificial grasses are red and white clover, rye-grass, and hay-seeds, which last are almost invariably sown whenever land is laid down for grass. The grass lands are good and sound, and though they are not in general clothed with the luxuriant herbage that adorns the county of Limerick, the butter is of superior quality. The most productive lands are the abundant tracts of low meadow, stretching along the banks of the larger rivers descending from the mountains, and constantly enriched by their alluvial deposits: these lands are here designated *Inches*, signifying "islands." A considerable portion of fertile land is devoted to the purposes of the dairy; and there are some extensive grazing-farms, on which large herds of cattle are fattened. The butter, which is made in large quantities, is mostly packed in firkins, and sent to Clonmel, Waterford, or Limerick, for the English market, or by the canal to Dublin: the demand for it is annually increasing.

The principal manure is lime, which is extensively used on the rich lands of the vale, and in reclaiming and improving the colder soils of the high lands. A compost of turf mould mixed with the refuse of the farmyard is also used, particularly for top-dressing. Limestone-gravel is likewise in demand: that taken from the escars in the coal district between Killenaule and New Park, which form fertile and picturesque hills chiefly composed of this material, was formerly in great repute as manure, and was always spread on the ground without being calcined. Agricultural implements and carriages of improved construction are every year coming more into use; a light car with a wicker body is common. The fences are generally large mounds of earth from six to eight feet broad at the base, thrown up from the trench, and frequently topped with whitethorn or furze. In some districts stone walls are the fence: a few resident gentlemen have set the example of an improved English system of fencing. Notwithstanding the undulatory character of the plain country, which renders the land less retentive of moisture than the contiguous county of Kilkenny, large tracts of the tillage land require draining. In many parts, a mode of drawing the water off pasture lands, called pipe-draining, has been introduced from Limerick: it consists of a narrow drain, covered with a thick surface sod, resting on an offset on each side. In some parts of the Ormonds, and on the lands of the principal gentry throughout the county, the most approved systems of green-cropping are practised; the raising of clover has become general among the farmers, by whom rape, flax, vetches, and hemp are occasionally sown, though not to any great extent. Flax is cultivated in small plots, on the headlands or in a corner of the field, for domestic use. The fields are generally very small, even in the dairy districts seldom exceeding five or six acres, and in tillage land being from two to four: the number and width of the ditches in such a mode of arrangement must throw much land out of cultivation. Great improvements have taken place latterly in the breeds of every kind of CATTLE: the breed most esteemed for the dairy is the Irish cow crossed by the Holderness or Durham, the latter of which seems to thrive best on every soil but the limestone, where the cross between the Devon and Limerick answers better. The Kerry cow crossed by the Old Leicester is small, but fattens rapidly in the lowland pastures. Sheep are seldom seen, except with the gentry and large farmers; the defective system of fencing, the small holdings, and subsequent minute subdivisions of the fields, tend to exclude them from the management of the small farmer: in the mountain districts the small old hairy country breed is still to be found. Pigs are very numerous, forming part of the stock from the highest to the lowest landholder; they grow rapidly, are easily fattened, and much care is bestowed on them: great numbers are shipped for England, both alive and dead. The improvement of horses is also much attended to, although the number is now less than what it formerly was, the farmers having brought into use a greater number of asses and mules to perform the drudgery. Some of the asses are of a large Spanish breed; they are almost every where used by the poorer classes.

There are very few woods, and these are mostly mere copses, consisting of underwood, or stunted oak, whitethorn, and birch. The defect, however, is in course of being remedied by the numerous plantations around the mansions of the gentry, in some of the glens, and on the sides of the hills; the most extensive wood of this description is that in the western Galtees, round the mountain lodge of the Earl of Kingston. Several good nurseries for forest-trees have been established particularly in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, and much encouragement to plant is held out by many of the landed proprietors. The greatest extent of BOG is that formed originally by the obstructed waters of the Nore, which constitutes a tract of 36,025 statute acres, between Roscrea, Urlingford, and Killenaule, forming part of the Bog of Allen: its general elevation is about 400 feet above the level of the sea. This vast tract, now wholly unprofitable except for fuel, is, according to a computation made by the surveyors in 1811, capable of being reclaimed at the moderate expense of 5*s.* per acre, and of being converted into land of the best quality: but with the exception of petty encroachments and improvements on the borders, no attempt has hitherto been made to carry into execution the plans then deemed practicable. The great object is, the removal of obstructions in the bed of the Nore, which flows through these morasses, and must form their main drain. There are several other detached bogs, all capable of being reclaimed, because they command a fall towards some one of the great rivers of the county. Yet, notwithstanding these extended tracts of turbary, the bog is

so unequally distributed that the peasantry in many parts suffer much from the want of fuel; in the neighbourhood of Cahir, the women and children are chiefly employed in collecting every thing of a combustible nature from the ditches and roads. In 1786, one of the smaller bogs of the county overflowed, and submerged some lands in its progress to the Suir at Ballygriffin.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are various and important. The plain country forms part of the great limestone field of Ireland. *The Roscrea* and *Devil's-Bit* mountains, which are a continuation of the Slieve-Bloom chain, consist of sandstone in mass, whose covering every where assumes the form of conglomerate. *The Keeper* and *Bilboa* mountains, in which this range terminates, consist of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded by sandstone, except on the north, near the village of Silvermines, where the clay-slate comes immediately in contact with the limestone of the flat district, extending nearly to Lough Derg: the surrounding sandstone in some parts forms a red coarse conglomerate similar to that of Lyons and Donabate, near Dublin, and is quarried for mill-stones. *The Galtees*, with the subordinate ridge of Slieve-na-muck, consist wholly of sandstone, the upper part of which forms strata from one to two feet thick, gradually curving in the form of the summit: the sandstone of *Slieve-na-muck* is in horizontal strata, which yield excellent flags. *The Knockmeledown* and *Monavullagh* mountains, ranging along the southern boundary of the county, are likewise composed of clay-slate, with sandstone at the base and horizontal strata of the same formation on their summits. *The Slieve-na-man* group is of analogous structure, consisting of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded and surmounted by sandstone, which is connected with the sandstone-hills stretching by Nine-mile-house towards Carrick-on-Suir and Thomastown. The clay-slate to the east of Slieve-na-man, extending towards Kilmoganny, yields good slates, particularly in the quarries of Inchinagloch, or the Ormond quarries.

The Killenaule COAL district chiefly occupies a low range of heights extending to Coalbrook, on the north-east, a distance of about 5 miles. The strata constituting this formation are shale and sandstone, the principal bed of the latter forming the main body of the elevated part of the coal-hills; the whole occupy a depression in the limestone strata, from the borders of which they dip to a common centre, those declining from the north-west having a descent about twice as rapid as those from the south-eastern margin. This bed of sandstone forms narrow troughs or basins lying north-east and south-west, in which are beds of fire-clay, forming the immediate floor of the coal and covered next it by two beds of shale and one of iron-rock. In some instances this series appears to be repeated; two or more seams of coal lie one above the other in the same trough, and are generally from 40 to 43 yards from the surface to the upper bed of coal, with a breadth of from 500 to 700 yards. The fire-clay under the coal varies in thickness from four to nine feet, and is every where interspersed with vegetable impressions, apparently of grasses, which, when fresh, have a glossy surface. The roof also exhibits vegetable impressions of a similar kind, chiefly of ferns, reeds, and grasses, but occasionally of shells. The coal of the whole district is of the kind called stone or blind coal, similar to that of Kilkenny and Queen's county. The value of the quantity annually raised, previously to 1825, amounted to about £12,000; but has since nearly doubled. The increase is attributable in a great measure to the exertions of the Mining Company of Ireland, who took several of the mines on lease, among which were those of Glangoole, Ballygalavan, and Boulintlea (the last-named said to be the most extensive coal-field in Ireland), and opened that of Mardyke in 1827. The principal colliery worked by an individual is that of Coalbrook, the property of Mr. Langley, in which the beds of coal are not only more extended, but nearer the surface and more regularly stratified, than any others in the same neighbourhood: a singular feature in the strata is their occasional interruption by what are technically called "hags" or "faults," which consist of substitutions of firm shale in lieu of coal, commonly from three to five yards broad, ranging across the troughs in a north-western and south-eastern direction. The colliery has been worked for more than a century by the family of the present proprietor, and was the only mine of any importance kept open previously to the Mining Company's undertaking: the first steam-engine in this part of the country was erected in it. There are now extensive collieries in full operation at Ballinastick and Earl's Hill, belonging to Mr. Going.

The troughs generally contain two or three seams of coal from one to two feet thick, covering a space varying from 50 to 600 acres. The undulating surface being favourable to the construction of adit levels, most of the seams were worked to the depth at which this mode was available before much use was made of steam-power. One-fourth of the produce of the seam is pure coal, and the remainder culm: the former is peculiarly adapted to every purpose where a strong regular heat is required; it possesses about 87 per cent. of pure carbon, and, therefore, without any preliminary preparation, is fit for the use of the maltster, and is carried to great distances for brewers, distillers, millers, and smiths. The culm is in great demand for burning lime, and is likewise made up into balls with a mixture of clay, and used in the kitchen. The charge for the coal at the pit's mouth varies from 20*s.* to 40*s.* per ton, according to the quality; that of the culm, from 16*s.* to 18*s.* The collieries in which steam-engines are employed are worked on the most approved principles, the engine-pits being sunk in the lowest part of the field whence the coal is raised; eight engines are now erected in the district, and 34 pits are at work, giving employment to upwards of 1000 persons. In the Coalbrook pits several valuable seams of ironstone, yielding about 30 per cent. of metal, have been found; but they have not yet been turned to profitable account.

The Mining Company likewise possesses extensive SLATE quarries in the hilly tract adjoining the lower extremity of Lough Derg. Until a late period the produce of these quarries had to be conveyed by a land carriage of six miles to Killaloe, whence it was taken by boats along the Shannon or canal, although the quarries lie within two miles of the Shannon navigation; but a new line of road thither, and the erection of a small quay in a bay in Lough Derg, allow it now to be conveyed at a greatly reduced scale of carriage to every part of the country with which the Shannon or the canals

communicate. The produce of the mine has been about 7000 tons annually. The same company had the slate-quarries at Derry, close to the shipping-quay on the Shannon, but these are now held by John Salmon, of Derryville, near Killaloe, Esq.; and also those at Glenpatrick, east of Clonmel, of great magnitude and returning a good profit.

But the mineral works of earliest celebrity are the COPPER and LEAD mines near Silvermines. They were first worked by an English company, who extracted a considerable proportion of silver from the ore; after their lease expired, about a century ago, new veins were opened and the works extended in different directions by successive companies. Mr. Hudson, the last lessee, sold his interest to the Mining Company, who, after sinking some expensive shafts, relinquished the attempt. The works were opened in four places, called the Old Works, Knockeen, and Kevestown, on Lord Dunally's estate, and Garryard, on that of Lord Norbury. The Old Works were carried on in a space between the clay-slate and limestone-rock, which here approach each other; being several fathoms wide at the surface, but contracting until it closes at the depth of about 25 fathoms. This space was filled with clay, sand, decomposed slate, and scattered blocks of limestone, lydian stone, and hornstone; the whole mass being penetrated and cemented by metallic deposits, consisting of iron-ochre in various stages of induration, iron-pyrites, white-lead ore, galena, malachite (the value of which was unknown, and which was therefore thrown away), copper-pyrites, with calcareous spar and heavy spar. In Knock-enroe is a powerful vein, consisting at the surface principally of quartz and iron-pyrites, with some heavy spar, galena, blende, and copper-pyrites. In Knockeen are various others, comprising the same substances. About five miles to the east of Newport is the old copper-mine of Lackamore, the workings of which were very extensive; an attempt was made to renew them at the beginning of the present century, but was abandoned on account of the insufficiency of the machinery to draw off the water. It was subsequently worked by the Mining Company, and yielded ores worth from £20 to £30 per ton; but has again been abandoned as unprofitable. Here are two veins running through clay-slate, and composed of brown spar, calcareous spar, clay, and iron-ochre, more or less indurated, a few inches in width; and a third vein of the same material, but of greater thickness, and comprising rich copper-ore in bunches at Cappaghwhite, Ballysinode, and Gurtdrum, in this county: these were also held on lease by the Mining Company, who seem, however, to have made no attempt to work the two first, though on the last they made an outlay, in 1826, of £300. Ores of zinc and manganese are common in various places, but no efforts are now being made to work them.

With the exception of an extensive cotton manufactory at Clonmel, of recent establishment, the county may be considered to be devoid of MANUFACTURES of importance. The ancient staple manufacture of woul, of which Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir formed the centre, was suppressed by the parliamentary regulations made shortly after the Revolution, for the avowed purpose of confining the woollen manufacture to England, and substituting that of linen in its place in Ireland. Yet notwithstanding this discouragement, stuffs and ratteens were made in large quantities until the close of the last century; and blankets and flannels, much prized for their warmth and durability, are still manufactured in various places. Flax and linen had been manufactured on a small scale, chiefly for domestic consumption, for many years, and a few grants towards the erection of scutching-mills were made by the Linen Board from 1817 to 1823. In 1822, the London Society for the relief of the western counties in Ireland, during the famine occasioned by the failure of the crops, besides supplying nearly £6000 to purchase food for the poor of this county, remitted £2500 for the employment of the peasantry in the linen manufacture; in addition to which grant, other sums were contributed by various charitable societies and by the Linen Board. Societies were consequently formed in seventeen of the most important places by ladies of rank and respectability (among whom was the Countess of Glengall, who allotted 50 acres of land at Cahir for the growth of flax), to form and superintend establishments for carrying on the manufacture. But notwithstanding these exertions, the linen trade, after languishing a few years, may be said to be nearly extinct in the county. Flour is now the staple manufacture; there being 61 large mills for grinding it on the several rivers throughout the county; and this branch of industry is deemed to be of such importance that some of the wealthiest individuals in the country have embarked their property in it. The commerce of the county consists in the extensive exportation of its agricultural produce, the chief mart being Clonmel, from which the export trade is so great that the farmer is here always certain of a favourable market. The market of Thurles is the second in importance, and the others for agricultural produce are those of Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Tipperary, Cashel, Templemore, Roscrea, and Nenagh. Carrick-on-Suir, like Clonmel, exports by Waterford to the English markets; Nenagh sends to Limerick by the Shannon navigation, and to Dublin by the Grand Canal; Roscrea, to Dublin, by the Grand Canal; while Templemore, Thurles, Cashel, Tipperary, and Cahir generally forward their products by land carriage to Clonmel or Waterford. The rich southern and eastern plains contribute, perhaps, one-half to the vast exports from Waterford, of flour, oatmeal, barley, horned-cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The principal RIVERS are the Shannon, the Suir, and the Nore. *The Shannon*, with its noble expansion, Lough Derg, forms the western boundary of the county from the mouth of the Lesser Brosna to within a few miles of Limerick, a distance of about 40 statute miles, throughout the whole of which it is navigable and displays a grand succession of striking and beautiful scenery. It receives several streams from the Kilnamanagh hills, the most important of which is that from Nenagh. *The Suir*, in consequence of the great length of its course throughout the entire county from north to south, forms the grand outlet for the superfluous waters of by far the greater portion of it. The principal tributaries, from the baronies to the east of its course, are the Derryhogan, the Littleton, and the Anner; from the hills of Kilnamanagh, three considerable streams, which discharge their waters into it near Golden; from the Galtee mountains, the Dunbeg, flowing through the beautiful glen of Aherlow; and from the Cummeragh mountains in Waterford, the copious

waters of the Nier. *The Nore*, from its source in the Slieve-Bloom mountains, flows eastward for about ten miles through this county, in its way towards Burrosin-Ossory and Kilkenny; and though it has a fall of 71 feet in this distance, the various interruptions to its current have chiefly caused the formation of the vast tracts of bog extendiog along that part of the county.

With the exception of the Shannon and the Suir, the rivers present greater facilities for irrigation and mill-sites than for inland navigation. An extension of the Grand Canal by Mountmellick, Roscrea, and Cashel, to Carrick-on-Suir, was at one period proposed. Another extension was designed to proceed along the western side of the Slieve-Bloom and Keeper range; and in the report of the Board of Works, in 1831, it was recommended to form a still-water communication between Parsonstown and the river Shannon, by a canal, nearly parallel with the Lesser Brosna. In 1825, Mr. Nimmo, by desire of the resident proprietors, made a survey and estimate for the construction of a railway to connect the towns of Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir, with an extension in one direction to Limerick and in the other to Waterford, and with a branch to the Killenaule coal district. It was also proposed to extend this line from Cahir to Tipperary, with a branch to Thurles. But no steps were taken to execute the plan. A line of railway from Dublin to Cork, subsequently proposed, was intended to enter this county near Callen, and to proceed through Fethard, Cahir, and Clogheen, to Ballyporeen, near which it was to enter the county of Cork. This project, however, was also abandoned, and a better line is now in progress; together with a line from Waterford to Limerick, crossing the Dublin and Cork railway near the town of Tipperary.

The roads of common construction are generally in good order, especially the mail-coach roads. Two lines of cross road deserve especial notice; they are called Anglesey's roads, from having been commenced in 1828 under the immediate order of the Marquess of Anglesey, then lord-lieutenant: one, connecting the towns of Newport and Thurles, was completed in 1830, at an expense of £9857; the other, from Nenagh to Tipperary, was more recently finished, at an expense of about £17,200. The great object of their construction was, to open a communication into the mountains through which they extend, and which had been for many years the asylum of outlaws and of robbers; they also afford the means of agricultural improvement to the district, by the introduction of lime from the quarries. A new line has been opened from Mitchelstown to Tipperary; another, from Lismore to Mitchelstown, through the Knockmeledown range; and a third, being an extension of the Mitchelstown line, from Tipperary by Dundrum, in the direction of Thurles. Great facilities of intercourse throughout the country are afforded by the exertions of Mr. Bianconi, an intelligent Italian settled at Clonmel, who first established a communication between Cloumel and Cahir by a jaunting car in 1815, and now has depôts of cars and horses in every post-town in the county; in all the counties of Munster except Clare, and of Connaught except Sligo; and in the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Longford, Westmeath, and Wexford, in Leinster. There are 84 cars, 816 horses, and 469 men, constantly engaged; some of the cars carry the cross mails.

The most numerous REMAINS of ANTIQUITY are the raths or earthworks of various kinds, scattered over the surface of the county. There are also many little mounds, called *Clogh Breagh*, or "Stones of Sorrow," said to have been formed by passengers casting a stone each on a spot where any person had met with a violent death. Within the limits of the county are two ancient round towers, in good preservation; one on the Rock of Cashel, and the other at Roscrea. In a small bog near Cullen have been found an amazing number of valuable relics, of a very remote period of antiquity: they include utensils of brass; ingots, plates, plain pieces, and numerous ornaments, of gold; a quantity of arrow and spear heads; gold cups, tubes, rings, and chains; brass spears of very extraordinary form; and other articles of a similar kind. The number of religious houses is stated to have been 40; and there are still remains of those of Ardfinnan and Athassel, the Dominican and Franciscan houses at Cashel, and the houses of Clonmel, Corbally, Fethard, Holy Cross, Hore Abbey, Lorragh (where are the remains of three religious edifices), Monaincha, Roscrea, Thurles, and Kilcooly. There are also an old decayed ecclesiastical building at Mullinahone, and numerous decayed parish churches. But the ruins that claim pre-eminent notice are those on the Rock of Cashel, described in the account of that city, *which see*. Remains of ancient castles are to be met with in every part. The most remarkable are those of Nenagh Round, Ardfinnan, Cahir, Lismalin, Grestown, Gralla near Killenaule, Mealiffe, and Drumban in the parish of Mealiffe; two at Roscrea; and two at Thurles; besides which may be particularly noticed the old castellated mansion in the town of Carrick-on-Suir; Carrick Castle, formerly the seat of the Earl of Carrick; and Killaghy Castle. Burnt Court is a very fine specimen of an ancient fortified mansion, and there are some remains of another at Thurles. The chief modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in their respective parishes. The celebrated natural caves near Mitchelstown, lately discovered, are in the parish of Templetenny, in this county, under which head a detailed description of them is given.

The title of Earl of Tipperary is enjoyed by His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

TIPPERARY, a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Clonmel, and $100\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Waterford to Limerick; containing 7311 inhabitants, of whom 5643 are in the town, which extends into the parishes of Corroge and Cardangan and contains altogether 7370 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name, *Tipra-Rae*, signifying in the Irish language "the well of the plains," and of which its present appellation is only a slight modification, from its situation at the base of the Slieve-na-muck hills, forming a portion of the Galtee mountains. A castle was erected here by King John for the defence of the territory acquired by the English; to which may be attributed the growth of the town; and the subsequent foundation of a monastery for Augustinian canons in the reign of Henry III. contributed materially to its increase. The town gives name to the county, and appears to have

had formerly a corporation, from a grant made in 1310 by Edward II. to "the Bailiffs and Good Men of Typcrary," allowing them "murage (as Adare) for three years." In 1329 the town was burnt by Breyn O'Breyn; but the monastery appears to have subsisted till the Dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to Dermot Ryan, at a yearly rent of eightpence.

The present TOWN is situated on the river Arra, and consists of one principal street, from which smaller streets branch off at right angles; it contains 1175 houses, several of which are well built and of handsome appearance. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a public fountain, erected at the expense of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., who, with the representatives of John Smith Barry, Esq., is proprietor of the town, which is now lighted with gas and has been placed under the provisions of the Cleansing act. Considerable improvements have been made, and are in progress; many of the old houses have been taken down and new buildings erected, and the town has a very neat and thriving appearance: a sub-post office to Cappaghwhite and Bansha has been established. There are temporary barracks for the accommodation of 100 infantry. The principal trade is in agricultural produce, which is purchased in the market for shipment to Waterford and Limerick, to which places about 30,000 casks of butter are sent annually; and there is a large retail trade for the supply of the populous and extensive surrounding district. A branch of the National Bank has been opened. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Clonmel. The Dublin and Cork and the Limerick and Waterford railways pass in the vicinity. The markets, which are amply supplied, are on Thursday and Saturday; and fairs are held on April 5th, June 24th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 10th: the market-house (over which is a news-room), a neat building in the centre of the town, and the shambles, were erected at the expense of the late Mr. Barry. This place is the residence of the chief magistrate of police for the district, who has generally from 20 to 25 men stationed here; and there are an excellent new bridewell, and a new court-house in which quarter-sessions are held. Petty-sessions are held every Thursday.

The parish comprises 4363 statute acres: the land is of good quality, and in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is no waste. Limestone of good quality is quarried in the vicinity, and adjoining the quarry is also one of building-stone. The principal seats are, Sadleir's Wells, a handsome house in a fine demesne, the grounds and gardens of which are tastefully laid out; Scallibeen; Roesborough, finely situated in an improved demesne; and Pegsborough. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectory and vicarage of Templenoe and the rectories of Clonbulloge and Kilfeacle, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14. The glebe-house is in the parish of Templenoe; it was built in 1776: the glebes comprise 36½ acres, including about half an acre in the centre of the main street, on which are three houses let for £100 per annum. The gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £967. 7. per annum. The church, situated in the town, was erected in 1830, at a cost exceeding £4000, of which the Board of First Fruits advanced a loan of £2800; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £127 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there is a chapel in the town; also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a dispensary, and a fever hospital. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres held at a rent of £25. 4., and for which the occupying tenant received £150 compensation, was completed in 1840 at a cost of £6240, and is constructed for 700 inmates. On the lawn in front of a classical school are some remains of the Augustinian monastery, consisting chiefly of an arched gateway, from which circumstance the school building is called Abbey House. There is a chalybeate spring in the adjoining hills, much frequented during summer.

TIPPERKEVIN, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Blessington; containing 744 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3751 statute acres, of a light gravelly soil; the state of agriculture is gradually improving, and a great number of calves are fattened here for the Dublin market. Slate exists, but is not at present worked. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, constituting the corps of the prebend of Tipperkevin in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge is £88. 7. 6., and there is a glebe of 80 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, erected in 1830 by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £164 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballymore-Eustace. At Barretts-town are the ruined castle of that name, and an ancient burial-ground; and at Slieve Ruagh, Dawdingstown, and Bishop's Hill, are moats or raths.

TISSASSON.—See TEIGHSASSON.

TITESKIN, county of CORK.—See KILTESKIN.

TOBARMORE.—See TUBBERMORE.

TOBERAHEENA, a village, in the parish of INNISLONNAGH, union of CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 83 houses, and 453 inhabitants.

TOBERSCANAVAN.—See TUBBERSCANAVIN.

TOEM, county of TIPPERARY.—See TOOM.

TOGHER.—See ROUNDWOOD.

TOLKA, a village, in the parish of FINGLAS, union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 54 houses, and 275 inhabitants.

TOMB, a parish, partly in the barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of SCARAWALSH, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Gorey, on the road to Enniscorthy; containing, with the post-town of Camolin, 2087 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Bann, and comprises 5979½ statute acres. Fairs for black-cattle and pigs are held at Camolin, *which see*. The seats are Norrismount and Meadop Hall. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council in 1720 to those of Kilcomb and Rossmanogue, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Tomb in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207, and there

is a glebe of 20 acres; also a glebe of 7 acres in Rossmanogue: the gross tithe of the benefice amounts to £484. 12. The church, a small plain structure with a low square tower, is situated in the town of Camolin; it was built in 1772, and enlarged in 1820 by a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. The ruins of an old church at Ballinclare still exist. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district called Camolin, belonging to the Roman Catholic bishop of Ferns, and comprising also the parishes of Leskinfere (or Clough), Ballycannew, Rossmanogue, and the greater part of Kilnehue; the chapels are at Camolin, Craneford, Monaseed, and Balloughter.

TOMDEELY.—See DROMDELEY.

TOMFINLOE, or TOMFINLOGH, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road to Ennis; containing, with the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, 4401 inhabitants. It comprises 6736 statute acres. The land is in general rich, and chiefly in pasture; there is, however, some craggy land and bog: the state of agriculture is much improved, chiefly owing to the example and exertions of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland, Bart. Fairs and petty-sessions are held at Newmarket, *which see*. Besides the seats noticed under the head of Newmarket, the following are in this vicinity; Ballycar, Shepperton, Ralahine, Caherbane, Carrigeary, and Finloe or Finlough, the last situated on the lake of that name. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe. Part of the rectory was episcopally united, in 1802, to those of Kilnasoolagh, Kilconry, Kilmaleery, Clonloghan, Dromline, Finogh, and Bunratty, together constituting the rectorial union of Tradree or Traddery, also called the union of Tomfinlogh, and in the patronage of the Wyndham family; the remainder of the rectory is appropriate to the bishop's mensal. The vicarage forms part of the union of Kilfinaghty. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £107. 1., of which £46. 7. are payable to the rector, £23. 4. to the vicar, and the remainder to the bishop; the gross tithe of the rectorial benefice amounts to £509. 1. Adjoining the ruins of the church is a glebe of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newmarket: the chapel, a spacious building, is situated in the town. The old castle of Ralahine still exists; and on Mohawn Hill is an ancient fort or rath of considerable dimensions.

TOMGRANEY, or TOMGRENEI, a parish, in the union of SCARIFF, barony of UPPER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Scariff and the village of Tomgraney, 6113 inhabitants, of whom 371 are in the village. An abbey was founded here in the earliest age of Christianity in Ireland, and flourished for many centuries: in 886 and 994 it was plundered. The church and steeple were rebuilt in 964 by the venerable Cormac O'Killeen, abbot of this house as well as that of Roscommon, and both abbot and bishop of Clonmacnois. In 1027 the steeple is said to have been again rebuilt by the great Brien Boroimhe; but in 1084 the abbey was reduced to ashes by O'Rourke of Breffny, who was, however, overtaken and slain by the men of this county. In 1164 it was again destroyed, and, after being rebuilt, was plundered about the year 1170. The only ancient ecclesiastical building now existing is the parish church which is in the Norman style of architecture. The PARISH is situated on the river and bay of Scariff opening into Lough Derg on the Shannon, and is on the new line of road from Killaloe to Portumna, constructed chiefly along the shores of the lough. It comprises 14,181 statute acres. The land is in general excellent, and the soil in the vicinity of Scariff consists of limestone shale; limestone and granite abound, and there is a considerable portion of reclaimable bog: the state of agriculture has been much improved. Great facility of communication with Dublin and Limerick is afforded by the vessels of the Inland Steam-Navigation Company, which ply daily between those places. Fairs are held at the village on March 17th, May 17th, June 2nd, and Oct. 10th; and petty-sessions on alternate Fridays: a court for the manor of Raheens is held there once a fortnight. The seats are, Raheens, abounding with fine timber, and well stocked with deer; Drewsborough House; Ballyvannon House, the seat of Lord Dunboyne; and Shannon View; all commanding most interesting views of Lough Derg and the surrounding scenery.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, held from time immemorial with one-third part of the rectory of Kilballyhone, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Tomgraney, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas B. Brady, the present incumbent. The tithe rent-charge is £311. 11., and, including the portion of Kilballyhone, £373. 17. The glebe comprises 12 acres; the glebe-house was built in 1814, when the Board of First Fruits gave £100 and lent £1500 for its erection. The church, a small building without a tower, has been repaired and improved, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £124 for that purpose. In the Roman Catholic divisions the south-western portion of the parish forms the head of the district of Tomgraney, which also includes the parish of Kilnoe; the north-eastern portion forms the head of the district of Scariff, which also comprises the parish of Moynoe. In the former district are the chapels of Tomgraney and Bodike, and in the latter those of Scariff and Knock-O'Grady; the chapel of Bodike is in the parish of Kilnoe, and the three others in this parish. At Tomgraney are the remains of an old castle, and nearly in the centre of the village rises a singularly shaped rock. Lead-ore exists in the vicinity, but has not been worked; at Ballymalone is a chalybeate spring.

TOMHAGGARD, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Wexford, on the road to Kilmore; containing 774 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the north-western extremity of the lake of Tacumshane, comprises 2180 statute acres, and, together with the neighbourhood, is remarkable for its high state of cultivation, chiefly owing to the example and personal exertions of the late James Harvey, Esq., of Bargy Castle, who for several years distributed premiums at his own expense for improvements in agriculture. Seaweed is brought up the lake, and generally used for manure; building-stone is found in the parish. Bargy Castle, which gave name to the barony, is supposed to have been built either by Harvey de Montemarisco, or some other early Anglo-Norman settler; but no part of that ancient fortress is now remaining, except what

is incorporated with the present and comparatively modern castellated mansion, flanked with towers, and surmounted with battlements. The predecessor of the late Mr. Harvey, Beauchamp B. Harvey, Esq., on the evacuation of Wexford by the king's troops, was induced to take the command of the insurgents, which he held for a short time. After the termination of the disturbances he took refuge in the Great Saltee Island, but was discovered and brought to Wexford, where he was tried and executed; the estate, however, which was forfeited to the crown, was subsequently restored to the family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilturk and Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £152. 7., and the gross tithe of the benefice £298. 18. The glebes of the union, which are contiguous to the sites of the respective churches, consist of 24 acres; there is no glebe-house. The church is in ruins: that of the union is at Kilturk; it was built in 1808, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmore, and contains a chapel. Near the chapel is a holy well dedicated to St. Anne, where, on July 26th, a patron is held; and on the eve of this patron the relatives of deceased persons deck their graves with flowers.

TOMREGAN, a parish, in the union of LISNASKEA, partly in the barony of KNOCKNINNY, County of FERMANAGH, and partly in that of LOWER LOUGHTEE, but chiefly in the barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Belturbet to Swanlinbar; containing, with the post-town of Ballyconnell (which is separately described), 4212 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Woodford, comprises 10,678 statute acres; 3200$\frac{3}{4}$ are in the county of Fermanagh, and of the remainder 2256$\frac{1}{4}$ are in Lower Loughtee and 5221 in Tullaghagh, county of Cavan. About 275 are under water. The river has its source in the county of Leitrim, and after reaching Woodford, formerly the residence of the Gore family, and from which it takes its name, passes through two lakes, and, becoming deep and broad, might at a trifling expense be made navigable to Lough Erne, a distance of nearly nine miles. The lands are in a very indifferent state of cultivation; and a large portion capable of being rendered profitable is allowed to remain waste: there is abundance of bog, affording a good supply of fuel. The mountainous parts abound with iron-ore and coal, which might be easily raised; but no regular works have been established, though some of the coal has been sent to Ballyhays, Cavan, and to the great iron-works at Arigna. Slieve Russell, which borders on Fermanagh, and is the highest land in this county, is partly within the parish; it is chiefly waste and barren, the surface being in some parts very rocky, and in others a mere swamp. Lead and silver ore have been brought down the stream which flows from the mountain of Ortnacullagh, in the vicinity of the parish. There are some quarries of excellent limestone and granite, and marble is also found in some of the townlands; the materials for Cavan court-house, Cloncorick Castle, and the episcopal palace of Kilmore, were supplied from these quarries. Ballyconnell House, the residence of John Enery, Esq., beautifully situated in a fine demesne on the Woodford river, is within the parish. There is a small flour mill.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £97. 5. The glebe-house was built in 1812, at an expense of £1385 British, of which £969 were a loan and £92 a gift from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 380 acres valued at £381. 13., of which 50 acres are bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land. The church was built about 90 years since at the expense of Colonel Montgomery, and was enlarged in 1820 at an expense of £923 British, half a gift and half a loan from the Board; it has recently been further improved at an expense of £70, of which £60 were contributed by the Rev. Mr. Carson, and the remainder by the Rev. J. Storey, the incumbent. It occupies a picturesque situation on the road to Ballinamore, and, with the adjacent school-house, forms a pleasing object as seen from the mountains. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Knockninny, and partly in that of Drumlaine, but chiefly in that of Kildallon; the chapel, at Ballyconnell, is a good slated building. There is a place of worship for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. In the mountains are some curious caves.

TOOM, or TOEM, a parish, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, but chiefly in that of UPPER KILNEMANAGH, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6$\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 4277 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Toemverig, is situated on the river Anycarthy, near the new line of road from Tipperary to Nenagh; and was noted for its priory of Canons Regular, dedicated to St. Donan, who was formerly honoured here as patron, and was probably the founder. The house was a cell to the abbey of Inchenemeo; subsisted till the Dissolution; and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the 28th of her reign, to Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel. The parish comprises 11,678 statute acres, including some extensive tracts of mountain which might be easily reclaimed, large tracts of bog both on the mountain and low lands, and considerable quantities of marl. At Hollyford and Ballysinode, near Cappaghwhite, are copper-mines wrought by the Mining Company; the ore is shipped at Clonmel in boats to Piltown or Waterford, to be transhipped for Swansea. The seats are Cappagh House, High Park, and Kilbeg. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £161. 11. The church has been lately rebuilt at a cost of £900. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly a district of itself, called Cappaghwhite, from the chapel being in that village. There is a chalybeate spring, in great repute.

TOOMAVARA, a village, in the parish of AGHNAMEADLE, union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Nenagh, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 885 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the burial-place of the O'Mearas," is a constabulary police station; and has fairs on Whit-Monday, July 27th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 4th, chiefly for cattle, corn, and butter. A stream runs through the village, and presents a good site for a mill. In the Roman Catholic divisions Toomavara is

the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Aghnameadle and Ballymackey, in each of which is a chapel; that in the village is a neat building. Here are also the parish church, and a dispensary. Some ruins here are supposed to be those of a preceptory of the Knights Templars; near the village stand the two ancient castles of Knockane and Blane.

TOOME, a post-town or village, in the parish of DUNEANE, union of BALLYMENA, barony of UPPER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 22½ miles (W. N. W.) from Belfast, on the road to Londonderry, and 102½ (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 95 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the barony, had at a very early period a ford or ferry across the river Bann, which formed the only pass from one part of Ulster to the other, and which, on the first invasion of the English, was considered to be of so much importance that De Courcey erected a castle here for its protection. Toome has been the scene of many sanguinary contests, its name being conspicuous in the history of all the insurrections that have occurred in this part of the country. In the parliamentary war the castle was surprised and taken by the Roman Catholic bishop of Clogher, in 1650, but was soon after taken by Colonel Venables, an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, by whose orders it was subsequently dismantled. In the disturbances of 1798, a body of insurgents, after their defeat at Antrim, retreated from Randalstown to this place, and posted themselves on the eastern side of the river, where they remained for two days; and on the approach of General KNOX, who was marching hither with 1500 of the yeomanry, to prevent the disaffected of Derry from joining them, they broke down one of the arches of the bridge, with a view to interrupt his progress. The village contains 17 houses, and is situated on the eastern bank of the river, over which, in its short course from Lough Beg into Lough Neagh, is a handsome bridge, erected at the sole expense of a late Earl O'Neill. It has a sub-post office to Randalstown, and is a constabulary police station: in the court-house are held petty-sessions every fortnight, and the court for the manor of Mullaghgane. A pleasure-fair is held at the bridge on Easter-Monday. The remains of the castle have fallen from the cliff, and are scattered on the strand of Lough Neagh; many cannon balls have been found near its site.

TORY, or TORRE, an island, in the parish of TULLAGHOBIGLEY, union of DUNFANAGHY, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, on the north-west coast, three leagues (N. W.) from Horn Head, two leagues (N. E.) from Bloody Farland Point, and 12 miles (S. W.) from Dunfanaghy; containing 399 inhabitants. It is about three miles in length, and one in breadth, comprising 785¼ statute acres, of which a small portion is arable or pasture, the remainder being mountain or barren sands. There are two lakes, Lough Ahoey and Lough Ayes, on the western side; and one, Lough Aher, on the southern side, of the island. Clay is found of different kinds and colours, some of which is made by the inhabitants into earthen vessels capable of resisting a strong heat. The spinning of flax and wool is carried on to some extent, the girls commencing as soon as they are able to sit at the wheel; the men are employed in agriculture and fishing. On the north point of the island is a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 16′ 10″, and lon. 8° 15′, erected by the Corporation for Improving the Port of Dublin, in 1832: it is a bright fixed light, the lantern elevated 122 feet above the sea at high water, and may be seen for 17 nautical miles when the atmosphere is clear. There are four landing-places, Camusmore, Tormore, Port-Doon, and Port-Delligan. With southerly winds, a vessel may stop on the east side of the island in fair weather. The clay found in one of the churches is held in veneration as a preservative from injuries of any kind, particularly from fire. Ruins of several ecclesiastical buildings exist here, including those of an abbey of which St. Ernan, the son of St. Colman, was abbot about 650; another ruin yet presents a steeple 64 feet high and 54 feet in circumference. Here are also two stone crosses, one 7 feet, the other 3 feet, in length. About a mile off are the ruins of an old building, called by the inhabitants Ballaas Castle.

TOUGH, or TUORAGH, a parish, in the barony of OWNEYBEG, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Limerick, and on the little river Mulcairn, or Mulchair; containing 3753 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6519 statute acres of land, some of which is very fertile, some indifferent, and some bog: it is partly under a tolerable system of cultivation, but generally the holdings are small, and the inhabitants very poor. At Drumsally is an extensive tract of turbary, around which stand a great number of wretched cabins. Fairs are held at the village of Cappamore, *which see*. Near the river is Tower Hill, a fine house and demesne. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Abington; the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Cappamore, comprising this parish and those of Clonkeen, Abington, and part of Doon: the chapel is a large plain edifice, in the village. Not far from Tower Hill are the ruins of the church.

TOUGHCLUGGIN, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the confines of the county of Tipperary, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 822 inhabitants, and comprising 2094 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cullen; the rectory is impropriate in W. Wilson, Esq.; and the tithe rent-charge is £60, payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar.

TOWAGHTY, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Castlebar to Hollymount; containing, with the post-town of Ballyglass (*which see*), 1297 inhabitants; and comprising 3067½ statute acres of land, with but very little bog. Petty-sessions are held at Ballyglass, which is a constabulary police station. Within the parish is Tower-Hill, the beautiful seat of Major Blake, situated in a noble demesne; the house stands on an eminence commanding fine views of the surrounding country and the adjacent mountains of Partree. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, entirely appropriate to the vicars-choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; the tithe rent-charge is £45. The duties are performed by the curate of Balla, in the church of Drum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballintobber.

TOWMORE, or TUYMORE, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the new mail-coach road from Swinford to Ballina, and on the river Moy; containing, with the market and post town of Foxford, 3744 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6787¼ statute acres; there are extensive mountainous and rocky tracts, and it is for the most part surrounded by a chain of high mountains, rendering it remarkably salubrious. Iron-works were formerly carried on, but when the fuel failed they were abandoned; and here are very superior quarries of flagstone, which is used for roofing houses. The river is particularly beautiful, receiving in its serpentine course the waters of other streams, and is discharged into the sea at Ballina. The gentlemen's seats are Dove Hall, Carrick, and Clongee. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Strade or Templemore; the rectory is impropriate in W. J. Bourke, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £156. 12., equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The church, which is one of two in the union, is a plain building in the town of Foxford, erected in 1801 by parochial assessment, at an expense of about £400; a tower and gallery were added to it in 1826, by aid of a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is a separate benefice; the chapel is a large slated building, at Foxford. Here is an old burial-ground, with the ruins of a church and the remains of an ancient monument, on which is an inscription now illegible; it is held in great veneration by the country people. In a garden at Foxford, a brass coin or medal was found in 1835; it represents a bishop and a church, with a defaced motto, and on the reverse are the words "*Floreat Rex*," with a crown and a harp, and a pope at his devotions, looking up to the crown.

TRABOLGAN, a ploughland, in the parish of AGHADA, union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Cloyne, and on the eastern side of the entrance of Cork harbour: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 842 statute acres. Here is an extensive and valuable slate-quarry employing a great number of workmen, whence slate of durable quality and excellent colour is procured. Roche's-Tower lighthouse is within this ploughland, as is also a coast-guard station. It is ecclesiastically known as a particle, forming part of the mensal of the Bishop of Cork, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £111. 1., is payable: the cure of souls devolves upon the rector of Corkbeg.

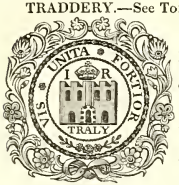
TRACTON, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Carrigaline, on the road to Roberts-Cove, and on that from Riugabella to Kinsale; containing 2959 inhabitants, of whom 115 are in the village. An abbey of Cistercian monks was founded here by the family of M'Carthy, in 1224, the monks being brought from *Whiteland*, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, called also "*De Alba Landa*," and "*Albo Tractu*," whence the name of this parish is thought to be derived. In 1375, Edward III. confirmed the several possessions which had been granted to the abbey. According to Dr. Smith, great numbers of pilgrims annually visited this place on Holy Thursday, to pay their devotions to a piece of the real cross that the monks were reputed to possess, which relic was presented by Barry Oge, and preserved here with religious veneration until the suppression of the monasteries. The abbot regularly sat as a lord of parliament. In 1568 the abbey and its possessions were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Guildford and Sir James Craig, on payment of a fine of £7. 15.; the latter afterwards assigned his interest to Richard, first earl of Cork, who obtained a grant of the place in the 7th of James I.; it now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Shannon.

The parish comprises 6097 statute acres. The land is very good, and chiefly in dairy-farms; about one-fourth is arable, producing wheat and potatoes: the manure is principally sea-sand, which is brought in boats manned with three men each to Menane bridge, on Ringabella creek; where also sea-coal, the fuel mostly used, is landed. Near Tracton is a small bog. At Ahnacarriga, the property of the Earl of Shannon, are valuable lead-mines, worked some years since, but now discontinued. At Ringabella are very extensive works, conducted by an English company of miners, and employing upwards of £400 persons; the ore raised is very good. Not far from the church are rocks of excellent slate, but the quarries are very indifferently worked. The creek is navigable for hookers up to Menane bridge, about three miles from the sea; it is very intricate on account of the serpentine course it takes, but not dangerous. A canal has been contemplated, to commence at the bridge and to continue through the valley to Belgooley, about ten miles, which would be very beneficial, as great quantities of manure are obliged now to be carried overland. The gentlemen's seats are Ringabella, Gurtnagrenane, Broomley, and Fountainstown.

The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork, united to those of Kilmony, Kilpatrick, Ballyfoyle, Kinnure, and Clontead, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £302. 12. 6., wholly payable to the impropriator. The income of the perpetual curate arises from £25 from the Earl of Shannon, and £50 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by aid of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1814, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 24 acres: both the house and land, however, have been given up to the original proprietor from whom the Board purchased the land, although £650 were expended in building, and £500 as a fine, so as to reduce the rent of the land. The church, surrounded by a grove of trees at the bottom of a deep valley, forms a pleasingly picturesque object; it is a plain building with a small tower and low spire, erected upon the site of the ancient abbey, by aid of a loan of £1000, in 1819, from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Kinnalea, comprising this parish and those of Nohoval, Kilpatrick, Ballyfoyle, and Kinnure; and containing two chapels: that at Menane bridge is a large neat edifice, recently enlarged and improved by subscription. Inconsiderable remains of the old abbey may be traced; and numerous sculptured stones, scattered in the neighbourhood, afford some idea of the magnificent character of the structure. Tracton gave

the title of Baron to James Dennis, chief baron of the exchequer, in 1781, but the title is extinct; a splendid monument of white marble has been erected to his memory in the cathedral at Cork. A chalybeate spring exists here, but is not now used.

TRADDERY.—See TOMFINLOE.



Seal.

TRALEE, a borough, assize, sea-port, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 58¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Cork, and 151 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 12,534 inhabitants, of whom 10,590 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Ratass and contains altogether 11,363 inhabitants. Its ancient name, *Traleigh*, "the Strand of the Leigh," is derived from its situation near the point at which the river Leigh or Lee discharges itself into the broad sandy bay of Tralee; this river, though apparently so insignificant as to be covered over during its course through the town, is occasionally so much swelled by the winter torrents from the mountains as to cause much inconvenience, and at times damage, to the inhabitants. The first historical notice of the place is the record of the foundation of a Dominican monastery, in 1213, by John Fitz-Thomas of the Geraldine family, who, having been slain with his son Maurice and many of his followers in the battle waged at Callan against M'Carthy More, was interred in it. In 1325, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, fourth lord of Kerry, slew Dermot M'Carthy here in the presence of the judge of assize, for which act he was severely punished. In 1576, the great Earl of Desmond, who claimed that his palatinate should not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the king's judges, having in vain endeavoured to prevent Sir William Drury, then lord-justice, from holding the assizes at Tralee, invited him to his castle, where he met him peaceably attended by a large body of his followers. The lord-justice seeing them advancing towards him in military order, unjustly suspected treachery and ordered his attendants to charge, upon which Desmond and his men fled with the greatest precipitation, leaving the countess to explain the cause of the alarm. In 1579, Sir Henry Davels, who had been sent out by the lord-deputy to summon the Earl of Desmond to join him with his forces against the Spaniards, who had landed at Smerwick, on his return from this mission was assassinated at Tralee by Sir John Desmond, a relation of the earl. In 1600, Sir Charles Wilmot here routed a party of the Irish with considerable slaughter. At the breaking out of the war of 1641, all the English families in and about Tralee took shelter in the castle belonging to Sir Henry Denny, to whom it had been granted after the death of the Earl of Desmond and the forfeiture of his property. Sir Edward assembled all his tenants for its defence; but being ordered away on another duty he left the new-comers to their own resources, which they exerted so effectually that they kept the besiegers at bay for six months, until, being worn out with fatigue and hunger, and discouraged by the death of their governor, Sir Thomas Harris, they surrendered. The town was soon after destroyed and the surrounding country wasted by the Irish, on the approach of Lord Inchiquin, to prevent him from making it his head-quarters. It was treated in a similar way in 1691, on the approach of William III.'s forces.

The TOWN, which, with the surrounding district, is the property of Sir Edward Denny, contains 1569 houses: it is situated near the foot of a range of mountains, and about a mile and a half from the bay of the same name, on a site so low as to be occasionally flooded when high spring tides meet the mountain torrents. It consists of an irregular main street, upwards of a mile long, having several streets branching from it on each side: the streets are kept in repair by county presentments, and are partially paved and flagged. A proposal made to procure the inhabitants a full supply of water, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV., c. 82, was rejected by a public meeting convened in 1832; and the town is now provided with water from pumps fitted up by subscription during the prevalence of the cholera. In 1840 the town was placed under the act, as far as regards lighting and cleansing. It has been much improved within the last few years by the erection of several good houses, and the formation of a new street named Denny-street, on the site of the ancient castle of the Earl of Desmond, at the western extremity of which is the entrance to the castle demesne, which has been lately much improved and forms a delightful promenade open to the public. The building of the county club and news room is in this street, and there are two other reading and news rooms, called the Chamber of Commerce and the Constitutional Club. The barracks, at Ballymullen, about half a mile from the town, and capable of accommodating 17 officers, 456 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 6 horses, with an hospital for 30 patients, form a substantial building, erected in 1810 at an expense of £20,000; they stand in an inclosed area of about 15½ acres. Near the barracks is a flour-mill; also the distillery of Messrs. Newell and Grant, which manufactured upwards of 70,000 gallons of whisky annually, until the temperance movement caused the concern to close altogether. Branches of the Bank of Ireland, the National Bank, and the Provincial Bank have been established. In the excise arrangements, the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the towns of Rathkeale and Newcastle in the county of Limerick, and those of Listowel, Tralee, Killarney, Dingle, &c., in the county of Kerry. The markets, which are held on Tuesday and Saturday, are abundantly supplied with meat and vegetables, and with fish from the bays of Dingle and Tralee; there are no regular market-places, and the dealings are consequently carried on in the public streets, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants: the provost used to act as clerk-of-the-market, in examining the weights and measures, and in correcting abuses and deciding disputes; market jurors are sworn at quarter-sessions. The town has a large retail trade. Fairs are held on May 3rd, Aug. 4th and 5th, Oct. 9th and 10th, Nov. 7th and 8th, and Dec. 13th.

About twenty-five years since, the export of grain was confined to two or three small cargoes annually: there is now a considerable export, which is increasing every year; the chief articles are wheat and oats, the

barley being mostly purchased for home consumption. Butter is also exported, but not to its former extent. Coal and timber are the chief articles imported. The gross estimated value of the exports in a recent year was £42,315, of which £40,072 were for corn, meal, and flour: the gross value of the imports for the same period was £7270, of which £4295 were for coal, slates, iron, &c. The improvements in the trade, commerce, and general appearance of Tralee have been very considerable of late years. Until recently, much inconvenience arose from the extreme shallowness of the water in the river, which prevented the approach of vessels exceeding 50 or 60 tons nearer than Blennerville, about 1½ mile distant, and still obliges very large vessels to lie at the Samphire Islands, off Fenit Point, a distance of about five miles. To remedy this defect in some measure, a local act of the 9th of George IV., c. 118, was procured, creating a corporate board of commissioners for the purpose of constructing a navigable canal adequate to bring up vessels of a tolerable size to the town. The canal, which is just completed, commences at Croompane-Rockard, near the west end of the town, where is a basin 400 feet by 150, on the north side of which is a quay faced with hewn stone; the canal proceeds thence to the Blackrock, beyond Blennerville, and is 74 feet wide and 15 feet deep: the estimated expense was £24,000. Vessels of 150 tons' burthen are enabled to discharge at the quay. The canal commissioners are empowered to impose certain dues on the imports and exports, and on vessels coming into the port. The town is the head station of the coast-guard district, and residence of the inspecting commander; the district comprises the stations of Castlegregory, Kilfinura, Ballyheigue, the Cashen river, and Beale. Tralee is also a chief police station.

The town was incorporated by a charter of the 10th of James I., under the name of "the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the BOROUGH of Tralee;" to consist of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. The provost, elected annually, was thereby appointed clerk-of-the-market, justice of the peace for the county of Kerry, and judge of a borough court of record. The burgesses were elected for life: the charter declared all the inhabitants of the borough freemen, together with such others as the provost and free burgesses admitted; but the freedom was never claimed as of right. In 1840 the corporation was dissolved by the Municipal act, and the property vested in the commissioners under the act 9th George IV., already referred to. The charter granted to the borough the right of returning two members to parliament, and vested the election in the provost and burgesses: the borough was only half disfranchised at the Union, and by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, it is empowered to return one member, to be elected by the £10 householders, and by the burgesses, provided they be resident in the borough or within seven miles of it. The borough is not co-extensive with the parish, but, including part of the parish of Ratass, in which are the county gaol and the barracks, comprises an area of 534 statute acres. The constituency, as registered in 1841, amounted to 258, of whom 246 were householders, and 12 burgesses. The provost presided at a court of record, held every Thursday, for personal actions not exceeding five marks, Irish. The assizes for the county of Kerry are held at Tralee; and general-sessions of the peace four times in the year: petty-sessions are held every Tuesday. The county court-house, erected near the eastern end of Denny-street, at an expense of £14,000, is an edifice of great elegance; its front presents a Grecian portico, approached by a noble flight of steps, and surmounted with a fine pediment. The main building, which is circular, has the criminal court of justice on the one side and the civil on the other, separated by the judges' and other chambers in the centre of the building; the county offices are in the rear. The county gaol, situated near the barracks, is a large and substantial building on the radiating principle, consisting of an octangular centre containing the governor's apartments, from which project two lateral wings and one rearward, containing wards for the male prisoners; in the front are two detached buildings for female prisoners and debtors, and in the rear another, of semicircular form, being the chapel. It contains 79 cells, 7 day-rooms, and 7 yards, an hospital, and a treadwheel; there is a school, and the prisoners work in various ways.

The parish contains 4605 statute acres: it is intersected by the small rivers Ballymullen and Leigh, which unite just before they fall into the strait or haven at the western entrance of the town. The soil is in general of superior quality, and chiefly in pasturage; the system of agriculture is gradually improving: the parish contains some mountain pasture and shallow bog. Limestone and black marble are found within its limits: the materials with which the new court-house was constructed were chiefly raised from a quarry of fine limestone near the Castle green, which has been since filled up and planted. Sea-weed from Tralee bay is in general use for manure. The principal gentlemen's seats in the vicinity are, Ballyseedy, a finely planted demesne; Oak Park, situated in grounds well wooded with oak, among which are some trees of singular size and beauty; Belmont; Ballard House; Spring Lodge; Lower Cannon; Magh; Chute Hall; Spring Hill; Arbella; Plover Hill; and Frogmore Lodge. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of Sir Edw. Denny: the tithe rent-charge is £306. 6. The glebe-house is a large and commodious building, adjoining the church; the glebe comprises 11 statute acres. The church was enlarged in 1817 by aid of a loan of £2450 from the late Board of First Fruits, and more recently enlarged and thoroughly repaired by a fund raised by subscription and the sale of the pews; it is a handsome structure with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the greater part of the parishes of Annagh, Clogherbrien, and Ratass: the chapel is a spacious edifice, the entrance to which from the High-street is by a fine avenue bordered with trees. A convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation, established about 20 years since, has a small chapel attached to it; and there are places of worship for Calvinistic Independents, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists.

A school, under the superintendence of the incumbent, was built by aid of a grant of £140 from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund, and shortly after its erection was placed in connexion with the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow the master a fixed salary of £20 per annum and a contingent gratuity of £10. There

is a school for females, formerly in connexion with the London Hibernian Society, held under the same roof; the salary of the mistress is paid by subscriptions, which average £30 per annum. The building can accommodate 80 children of each sex. A male school in the town is in connexion with the Board of National Education. A female free school is connected with the convent of the Presentation, by the nuns of which the children are instructed in the elements of useful literature, and in lace-making and needle-work: it is partly supported by a grant from the same Board. The county infirmary, with a dispensary attached, has been established here; and the county fever hospital, a substantial building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and capable of accommodating 200 patients, is situated in a spacious area in the vicinity. There is also a temporary asylum for the reception of lunatics previously to their transmission to the district lunatic asylum at Limerick. Two asylums for the aged and impotent poor are supported respectively by the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants. A neat row of six almshouses, affording accommodation to 36 widows, was built in 1832 by Dr. M'Eniry, P. P., at an expense of £600; the widows are selected by the parish priest. The interest of £1000 Irish, bequeathed by Miss Tuomy, of Tralee, who died about 40 years since, is distributed by the parish priest among the poor, generally at Christmas. The union workhouse, on a site of ten acres held at a rent of £62, was completed in 1844 at an expense of £8557, and is constructed for 1000 inmates. The only relics of the ancient abbey are some sculptured ornaments which have been built into the front of the Roman Catholic chapel and of the adjoining school-house. At Ballybeggan are the remains of a castle, and at the northern outlet are some slight vestiges of the castle of Mac Allistrom or Ellistrom. On the northern shore of the bay, about three miles from the town, is a celebrated chalybeate spring, which has given the name of Spa to a small watering-place that is described under its own head.

TRAMORE, a maritime market and post town, in the parish of DRUMCANNON, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford, and 81¾ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1120 inhabitants. This town is situated at the north-western extremity of the bay of Tramore, to which it gives name; commanding a fine view of the sea, and sheltered by the surrounding heights from the prevailing winds. In the reign of Henry V., the Irish sept of the Powers, with their adherents, being then in a state of hostility with the citizens of Waterford, landed at this place, and proceeding to Ballymacdane were joined by the O'Driscolls, when a battle occurred, in which they were defeated by the citizens with great slaughter. The advantages of its situation and its fine beach, which is more than three English miles in length and perfectly firm and level, have made this town a favourite place of resort for seabathing by the inhabitants of Waterford and of the adjacent counties. Many comfortable lodging-houses have been built for the accommodation of visiters, and likewise a spacious hotel; the town consists of 242 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters. A new line of road on a better level has been constructed from Waterford, and facilities of intercourse with that city are afforded by numerous vehicles. Races, which are much encouraged by the neighbouring gentry, and supported by subscription, are held annually on the strand. At one extremity of the beach, immense heaps of sand have been thrown up by the sea and now form a rabbit warren; from their summit is a view of the bay, the navigation of which is very dangerous. In 1816, the Sea Horse transport, with the 2nd battalion of the 59th regiment of foot, was wrecked in this bay, when 292 men and 71 women and children perished. Within the entrance of the bay are two small fishing-coves, from which it has been proposed to carry out two piers for the prevention of similar calamities, and which would also form a commodious harbour for the boats employed in the Nymph-bank fisheries. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with meat, fish, and vegetables; it is held in a large walled square, along one side of which are sheds, erected by Lord Donerailе. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays.

The parish church of Drumcannon is situated in the town, and in the churchyard is a monument raised by the surviving officers of the 59th to the memory of the shipwrecked soldiers of that regiment; they also erected a monument in the cemetery of the old church at Drumcannon, over the remains of those who were interred there. The town is the head of a Roman Catholic district, comprising the parishes of Drumcannon and Corbally, in each of which is a chapel, that of Drumcannon being in the town of Tramore. An almshouse founded for 12 men and 12 women by Mrs. Catherine Walsh, and a dispensary maintained in the customary manner, are also situated in the town; near which are the ruins of the castle of Cullen, formerly a place of great strength.

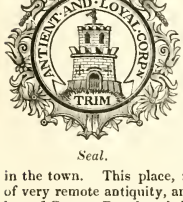
TRANNISH, an island, in the parish of AGHALURCHER, union of LISNASKEA, barony of MAGHERASTEPHANA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing 64 inhabitants. It is situated in Lough Erne.

TREADINGSTOWN, or BALLYREDDIN, a parish, partly in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, but chiefly in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Gowran, and on the river Nore; containing 423 inhabitants. This parish comprises only 711¾ statute acres: it is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the tithe rent-charge is £59. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Danesfort.

TREVET.—See TRYVETT.

TRILLICK, a market-town, in the parish of KILSKERRY, union of LOWTHERSTOWN, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Omagh; containing 434 inhabitants. It owes its origin to the family of Mervyn, who settled at the neighbouring castle of Mervyn in the reign of James I.; and is a small but very improving town, being a convenient stage from Enniskillen, and having an excellent hotel. The surrounding district is undulating and hilly, and is embellished with several lakes: the land in cultivation is generally fertile, and a large tract of waste has lately been reclaimed. Here is a good market-house, recently

repaired by the late Gen. Mervyn Archdall, of Trillick Lodge, the proprietor of the town and adjacent lands: a market is held every Tuesday, chiefly for butter and provisions; and there is a fair on the 14th of every month. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Enniskillen and Omagh. There is a constabulary police station: petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays; and courts leet and baron every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 50*s*. Here are meeting-houses for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, in the former of which also divine service is performed by the clergyman of the Established Church, monthly in winter and once a fortnight in summer. There is likewise a dispensary. The Londonderry and Enniskillen railway passes near the village. No vestiges are discernible of the abbey said to have been founded here in the 7th century; but near the town are the ruins of Castle Mervyn, from which a wide prospect is enjoyed.



Seal.

TRIM, a market, assize, and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of Upper Navan, but chiefly in that of Lower Moyfenragh, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 10½ miles (N. W.) from Kilcock, and 25 (N. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 6314 inhabitants, of whom 2269 are in the town. This place, formerly called *Ath-Trym*, is of very remote antiquity, and was celebrated for its abbey of Canons Regular, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The establishment became the seat of a small bishoprie, of which St. Loman, nephew of St. Patrick, was made the first bishop; of his successors, who were indifferently styled abbots or bishops, no regular notice is preserved till the year 1152, when the diocese was united with several others to form the see of Meath. In 1108 the town and monastery were burned by Conor O'Melaghlin, and more than 200 persons who had taken refuge in the church perished in the flames; in 1143 and 1155, also, the town suffered from conflagration. After the English invasion it was, with the whole of the territory of Meath, given by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, who made it a free borough; and his son and successor, Walter de Lacy, in the reign of Richard I. gave the burgesses a charter of incorporation, conferring privileges equal to those enjoyed by the citizens of Bristol. As the head of the palatine lordship of the Lacys, the town became a place of importance; and a strong castle was erected here as a baronial residence for that family, who also refounded the monastery. The defences of the castle were destroyed by the constable, Hugh Tyrrell, when Roderic O'Conor entered Meath during the absence of De Lacy, to prevent them from becoming serviceable to the enemy; but on his expulsion they were quickly restored. In 1203 the town was again destroyed by fire. The present castle was built in 1220; and soon afterwards, during the sanguinary feuds which then prevailed, it was attacked by William de Burgo, but was obstinately defended by the garrison, and the assailants repulsed. When the palatinate of Meath was divided between the co-heiresses of Walter de Lacy, the town was still the capital of one-half, and in 1330 it was invested with jurisdiction over the other.

In the reign of Edward II., during Piers Gaveston's vice-regency, Richard, Earl of Ulster, held his court here with a degree of ostentatious parade highly alarming to the chief governor, to whom his collected followers appeared as a well-appointed and formidable retinue. Edward Bruce, in his retreat from Munster to the north of Ireland, halted for some days at Trim; and in 1393, Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, received a grant of tolls for the purpose of improving and fortifying the town, as the capital of all Meath. Richard II., when last in Ireland, on receiving intelligence of the Earl of Hereford's landing in England, committed the young lords Gloucester and Henry of Lancaster, the latter afterwards Henry V., prisoners to the castles of this place. In 1407 a parliament convoked at Dublin was adjourned hither, to deliberate on the best means of repressing the aggressions of Art Mac Murrough. On the accession of Henry VI. a parliament was held here; and in the year 1425 the Earl of March and Ulster, then lord-lieutenant, died suddenly at this place while preparing to repel the incursions of the native septs into his territories. In 1447, a parliament was held in which various reformatory and sumptuary laws were enacted; and in 1459 a mint was established in the town. Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., while lord-lieutenant of Ireland, resided for some time at Trim, the palatine liberty of which was vested in him; and in the reign of Henry VII. the townsmen favoured the imposition of Lambert Simnel, but were afterwards received into the king's favour. Parliaments were also held here in 1484, 1487, and 1491. During the parliamentary war the town again became a place of military importance. In 1642 it was in the hands of the confederate Roman Catholic forces, who were expelled; and in a subsequent skirmish to retain the place, Sir Chas. Coote, commander of the parliamentarian garrison, was killed by a ball supposed to have been from the musket of one of his own troopers. Soon after this, four royal commissioners sat in the town to meet the agents of the confederate Catholics, and receive their remonstrance and petition for the redress of grievances. After the massacre at Drogheda by Cromwell, in 1649, the town surrendered to that general, the garrison disregarding the instructions given by the Marquess of Ormonde to destroy the place rather than suffer it to fall into his hands.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Boyne, over which is an old bridge, and is still a place of considerable importance: it contains 375 houses, many of which are neatly built; and from the remains of its stately castle and religious establishments, it has an appearance of venerable antiquity. A handsome column of the Corinthian order was in 1817 erected here, in commemoration of the principal military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, who for some time was representative of the borough, and resided at Fosterstown, in the vicinity; above the capital is a statue of his grace. There are barracks for infantry, adapted to the reception of 3 officers and 80 non-commissioned officers and privates. The environs are pleasingly diversified, and abound with interesting scenery. The trade is inconsiderable, being chiefly for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood: there are, however, a small flour-

mill, a brewery, and a tannery; and on the Boyne, about a mile to the west, are very extensive mills, called New Haggard Mills, producing annually about 40,000 barrels of flour and oatmeal. The market is on Saturday; and the fairs on March 27th, May 8th, Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, Oct. 1st, and Nov. 16th. An extension of the navigable communication between Drogheda and Navan, to this town, has been long contemplated; but has not yet been carried into effect.

The charter of INCORPORATION granted to the burgesses by Walter de Lacy was confirmed and extended by Edward III.; and Richard II. bestowed on the corporation certain tolls for 20 years for the fortification of the town, in which "all the *fideles* of the county of Meath congregated." Henry IV. and VI. ratified the original charter; and Elizabeth, in the 13th of her reign, reciting and confirming all previous grants, conferred the charter under which the town was till lately governed. By this charter the corporation consisted of a portreeve and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve, who was a justice of the peace within the borough, was annually chosen from the burgesses on the 29th of June; the burgesses were generally chosen from the freemen by the corporation at large; and the freemen were admitted either as of right, which was confined to the sons and sons-in-law of freemen, or by favour of the corporation. By the act 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, the town was placed under municipal commissioners. The charter conferred the elective franchise on the corporation, which first returned two members to the Irish parliament in the 2nd of Elizabeth, and continued to exercise the privilege till the Union, when the borough, then the property of the Wellesley family, was disfranchised. The borough court, which had jurisdiction to an unlimited amount, has fallen into disuse; no action has been tried in it since 1831, and the late corporation exercised no exclusive jurisdiction either civil or criminal. Assizes for the county are held here; general sessions of the peace twice in the year here, and twice at Navan; and petty-sessions on alternate Saturdays, before the county magistrates, with whom the portreeve also used to sit in cases arising within the borough. The court-house is a very neat and well-arranged building; and a new county gaol was erected in 1834, at an expense of £26,000. It is on the radiating principle, and consists of five ranges of building for the reception of the different classes, each of which is divided into three stories, the lower story containing a dining-hall and work-room, and each of the upper 12 sleeping-rooms or cells: between the ranges are airing-yards for the respective classes, who are employed in stone-breaking and in various handicraft trades. In the centre is the governor's house, a circular building, in the upper story of which is a chapel communicating with the five wards by a bridge leading from each. The prison is capable of receiving 140 prisoners in separate cells; it has a treadmill with two wheels, hospitals for male and female patients, and a school in which adults attend for three hours every day. This town is the head-quarters of the constabulary police for the county, and the residence of the inspecting magistrate. In the excise arrangements it is within the district of Drogheda.

The parish comprises 13,425¾ statute acres. The land is principally in tillage and of good quality; there is only a small portion of bog: the system of agriculture has lately improved, and that portion of the parish which is under tillage affords abundant crops. The principal seats are Tullaghard, New Haggard, Roristown, Boyne Lodge, Harcourt Lodge, Lodge Park, Foxbrook, and Doolistown. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority, in 1819, to the rectories of Newtown and Trubly, and to the curacies of Kilcooley, Tullaghanogue, and Scurlogstown, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £461. 5., of which £322. 10. are payable to the appropriator and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1754: the glebe, which was given to the vicar by a Cromwellian debenturer, comprises 187 acres, valued at £300 per annum; and the gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £647. 19. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is of great antiquity and partly covered with ivy, was rebuilt in 1803 at an expense of £738, raised by assessment and a gift from the bishop; in 1827 a gallery was added at an expense of £350, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £100 for repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Trimlestown and Newtown Clonbun or Trim; there are two chapels, one of which is at Bordsmill, a neat modern edifice. The parochial school-house was built by Lord Mornington, at an expense of £1100. There is a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres purchased for £510, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5750, for 500 paupers.

The remains of the castle are extensive, and form a conspicuous and highly interesting object. The keep is a massive pile strengthened by four lofty square towers, which rise to a considerable height above the other parts of the building; and there are several round towers and other outworks extending to the river Boyne, which flows along their base; the whole occupying an area of about four acres. The remains of the ancient abbey, in which was preserved an image of the Virgin, that was burnt at the Reformation, consist principally of part of the tower called the Yellow Steeple, one-half of which was destroyed by Cromwell, against whom it was defended for a considerable time. Here were formerly also, a convent of grey friars, dedicated to St. Bonaventure; a Dominican friary, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, in 1263, by Geoffrey de Geneville, Lord of Meath, and in which general chapters of the order were frequently held; and a chantry in the parish church. At Newtown Clonbun or Trim, about half a mile from the town, on the banks of the Boyne, are extensive remains of other religious foundations, the principal of which are those of a priory of Canons Regular of the order of St. Victor, founded by Simon de Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, about the year 1206; the prior was a lord of parliament, and there are still some remains of the fine old church. Adjoining the bridge are the remains of a square tower, whence a regular range of building extends along the water's edge to another tower, near which is the eastern gable of a small chapel with a fine window; and at a short

distance is a neat circular turret: these are the remains of a house of Crouched friars, founded in the 13th century, and to which the bishops of Meath were great benefactors. In the parish church of Newtown Clonbun is the tomb of Sir Lucas Dillon, ancestor of the earls of Roscommon, and an able jurist in the reign of Elizabeth.

TRIMLESTOWN, an ancient chapelry, in the parish and union of TRIM, barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Trim, on the road to Mullingar: the population is returned with the parish. Within the limits of this chapelry stands an imposing pile, in the style of architecture prevalent in the 16th century, with square windows, embattled parapets, and ornamented towers, formerly the seat of Lord Trimlestown; contiguous to which is a small chapel, the burial-place of the Barnewall family. The place gives the title of Baron Trimlestown to that family.

TRISTELKERIN.—See LOGHAN.

TRISTLEDERMOT.—See CASTLEDERMOT.

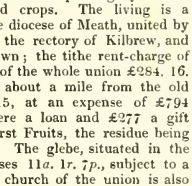
TROMAUN, a village, in the parish of ATHLEAGUE, barony of ATHLONE, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 203 inhabitants.

TROREY, or ST. MICHAEL'S, TRORY, a parish, in the union of ENNISKILLEN, partly in the baronies of TYRKENNEDY and LURG, but chiefly in that of MAGHERABOY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Enniskillen, and on Lough Erne; containing 2028 inhabitants. It comprises 6068¾ statute acres, of which 1832 are in Lower Lough Erne, 135¾ in the river Erne and small loughs, upwards of 100 woodland, and 100 bog; the remainder is arable, and one-third of the parish was abbey land and is tithe free. A bridge with an arch of 30 feet span crosses the river here; it was erected in 1817, at an expense of £1100. On the banks of the lough are extensive flour-mills, employing 25 persons, and worked by water equal to a 35-horse power; boats of about 10 tons' burthen each ply up the lake to these mills. The parish was constituted in 1778, by disuniting some townlands from the parish of Devenish: the living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Devenish. The tithe rent-charge is £87. 8., payable to the perpetual curate. The glebe comprises 60 acres, valued at £90 per annum: the glebe-house was built in 1820, at an expense of £461, being a gift of £415 and a loan of £46 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain building, erected in 1778, at the cost of £300, defrayed by assessment on the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

TRUBLY, or TUBBERVILLE, a parish, in the poor-law union of TRIM, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Trim, and on the river Boyne; containing 73 inhabitants. This parish comprises 854¾ statute acres of land, mostly under tillage, with some good pasture. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim; the tithe rent-charge is £34. 12. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dunsany. Here are remains of an old castle formerly belonging to the Cusacks, in which Oliver Cromwell is said to have slept after the taking of Drogheda; it is now the property of the Hon. General Taylor.

TRYVETT, or TREVET, a parish, partly in the barony of RATOATH, but chiefly in that of SKREEN, union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, and on the road from Navan to Ratoath; containing 416 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in the earliest ages of Christianity in Ireland by the foundation of a considerable monastery, the founder of which is unknown: though pillaged by the Danes in 917, destroyed by fire in 1145, and plundered by the men of Hy Briuin in 1152, it appears to have existed till the settlement of the English in Meath. The ancient town was rebuilt soon afterwards by Hugh de Lacy, who placed here a colony of his English followers; and upon this occasion the monastery seems to have been superseded by the erection of a large church in honour of St. Patrick. The town continued to flourish for many years, and acquired considerable importance; it subsequently, however, fell into decay, and is now only an obscure village. The parish comprises 4169¾ statute acres, chiefly pasture; the soil is of excellent quality, and the arable land, under an improving system of agriculture, produces good crops. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1678, to the rectory of Kilbrew, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150. 4., and of the whole union £284. 16. The glebe-house, situated about a mile from the old church, was built in 1815, at an expense of £794 British, of which £461 were a loan and £277 a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue being defrayed by the incumbent. The glebe, situated in the parish of Kilbrew, comprises 11*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*, subject to a rent of £31. The present church of the union is also in Kilbrew, and was rebuilt and enlarged about 90 years since. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Skreen.

TUAM, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, the head of a union, and the seat of a diocese, partly in the barony of BALLYMOE, partly in that of CLARE, but chiefly in the barony of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (N. W.) from Galway, and 98¾ (W. by N.) from Dublin, at the junction of the coach-roads from Ballinasloe, Dunmore, and Hollymount, to Galway and Roscommon; containing 13,425 inhabitants, of whom 6034 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Tuaim-da-Gualand*, owes its origin to the foundation of a religious establishment, about the beginning of the 6th century, by St. Jarlath, son of Loga, who for some time lived in seclusion in the small monastery of Cluainfois, which he had previously founded. The church of Tuam was soon afterwards made the cathedral of a diocese, of which St. Jarlath became the first bishop, and was called *Teampul-Jarlath*, in honour of its founder, to whom it was subsequently dedicated. St. Jarlath is

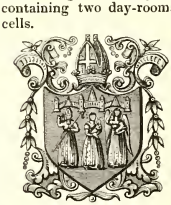


Seal.

supposed to have died in 540; and long after his death his bones were discovered, and deposited in a silver shrine, which was placed in a church or chapel called *Temple-ne-Scrin*, or "the Church of the Shrine." Prior to the year 1150, Tirdelvac O'Conor, King of Ireland, founded a priory for Augustinian Canons, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and in 1161 Roderic O'Conor, then king, erected a strong castle of stone here, which obtained the appellation of "the wonderful castle." The town was shortly after destroyed by an accidental fire, but was soon restored, as in 1172 a great synod was convened here by Bishop Catholicus O'Dubhai, at which three churches were consecrated. An abbey for Præmonstratensian canons was founded either in the reign of John or early in that of Henry III., by one of the family of De Burgo, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1244 the town, with all its churches, was destroyed by fire. In 1252, when Henry III. confirmed to Florence Mac Flin the Pope's bull for annexing the bishopric of Enaghdune to the see of Tuam, it was on condition that he should have a portion of land within the town for the erection of a castle, in exchange for other land of equal value. The same king by letters-patent granted to the Archbishop of Tuam a fair on the 28th of December and the seven following days. In 1356, the place was plundered and burnt by Charles Oge, son of William de Burgo.

The TOWN, which is situated in a flat and rather low but healthy tract of land, consists of several spacious and some smaller streets, containing 1158 houses, most of which are neatly built and several are large and of handsome appearance; it is amply supplied with water by a copious and limpid stream, which in its course turns several mills. Among the principal sources of recreation are, a reading-room over the market-house, and a public billiard-table. A newspaper is published. Races are held annually about the 1st of September on an excellent course about a mile from the town, called Gurrans Turlogh, which is in winter overflowed with water, forming a considerable lake: an unsuccessful attempt was made some years since to drain it. The grounds of the bishop's palace are tastefully laid out, and the gardens are spacious and kept in excellent order: the mansion, though not possessing much architectural embellishment, is large and handsomely built; and around the demesne is a walk, a mile in length, thickly planted with trees and furnished with seats, affording a pleasant promenade to the people. The house of the Roman Catholic archbishop also adds much to the appearance of the town. The ancient market cross, of richly sculptured stone, was a great ornament: it was erected by Turlogh O'Conor, but has been suffered to fall into decay; part of the base is still to be seen in the old meat-market, and two other portions in the churchyard, where that part forming the cross is erected at the head of the tomb of Dr. Singe, one of the Protestant archbishops. The trade of the town, which is at present next in importance in the county to Galway, is very considerable; it is principally for the supply of the surrounding districts. A constant intercourse with Dublin is maintained, the shopkeepers thus obtaining the various articles for their home trade; and there are two good inns, at which the mails and other coaches stop. An extensive brewery, belonging to Mr. Blake, produces from 4000 to 5000 barrels of malt liquor annually; attached to it are a malting concern, making about 600 quarters of malt, and some flour-mills, carried on by the sons of that gentleman: there is also a tannery, and the manufacture of coarse linens is extensive. A branch of the National Bank has been established. The markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with fish from Galway and Ballina; fairs are held on May 10th, July 4th, Oct. 20th, and Dec. 15th. The market-house is a neat building, nearly in the centre of the town.

The inhabitants received their first charter from James I., who in the 11th of his reign incorporated them under the designation of "the Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tuam." By this charter the corporation consisted of a sovereign, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, treasurer, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign, who was judge of the borough court and clerk-of-the-market, was chosen annually from the free burgesses by a majority of that body, on the festival of St. John, and was sworn into office on that of St. Michael; the free burgesses filled up vacancies as they occurred, by a majority of their body, by whom also freemen were admitted, and the officers of the corporation appointed. By the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the town was placed under a body of municipal commissioners. The charter conferred upon the corporation the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to exercise till the union, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough court of record had jurisdiction to the amount of five marks; but since 1826 few proceedings have issued from it, and within the last few years it has been altogether discontinued. The general-sessions of the peace are held here twice in the year, and petty-sessions every Wednesday; a chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house is a neat and well-arranged building: annexed to it is a bridewell, containing two day-rooms, two airing-yards, and eight cells.



Arms of the late Archbishopric.

The SEE OF TUAM, as before noticed, was founded in the early part of the 6th century by St. Jarlath, of whose successors (who for some years after his death were styled comorbans, bishops, or archbishops, of Connaught) but little is recorded, with the exception of Muredach O' Dubhai, who in 1143 convened a great synod of 12 bishops and 500 priests at this place, to devise the best means of ransoming Rory O'Conor, son of Tirdelvac, King of Ireland, who had been taken prisoner by Tiernan O'Rourk. That prelate was succeeded, in 1150, by Edan O'Hoisin, who, at the synod held in 1152 by Cardinal Paparo, was invested with the pall; and the see of Tuam became one of the four archbishoprics of Ireland. The bishoprics of Mayo, Killala, Roscommon, Clonfert, Achonry, Cluan, and Duach were at that time made suffragan to Tuam, to which was afterwards united

the see of Mayo, and in 1252 that of Enaghdune on petition of Florence Mac Flin to Henry III.; Enaghdune was, notwithstanding, frequently held separately, but, after many contests, became finally part of the see of Tuam in 1421. Edward Singe, who became archbishop in 1716, obtained an act in the first meeting of parliament after his succession, by which the *quarta pars* of the dues of the officiating clergy was settled upon such rectors, vicars, and curates, within his see, as should personally discharge their respective cures. Dr. Hort, who was translated to the archbishopric in 1742, was permitted to retain the see of Ardagh in the province of Armagh, which he held *in commendam*, in lieu of the see of Kilfenora, which had been previously held with Tuam; and his successors ever after continued to hold it. The archbishops of Tuam were, therefore, as bishops of Ardagh, suffragan to the Lord-Primate of all Ireland.

The late Archbishopric or Ecclesiastical Province of Tuam comprehended the six dioceses of Tuam, Elphin, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Killala, and Achonry; comprising an estimated superficies of 2,356,750 acres; and, with the exception of the county of Leitrim and small portions of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway, including the whole of the civil province of Connaught, and a small part of King's county in the province of Leinster. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, the sees of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry were united; those of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh were also united, and fixed to be held with Killaloe; the diocese of Elphin being held with Kilmore and Ardagh. Consequently, only two bishops latterly presided over the subordinate dioceses of the province, and were suffragan to the last Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1839. Under the same act all archiepiscopal jurisdiction ceased on the avoidance of the archbishopric; Tuam, with the united diocese of Killala and Achonry, is now one bishopric, and, with the other dioceses of the province of Tuam, is suffragan to the Archbishop of Armagh.

The *Diocese of Tuam* is the most extensive in Ireland: it is 77 miles in length and 63 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 1,135,650 acres, of which 675,250 are in the county of Galway, 424,700 in Mayo, and 35,700 in the county of Roscommon. The lands belonging to the original archiepiscopal see, or the united dioceses of Tuam and Ardagh, comprised 86,800¾ statute acres, of which 39,531½ were profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was returned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as amounting to £8206. 13. The chapter consists of a dean, a provost, an archdeacon, and the eight prebendaries of Kilmeen, Killabeggs, Teighsasson, Kilmoylan, Kilmainmore, Ballagh, Faldown, and Laccagh. There is one vicar-choral, whose office is a corporation in itself, endowed with several plots of ground and houses in the town, with portions of the tithe of the parishes of Kilcouly and Kilbannon, and with 56 acres of land; altogether producing, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, £200. 17. per annum. The economy fund of the cathedral arises from several parcels of land in the parish, let on lease at a yearly rental of £76. 5. The diocese comprises 34 benefices, of which 19 are unions of two or more parishes, and 15 are single parishes; two are in the patronage of the Crown, one in that of the Corporation of Galway, one in alternate patronage, and the remainder in the patronage of the Bishop or Incumbents. The total number of parishes is 90, of which 86 are rectories and the remainder perpetual curacies; there are 31 churches, 18 other buildings in which divine service is performed, and 21 glebe-houses. The cathedral, which is also the parochial church, appears to be only a portion of the original building: it has some remains of Norman character, and the arch at the entrance of the porch is of a kind of red gritty stone not found in any part of the county; the edifice was repaired in 1688, and about 60 years since was considerably damaged by an accidental fire.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC archbishop's province comprises the diocese of Tuam, with the bishopries of Clonfert, Achonry, Elphin, Kilmacduagh, Killala, and Galway: the diocese of Kilfenora (held with Kilmacduagh) is alternately suffragan to the archbishopries of Tuam and Cashel. On the dissolution of the Roman Catholic wardenship of Galway, in 1831, that portion of the diocese of Tuam was formed into a separate see; the remainder constituting the diocese of Tuam, which comprises 52 parochial unions, and contains 103 chapels served by 52 parish priests and 57 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of Tuam and Kilmina, each served by an administrator and several curates, constitute the mensal of the archbishop. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a cruciform structure of hewn stone, in the later English style, with a lofty western tower, and six square turrets at the angles and other parts of the building, each rising above the open parapets in an octangular form and terminating in eight octangular minarets richly crocketed; the walls are strengthened with pannelled buttresses of several stages, terminating in crocketed pinnacles rising above the parapet, which is adorned with open tracery. The principal entrance is under the western tower, through a richly moulded and gracefully pointed arch, and the entrances to the aisles are of similar character; the eastern end of the building is ornamented with a lofty oriel window of elegant design, and the whole has a very magnificent appearance. The interior is finely arranged. The ceiling is tastefully enriched with stucco, and pannelled in compartments: the east window is embellished with scriptural subjects in stained glass, and the windows of the transepts and aisle have flowing tracery; the high altar of variegated marble, the tabernacle, and canopy, which were brought from Rome, are exquisitely wrought. The whole is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in the country. Nearly £12,000, raised by subscription, have been expended in its erection, and a considerable sum will be required for its completion.

The parish comprises 25,015¾ statute acres: the land is generally of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation. The principal seats are, Birmingham, the property of the Earl of Louth, at present uninhabited; Gardenfield; Queensfort; Wilfort; Tullinadaly; Kilclooney; and Ballygaddy. The LIVING of Tuam is a rectory and vicarage, the rectory partly appropriate to the vicar-choral and others, and partly united to parts of the rectories of Clonbern, Liskeevy, Addergoole, Beiclare-Tuam, Templetogher, Crossboyne, and Dunmore, and to the rectory of Boyanagh, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Tuam, in the patronage of the Crown. The lands belonging to the deanery com-

prise 1629 statute acres, of which 67 are in the parish of Tuam; the whole are let at a rent of £127. 9., with annual renewal fines amounting to £45. 12. The gross value of the deanery, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £680. 15. per annum. The vicarge, by act of council in 1789, was united to the vicarages of Belclare-Tuam, Kilbennan, Kilcoula, Liskeevy, and Addergoole, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £410. 10. 6., of which £274. 8. 6. are payable to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1792 at an expense of £584; and in 1813, £784 British were expended in its improvement by the then incumbent. The glebe lands of the union comprise 39 acres, valued at £63 per annum; and the gross value of the vicarial benefice, including tithe and glebe, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £741. 16. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the parishioners attend divine service at the cathedral. A college for the instruction of young men for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and also for general education, was founded here by the late Dr. Kelly, archbishop of the diocese, in 1814: it is supported partly by contributions of £2 per annum from each parish priest in the diocese, and by the payments of lay boarders; is under the superintendence of three ecclesiastical and two lay professors; and has a very extensive library. A presentation convent was erected under the will of the late W. Burke, Esq., who bequeathed his house and a large sum of money for that purpose: there are numerous sisters in the establishment, which was opened in 1835; and attached to the building is a spacious schoolroom, in which poor girls are taught by the ladies of the convent. The union workhouse, on a site of 7¼ acres, partly purchased for £300 and held at a rent of £10. 2., was completed in 1841 at an expense of £6700, and is constructed for 800 inmates.

Of the seven churches formerly in this parish, the only one now remaining is the cathedral of St. Mary; but vestiges of the other six may still be traced in various parts of the town: they were "the Church of the Shrine," of the abbey of the Holy Trinity, of St. John, St. Bridget, St. Jarlath, and the old parish church, the burial-ground of which is still a favourite place of interment for the Roman Catholic parishioners. There are some slight remains of the ancient castle, which consisted of a strong keep, with a large court-yard defended by lofty massive walls with towers at the angles and at the gateway entrance, and was surrounded by a deep fosse, into which the waters of the adjacent river were diverted.

TUBBER, a parish, in the union of Baltinglass, partly in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, but chiefly in that of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 1 mile (N.) from Dunlavan, on the road to Ballymore-Eustace; containing 576 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1423 statute acres, is situated at the junction of the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, annexed by act of council in 1833 to the union of Dunlavan: the rectory is appropriate to the archbishop, and the tithe rent-charge is £66. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunlavan. There are slight remains of the church, situated in a burial-place, near an old mansion the property of the Leslie family.

TUBBER, or Tubber-Roe, a village, in the parish of Kilcroan, union of Castlerea, barony of Ballymoe, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ballymoe, and near the road from Dunmore to Roscommon; containing 149 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey.

TUBBERCURRY, or Tobercorry, a chapelry, in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leney, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 8¼ miles (S. W.) from Ballymote, and on the road from Boyle to Ballina; containing 783 inhabitants. The village, which comprises 149 houses, has a receiving-house for letters under Ballymote, and a dispensary: it is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held in it every Thursday. There is a market on Monday; and fairs are held on Feb. 6th, March 25th, May 22nd, June 27th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 4th, and Nov. 29th. The chapel is a neat building with an octagonal tower, erected in 1830 by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits: it is built of limestone (procured from a quarry in the parish) in the Gothic style, and stands on a commanding eminence. The curate is appointed by the Dean of Achonry, and has a stipend of £75.

TUBBERMORE, or Tobarmore, a post-town, in the parish of Kilcronaghan, union of Magherafelt, barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 18 miles (S.) from Coleraine, on the road to Armagh, and 98 (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 525 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Moyola, and consists of an irregular street containing 121 small thatched houses. Fairs are held on Jan. 17th, Feb. 13th, March 28th, May 31st, July 5th, Aug. 12th, and Oct. 19th. Here are chapels for Independents and Presbyterians. The ancient fountain, or *Tober-mor*, which gave name to the town, and is now dry, was once sufficiently powerful to supply a mill close by, now in ruins.

TUBBERS, or Tubberindowney, a village, in the parish of Beagh, union of Gort, barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (S. W.) from Gort, on the road to Ennis; containing 167 inhabitants. Two large fairs for horses and lambs are held here on July 12th and Sept. 20th.

TUBBERSCANAVIN, a village, in the parish of Ballysadere, barony of Tiraghrill, union and county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 1 mile (S. E.) from Collooney, and on the road from Boyle to Sligo; containing 51 houses, and 259 inhabitants. Fairs are held on May 17th, June 30th, Sept. 19th, and Oct. 31st.

TUBBERVILLE.—See Trubly.

TUBBRIDBRITTAIN, or Tubbridbretain, a parish, in the barony of Cranagh, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (S. W.) from Freshford, on the road to Urlingford; containing 1293 inhabitants, and comprising 4140 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Aghoure, or Freshford; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny, and the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10., two-thirds payable to the corporation, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Urlingford, and contains a large chapel recently erected. Here is an ancient castle, consisting of a square tower.

TUBRID, a parish, in the union of CARRICK, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 9½ miles (S. by W.) from Knocktopher; containing 241 inhabitants, and comprising 2248¾ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Fiddown; the tithe rent-charge is £37. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Moncoin.

TUBRID, a parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cahir, on the road to Clogheen; containing 4874 inhabitants. Inclusive of mountain and bog, this parish comprises 12,573 statute acres. Within its limits are two stations of the constabulary police; and the seats of Scart and Carrigataha, the latter pleasantly situated near the river Suir. The manor is the property of Lord Waterpark. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united to those of Ballybacon and Whitechurch, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £716. 9., of which £425. 11. 6. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent. A portion of the deanery lands, comprising 28 statute acres, is in this parish; the glebe here comprises 27 acres, and there is a glebe in Ballybacon of 4*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.* The church is a modern edifice with a neat tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballylooby, or Whitechurch. Some remains of Ruscoe Castle still exist, boldly situated on a rock; and there is a holy well, dedicated to St. Kearn, much venerated by the peasantry. The Irish historian, Dr. Geoffrey Keating, who was a native and the priest of this parish, is buried in Tubrid churchyard: in front of an old ruined chapel, close to the church, is a Latin inscription, dated 1644, enjoining the reader to pray for the souls of Eugenius Duhy and Geoffrey Keating, its founders.

TULLA, or TULLOH, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of SCARIFF, barony of UPPER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (E.) from Ennis, and 109¾ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Ennis to Killaloe; containing 8748 inhabitants, of whom 1217 are in the town. This place appears to have some claims to antiquity; there are numerous remains of ancient castles, formerly the residences of its landed proprietors. The town is pleasantly situated on a hill, and is surrounded with highly interesting scenery, enlivened with numerous elegant seats and pleasing villas. The principal trade is derived from its situation on a public thoroughfare: the market is on Thursday; fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, are held on May 13th and Sept. 29th. A sub-post office is in connexion with Limerick; and a chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. There is a handsome court-house in which quarter-sessions are held twice a year, in June and October; road-sessions for the barony are held here, as are also petty-sessions on alternate Thursdays: a small bridewell for the district consists of six cells, two day-rooms, and two yards. The PARISH comprises 24,531¾ statute acres; there is a large tract of mountain, and a considerable portion of bog. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving; the only waste land is mountain, which, in consequence of the improved lines of road now in progress, and the abundance of limestone, will perhaps be speedily reclaimed and brought into cultivation. On the ploughland of Milltown is a lead-mine, which was formerly worked, but is at present discontinued; and among the grey limestone-rocks is a vein of white calcareous spar, not yet worked. The principal seats are Maryfort, Kiltanon, Newlawn, Fort Anne, Cragg, and Tyredagh.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; one moiety of the rectory forms part of the union of Ogashin, and the other, with the vicarage, constitutes the corps of the prebend of Tulloh in the cathedral of Killaloe. The tithe rent-charge is £285. 11. 6., of which £213. 7. 6. are payable to the prebendary of Tulloh, £69. 5. to the incumbent of Ogashin, and the remainder to the prebendary of Tomgraney. The glebe-house is a good residence near the church, built in 1819 by the then incumbent, by aid of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 3 acres: the church, towards the erection of which the Board granted a loan of £700, in 1817, is a neat edifice with a spire. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it contains two chapels, one in the town and one at Drimcharley. There is a dispensary. At Kiltanon is a succession of limestone caverns, through which a rivulet takes its course; these are much visited in summer: many petrified shells are found in the limestone, some of which are nearly perfect and very curious. On the hill of Tulla are the remains of an ancient abbey, and at Newgrove and Milltown remains of Druidical altars.

TULLAFERNE, county of DONEGAL.—See TULLY.

TULLAGH, county of CARLOW.—See TULLOW.

TULLAGH, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6¼ miles (S. by W.) from Skibbereen, and on the southern coast; containing 3690 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the island of Sherkin or Innisherkin, and the village and sea-port of Baltimore (both of which are separately described), is situated on the harbour of Baltimore, and comprises 5349 statute acres. The surface is hilly, and in some places rises to a considerable elevation; the principal eminence is Ballylinch, 649 feet above the level of the sea. The greater portion of the parish is rocky, in some places quite bare, but in others affording good pasture: about one-half of the land is under cultivation, and as it consists chiefly of small patches among the rocks, spade husbandry is necessarily adopted, and the manure is conveyed on horseback. Good freestone is found near the shores of the inner bay, and slate exists in several places. The principal seats are Baltimore Castle, Lough-Hyne, and Baltimore House. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The glebe-house was built about 1816, when £100 were given and £825 lent by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 23 statute acres. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board granted a loan of £600 in 1818, is in the village of Baltimore. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the island of Innisherkin forms part of the district of Cape Clear, and the remainder of the parish part of that of Skibbereen: there are two chapels, one in the island, the other at Rathmore; the latter, on the new road from Baltimore to Skibbereen, is a large

plain building. The parochial school, at Baltimore, built in 1832 at the expense of Lord Carbery, is a large and handsome structure, comprising a centre and two wings, the former containing the master's apartments, and the latter the male and female schools. The extensive and picturesque ruins of Baltimore Castle still remain; but of Ardagh Castle, which stood on an eminence nearly in the centre of the parish, a small fragment only exists. The remains of the old church are picturesquely situated on the shore of a small bay opposite the island of Ringa-Roga.

TULLAGHAN.—See Rossinver.

TULLAGHER, a village, in the parish of Dysertmore, union of New Ross, barony of Ida, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster; containing 187 inhabitants.

TULLAGHOBIGLEY, a parish, in the union of Dunfanaghy, barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 7 miles (S. W.) from Dunfanaghy; on the north-west coast, and on the rivers Gwidore and Clady; containing 9049 inhabitants. For civil purposes it is divided into east and west; the former contains about 5500, and the latter about 3500, inhabitants. It is said to derive its name from Tully O'Bigley, who founded a monastery here, of which the remains exist. There are 68,608 statute acres, of which 785 are in Tory Island, 92¼ in the tideway of the Gwidore or Gweedore, and 1720 in small loughs. About one-fourth of the entire superficies is arable, and the remainder mountain and bog; agriculture is in general but little improved. Within the limits of the parish are the district of Cloghanheely; part of that of the Rosses; and the islands of Tory (about two leagues to the north-east), Innisboffin, Island Dowey or Innisduck (comprising about 20 acres of arable and pasture and a quantity of mountain land), Innisbeg, Inisinney, and Iunismanan, of which the two first are inhabited, and the rest only during the summer. Here are also Bloody-Foreland Point, in lat. 55° 8′, and lon. 8° 17′; and the mountains of Errigal 2462 feet, Carntreena 1396 feet, and Bloody-Foreland 1035 feet, above the level of the sea.

In the Rosses, at a place called Rosapenna, so lately as 1784 the district was well cultivated, planted, and improved, particularly around the mansion of Lord Boyne, whose demesne excited general admiration; but now the house, park, garden, and even the tallest trees, are covered with sand blown in from the Atlantic: the chimneys are only visible at times; and, added to this, 1400 acres of land lie buried beneath the sand, which is every year increasing. The estate of Gweedore, which passed into the hands of Lord George Hill about the year 1838, has been since vastly improved: there is now a comfortable inn; luxuriant crops are raised; neat cottages have been erected, and good roads formed. That nobleman has also built a corn-store and a shop near the mouth of the river Gweedore; a quay for vessels to unload at the store; a corn-mill; a dispensary; and a sessions-house. On the townland of Tullaghobigley iron-ore has been found in large lumps; and in the Errigal mountain, extensive lead-mines, belonging to the Earl of Leitrim, have been successfully worked, but are at present abandoned. Fairs are held at Gortahock on the first Tuesday, at the Cross Roads the last Thursday, and at Derrybeg on the last Monday, in every month; but they are only indifferently attended. The gentlemen's seats are Cashel and Dunlocy, near which latter is a fine marble-quarry. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £165, and the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The roof of the church fell in in 1834, which having left it a ruin, divine service was performed in the rector's house, until the recent erection of a new church by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £619. In the Roman Catholic arrangements the parish is divided into East and West Tullaghobigley, the former being united to the parish of Raymunterdoney: the chapel at Gortahork, in the eastern division, is a large slated building, erected about 60 years since; and at Cottern, in the western division, is a chapel, which has been built nearly 100 years. The parochial school, in which are about 50 children, is aided by an annual donation from Colonel Robertson's fund. At Maghragallan are the ruins of an old church, and a burial-ground.

TULLAGHOG, Tullyhog, or Tullyhogue, a village, in the parish of Desertcreight, union of Cookstown, barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 2¼ miles (S.) from Cookstown, and on the road from Stewartstown to Coleraine; containing 103 inhabitants. This place, though now an insignificant village, was of importance at an early period. On the summit of a gentle eminence, a little north-eastward from the village, is a large circular encampment surrounded by deep fosses and earthworks, on which is said to have stood the residence of the ancient chieftain O'Haedhagain, or O'Hagan; in this fortress the chiefs of the O'Nials were solemnly inaugurated into the style and authority of "The O'Nial." The Earl of Tyrone retired into this stronghold when retreating before the victorious army of Elizabeth; and in 1602, the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy remained for some time at Tullaghog, and broke in pieces the strong chair of stone in which the O'Nials had been installed. On June 27th, 1603, Sir Garrett More had here the first audience with the Earl of Tyrone, the last prince of the O'Nial race: two days afterwards Tyrone left the fortress, and on the 30th, at Mellifont Abbey, submitted to the English government; he received a pardon, and was shortly restored to his earldom and possessions. All that is left of the ancient city is the fortress before noticed: no vestige remains of the regal chair, though there were pieces of it in the orchard belonging to the glebe-house so lately as 1776. The fortress is planted with trees: it forms part of Ballymully, the glebe of Desertcreight. The village has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Cookstown, Dungannon, and Stewartstown; and comprises 27 houses, among which is a handsome school-house with a residence for the master, built by John Lindesay, Esq. Close adjoining is the site of the ancient priory of Donaghrisk, founded by one of the O'Hagans in 1294, and of which nothing remains but the cemetery, the ancient burial-place of the clan of O'Hagan, and more recently of the family of Lindesay: a remarkable tomb is erected to the memory of "Robert Lyndsay, Chiefe Harbeger to y King James."

TULLAGHORE, Tullachgor, or Tulloghgor, a parish, in the union of Ballymoney, barony of Upper Dunluce, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster;

adjoining the town of Ballymoney, and containing 90 inhabitants. Tullaghore has merged into Ballymoney for ecclesiastical purposes. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 432½ statute acres. Here is said to have been a religious house, over which St. Nehemias presided in the time of St. Patrick.

TULLAGHORTON, a parish, in the union of Clogheen, barony of Iffa and Offa West, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, on the coach-road from Clonmel to Cork, and on the river Tar; containing, with part of the post-town of Clogheen, 2198 inhabitants. This parish contains 6889 statute acres, mostly under tillage. Here is abundance of limestone, used for manure and for building; and peat is cut on the mountain, much of which is reclaimable. A silver-mine was worked for a short time, about 50 years since, on the townland of Castle-Grace; but it was discontinued, though the ore was considered valuable. An extensive flour-mill, employing from 30 to 40 persons, and which is supposed to have cost £6000, has been built at Castle-Grace by Samuel Grubb, Esq., of Clogheen. A manorial court is held in the parish by the seneschal of the Earl of Glengall, lord of the manor. The chief seats are Parson's Green, Castle-Grace, and Ballyboy. The living, now suppressed, was a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory formed the corps of the prebend of Lismore, with which the vicarage was held, and was in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £291. 7.; the glebe, close to the site of the old church, comprises 3*r.* 6*p.*, and was annexed to the vicarage. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballylooby, or Whitechurch, and contains a chapel. There is a holy well, to which pilgrims resort once a year. The ruins of a castle here, denominated Castle-Grace, consist at present of two towers on the east side, comprising an area about 40 yards square: it was erected as a strong position to check the inroads of the Desmonds by Raymond le Gros, who came over with Strongbow and received a grant of this property, with other possessions, from King John; it passed to the Butler family, and is now the property of the Earl of Glengall. At Ballyboy are slight remains, indicating that it was once of considerable strength, of an old castle formerly belonging to the Desmonds.

TULLAHOUGHT, a parish, in the union of Carrick-on-Suir, barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 5 miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Kilmoganny; containing 1750 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the small river Lingam, which here separates the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and the provinces of Leinster and Munster. It comprises 4601¾ statute acres; the substratum consists chiefly of a slaty argillite. Near Kilmacoliver is an extensive quarry of slate of superior quality, called the Ormond Quarry, in which about 150 persons are generally employed; the slates have an extensive sale in this and the adjoining counties, being considered nearly equal to the Welsh slates in colour and lightness; the quantity annually raised is considerable, and the works have been extended to a depth of 120 feet. Tullahought is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £134. 15., is payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killamery; the chapel, a modern structure, is at Kilmacoliver. At Lamogue are some remains of an ancient church.

TULLAMAIN, a parish, in the poor-law union of Callan, barony of Shillelogher, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 1½ mile (N.) from Callan, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 294 inhabitants, and comprising 1172 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Callan: the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Callan.

TULLAMAIN, a parish, in the union of Cashel, barony of Middlethird, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4 miles (W.) from Fethard; containing 688 inhabitants. It comprises 2217 statute acres; the land is in general good and mostly in pasture, and there is abundance of limestone. Tullamain House, the principal seat, is pleasantly situated. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Redcity: the tithe rent-charge is £105. Some remains of the church still exist; and there is a very extensive moat with intrenchments, which, from its being planted with fine trees, forms a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

TULLAMORE, or Kilbride, a market, assize, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county, and province of Leinster, 20 miles (S. E. by E.) from Athlone, and 49½ (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road to Parsonstown, and on the line of the Grand Canal from Dublin to Shannon Harbour; containing 9608 inhabitants, of whom 6343 are in the town. About the year 1790 this place was an insignificant village, consisting almost wholly of thatched cabins; but having been nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, occasioned by the mismanagement of a fire-balloon, it was rebuilt by the Earl of Charleville, the proprietor, in an improved manner. Its central situation in a very fertile agricultural district, and the circumstance of its being for some time the terminus of the Grand Canal, before the line was extended to Shannon Harbour, caused it to increase very rapidly in wealth and population, insomuch that an act of parliament was passed in 1833 to transfer the place of holding the assizes and transacting the county business to it from Philipstown, which had been the assize town from the time of the formation of the county in the reign of Philip and Mary. The small river Clodagh, a branch of the Brosna, passes through it, and is crossed by a neat bridge. The town now consists of 1179 houses, and is the chief mart for the agricultural produce of a large extent of country, which in return draws from it the requisite supplies of foreign articles and manufactures: several stores have been erected on the banks of the Grand Canal, which passes close to the town, and affords a direct communication between this central depôt and Dublin on one side and the west of Ireland on the other. The distance of Tullamore from Dublin by the canal is 57 miles. Various branches of industry are carried on here with considerable spirit: there are two distilleries and three breweries, and near the town is a large brick-manufactory. A branch of the Bank of Ireland is established. The market, which is held on Tuesday and Saturday, is well supplied with provisions; a neat market-house has been built by

Lord Charleville: fairs are held on May 10th, July 10th, and Oct. 21st. The assizes for the county and the general sessions of the peace are held here, as also are petty-sessions every Saturday. The new county court-house is a fine building in the Grecian style, containing all the requisite accommodations for the public business: the county gaol, erected in 1831, is a castellated building on the radiating principle, consisting of 114 single cells, 10 debtors' rooms, 8 day-rooms, 8 work-rooms, and 8 yards, with a chapel and hospital. The town is a chief constabulary police station, and has a barrack capable of accommodating 3 officers and 85 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The PARISH originally formed part of the lands of the abbey of Durrow, on the dissolution of which they were divided into the two parishes of Dermagh or Durrow, and Kilbride, which constituted a union until separated by an order of council. It contains 10,152 statute acres, the greater portion of which consists of town-parks of highly cultivated land of good quality; the remainder is of an inferior description, and includes some boggy ground: there are quarries of excellent limestone for building. The demesne of Charleville Forest, the seat of the Earl of Charleville, extends to the town; it is remarkable for the judicious advantage taken of its great natural beauties. The mansion is a spacious structure, erected in the style of an English baronial castle, from designs by Mr. Francis Johnston; the demesne contains about 1500 statute acres richly wooded, and comprises two artificial lakes, the larger of which is studded with islands. The Clodagh passes through it along a deep glen, forming several fine cascades overhung with trees; the largest of the cascades is seen to most advantage from an artificial grotto formed for the purpose of giving employment during a season of scarcity.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, partly impropriate in the Earl of Norbury, and partly, with cure of souls, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £208. 11., one-half payable to the impropriator and the other to the incumbent, each having the entire tithe of certain portions of the parish. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built by means of £323 and a loan of £415 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815: the glebe comprises 4½ acres, valued at £9. The church, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the Portarlington road, was erected in 1818, in the Gothic style, after a design by Mr. Johnston, at an expense of £8030 British, of which £738 were a gift and £2769 a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the residue, amounting to £4523, was a donation from Lord Charleville: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £700 towards repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Durrow: each parish has a chapel; that in Tullamore is a large building, to which several additions have been made in various styles of architecture. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. The county infirmary is in the town. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 6¼ acres purchased for £685, was completed in 1841 at an expense of £5950, and is constructed to receive 700 inmates. The remains of a castle built in 1626 by Sir Jasper Herbert, on the abbey lands demised to him by Queen Elizabeth for a term of years and afterwards granted to him in fee by James I., are still in existence; as also are those of three small square castles built by some of his tenants at Ballestillenury, Aharne, and Aughinanagh. The ruins of the first-named shew it to have been a building of some extent and grandeur, and an inscription over the entrance records the date and circumstances of its erection. Shrahikerne Castle was built, as appears from an inscription on its ruins, in 1588 by John Briscoe, an officer in Queen Elizabeth's army: its name signifies "Kearney of the Shragh," the remains of whose family house, previously to the building of the castle, are also still to be seen. There are several sulphuro-chalybeate springs in the vicinity. Tullamore gives the subordinate title of Baron to the Earl of Charleville.

TULLANISKEN, a parish, in the union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Dungannon to Stewartstown, and on the Tyrone canal; containing, with part of the post-town of Coal-Island (*which see*), 4106 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4461½ statute acres, of which 26 are under water: the surface is remarkably undulating, and the soil various; that part which is under tillage is generally productive of good corn-crops and flax. At Derryvale is a large green for bleaching linen-cloth, where about 30,000 pieces are annually finished for the foreign and English markets; and at Coal-Island and Newmills are extensive iron-works, forges, and plating-mills, for the manufacture of spades, shovels, edge-tools, &c. At Coal-Island, also, are two large establishments for the manufacture of fire-bricks, pots for glass-houses, and crucibles, one of which was established in 1834 by two English gentlemen from Stourbridge: the greater part of the goods manufactured here are for the home trade. There are extensive coal-works, earthenware manufactories, and many other trades dependent on the above, all in full operation and productive of great benefit to this part of the country. The surrounding scenery is interesting, and the land is well planted: among the principal seats are Lisdhue, Bloomhill, Drumreagh, Torren Hill, Beech Grove, and Derryvale.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £150. The glebe-house was built about 1791, at a cost of £813 British, of which £100 were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The old church was destroyed in the war of 1641; in the 15th of Charles II. this parish was episcopally united to that of Drumglass, and Tullanisken church remained in ruins until 1792, when Primate Robinson dissolved the union and erected the present church at Newmills, on the site of the ancient one. It is a plain building with an embattled square tower, and was built at a cost of £553 British, of which £461 were a gift from the before-mentioned Board, £35 were raised by parochial assessment, and the residue by private subscription: in 1823 a gallery was added at an expense of £73, of which £40 were subscribed by individuals, the residue being raised by parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is one of three forming the district of Drumglass, and has one small chapel. Near Lake Farlough is an ancient mansion named after it, distinguished as occupying the site of Tyrone's favourite camp; and a little westward from Tullanisken church,

on the northern bank of the Torren, is a large and well-fortified encampment thrown up by Turlogh O'Nial. In the churchyard is a venerable ash-tree, measuring 29 feet in circumference; near Drumrea is a valuable sulphureous spring, said to be highly beneficial in scorbutic cases. Ducart, the celebrated engineer, resided for some years in this parish, and under his direction the aqueducts, bridges, &c., of the canal, were constructed, by the Board of Inland Navigation: a remarkable aqueduct constructed under his direction still remains entire, near Newmills.

TULLAROAN, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N. W.) from Kilkenny; containing 3490 inhabitants. Tullaroan formed part of the extensive territories of Raymond le Gros, Strongbow's companion in arms. He fixed his principal residence at Courtstown, in this parish, whence the head of the family was in after times sometimes styled Baron of Tullaroan or of Courtstown, and the surrounding lands were often distinguished by the name of Grace's parish. Its eastern boundary lies within four miles of the city of Kilkenny, joining the libertics; its western is the small river Munster, which borders the parish for three miles, forming the line of demarkation between Kilkenny and Tipperary: its extent is about six miles from east to west and five from north to south, comprising 12,359½ statute acres. Three-fourths consist of hills of considerable height, inclosing a fertile and spacious vale of pasture and meadow ground, opening southwards to a rich and well-planted range of country. The hills are capable of cultivation to their summits, and the vale consists of a fine aluminous soil irrigated by a number of streams, the principal of which, rising in the northern part, after passing through it, falls into the King's river at Callan: this stream is remarkable for the number and quality of its trout; while in the neighbouring stream of the Munster, that fish is scarcely ever taken. The soil of the hills is argillaceous clay and peat, easily reclaimable by a judicious application of lime and marl. Though more subject to rain than the more level districts, Tullaroan is far from being wet or boggy, and is peculiarly healthy, having been less affected by the ravages of typhus fever during the visitations of that disease than any other part of the county. Many portions of the valley were once thickly planted; but the land has been completely cleared since the Revolution; and as no pains were taken to preserve a sufficient quantity, nor have been since to repair the loss by new plantations, the landscape presents a bare and denuded appearance.

The hills form part of a chain extending southwestwards into Tipperary, where they form a portion of the coal districts. Indications of this valuable mineral are perceptible in many parts of the parish; but the attempts to explore the veins have not been undertaken in that spirit of perseverance that would enable the speculators to form a well-grounded estimate of the probable results of an outlay of capital. As far as the superficial workings have afforded means of determining the quality of the veins, these appear to enlarge as they descend, dipping into the mountain at an angle of about 23 degrees, and therefore incapable of being worked with a prospect of success without a large expenditure for machinery and skilful workmanship. The crops cultivated are oats and potatoes, the soil not being well adapted for wheat; but most of the land is under meadow or pasture, chiefly for dairy-farms, there being very few landholders who do not send considerable quantities of butter to market. The village is a constabulary police station, and has a fair on the 28th of August. The roads in some parts are formed of a kind of black slate, which in wet weather is very soft: this defect could easily be remedied, as abundance of good gravel is to be had from the beds of the streams.

The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Callan: the tithe rent-charge is £384. 18. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Freshford: the chapel is on the townland of Brith. There is scarcely a townland in which some vestige of remote antiquity cannot be traced. One of the most perfect raths is at Courtstown; it is composed of a large moated inclosure encompassing a smaller: on the same townland are two of inferior dimensions. Others of very large size are on the lands of Rathely-Grace, and near the site of the old parish church. The ruins of Courtstown Castle, which for many years presented striking remains indicative of its former extent and importance, are now reduced to little more than an outline of the foundations: in digging among these, many curious relics of former ages have been discovered. About half a mile eastward of the castle are the ruins of Tullaroan church and Grace's chapel, both founded by members of the Grace family: the former are of small extent, and present little to attract attention; the latter building, which is an offset from the church, is entered by a curiously decorated ogee gateway. The remains of a small structure, supposed to be a friary, are near the church; and at the rath of Rathely-Grace are some remains of the eastern window of an old church, and of its side walls, which are pierced with loopholes instead of windows. In the village are two ornamented stone crosses in a perfect state; a third, now mutilated, is on the roadside near Bonnetstown. The water in some of the land-drains is deeply coloured with ochreous matter, affording strong indications of the existence of iron.

TULLIG, a village, in the parish of KILBALLYHONE, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 269 inhabitants.

TULLILEASE, a parish, in the union of KANTURK, partly in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, but chiefly in that of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Charleville, and on the new road from Newcastle to Kanturk; containing 3278 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Allua, which flows into the Blackwater below Kanturk; and comprises 8292 statute acres. The state of agriculture is rapidly improving, in consequence of the construction of new roads in this district, of which that between Newcastle and Kanturk intersects the parish from the borders of the county of Limerick to John's Bridge. Some veins of culm have been discovered, but not yet worked; at Ballinaguila is a quarry of fine flagstones; and there are quarries of good brownstone within the limits of the parish. On the Allua is a small oatmeal-mill. Fairs are held at Tullilease on March 1st, April 29th, June 29th, and Oct. 24th, for cattle and

pigs. The chief seats are Tullilease House and Bellagh. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of A. Ankittle, Esq.; and the tithe rent-charge, £255, is payable in equal portions to the impropriators and the vicar. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe; divine service is performed at Tullilease House. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Freemount; divine service is performed in a private house until a chapel can be built. Of the ancient priory which, according to Ware, was founded here by Matthew Mac Griffin for Canons Regular of the rule of St. Augustine, and which was afterwards united to Kells, in Ossory, the ruins of the church still exist, and contain a stone effigy supposed to be that of St. Barnabas, the patron saint: the burial-ground is still used.

TULLOGHALLEN.—See TULLYALLEN.

TULLOGHER, a village, in the parish of DYSERTMORE, union of NEW ROSS, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Inistioge; containing 31 houses, and 187 inhabitants.

TULLOGHMEELAN, or TULLAMELLON, a parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Clonmel, on the road to Cork; containing 1155 inhabitants. It is on the river Suir, and comprises 2696 statute acres, chiefly under an improved system of tillage. Knocklofty, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, is situated in a finely wooded and extensive demesne, which, with the deer-park, comprises about 320 acres; the demesne is bounded on the south by the river, exhibits some delightful scenery, and commands extensive and interesting views. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, united to that of Newcastle, together constituting the corps of the treasurership, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £145. 7. The lands belonging to the treasurership comprise 96¼ statute acres, of which 72, called Ballynalegan, adjoin the town of Lismore, on the river Blackwater; the remaining 24¼ acres constitute the glebe of Newcastle, and the whole is let on lease at £47. 10. per annum, and an annual renewal fine of £27. The gross value of the dignity, tithe and land inclusive, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £436 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1817; the late Board of First Fruits gave £300 and lent £750 towards its erection. The church, a neat and commodious edifice with a tower, was erected about 50 years since. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms parts of the district of Ardfinnan, and contains a chapel. John, second earl of Donoughmore, is interred in the family vault at Tulloghmeelan: he succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby in the command of the army in Egypt, where he much distinguished himself; and was raised to the peerage in 1801 as Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria and Knocklofty: his lordship died in 1832. There are some ancient Danish forts within the limits of the parish.

TULLOHANBROGE, or GROVE, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, partly in the barony of GRANAGH, but chiefly in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Callan; containing 1078 inhabitants, and comprising 3487 statute acres. Within its limits is Ballykeefe Hill, the property of the Earl of Desart, which has been lately planted to the extent of 90 acres, and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, the vicarage forming part of the union of Inchiolaghan and of the corps of the chancellorship: the tithe rent-charge is £174. 2. 6., of which £116. 1. 8., the rectorial portion, belong to the vicarschoral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and £58. 0. 10., the vicarial, are payable to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of St. Patrick's. Some remains of the old church of Kyleballykeefe still exist; and at Ballykeefe are the ruins of the castle of that name.

TULLOW, or TULLOWPHELIM, a market and post town, and a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 7¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Carlow, and 46½ (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Carlow to Newtownbarry; containing 4478 inhabitants, of whom 2019 are in the town, which extends into the parish of Fennagh, and contains altogether 3097 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Slaney, over which is a bridge of five arches, built, according to an inscription on it, in the year 1767, is supposed to have been originally an appendage to a castle erected here by some of the first English settlers under the directions of Hugh de Lacy, and to a monastery founded in 1315 for Augustinian friars by Simon Lumbard and Hugh Tallon, whose grant was confirmed, in 1331, by Edward III. At the Dissolution, the temporalities of the monastery were granted to the Earl of Ormonde. The castle was defended by Colonel Butler in 1650 against the parliamentarian army, but after a stubborn resistance was taken by Colonels Hewson and Reynolds. There are no vestiges of it now in existence, and the only relic of the abbey is a mutilated stone cross in a burial-ground on the south side of the river; it is said that the building was taken down in the reign of Queen Anne, to supply materials for the erection of a barrack on a site now occupied by the court-house. The TOWN comprises two main streets and a few lanes, in which are 565 houses, mostly of inferior description: its outlets extend into the two adjoining parishes of Ardristan and Killerig. It obtained a patent for holding a market on Saturday, and again for another on Tuesday; the market is now held on Saturday, and is the best corn-market in the county. Fairs are held on April 21st, July 10th, Oct. 29th, and Nov. 21st. The extensive flour-mill of Messrs. Doyle and Pim grinds about 10,000 barrels of wheat annually: there are also two breweries. General-sessions of the peace are held in January, April, June, and October; petty-sessions are also held: the business of both is transacted in a small court-house. The town is a chief constabulary police station.

The parish contains 7989¾ statute acres, about one-half meadow and pasture, and the remainder under tillage, with the exception of a small portion of wood. The Derreen river flows along its south-eastern and southern boundaries, and at its southern extremity joins the Slaney near the church of Aghade. The principal seats are, Newstown; Rathglass; Castlemore, the seat of the Eustace family; Rathrush, a seat of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency; and Ballynunnery.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ormonde: the tithe rent-charge is £450. There is a glebe of 16 acres, with a glebe-house built upwards of a century ago. The church was erected in 1831 by a loan of £1800 from the Board of First Fruits; it is in the Gothic style. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Tullow and Taukardstown, and part of those of Ardristan, Pubbledrum, and Urglin: in the union are three chapels; that of Tullow is a spacious building with three galleries, to which were lately added a very fine tower and spire. There is a monastery in the town, the friars of which, ten in number, superintend a classical school; and also a national school to which the Board of National Education allows £20 per annum for an additional master. The ladies of a convent superintend two schools, one for the daughters of the gentry, the other a free school for the education of the poorer classes; the latter of these also receives aid from the National Board. A number of orphan children are sent from Dublin to the monastery and convent schools for instruction. Some distance south of the town are the ruins of Castle Grace, erected by one of the ancient family of Grace, descended from Raymond le Gros. The title of Viscount Tullowphelim was enjoyed successively by two branches of the Butler family, both of which have been many years extinct.

TULLOW, county of DUBLIN.—See TULLY.

TULLOWCRINE, a parish, in the barony of IDRONE WEST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from Carlow; on the road from Leighlin-Bridge to Castlecomer, and on the river Barrow; containing 1492 inhabitants, and comprising 5899 statute acres. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Old Leighlin; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter, and the tithe rent-charge is £225. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Leighlin-Bridge.

TULLOWHERIN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Gowran, on the road to Thomastown; containing 976 inhabitants, and comprising 5052 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, the rectory being the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage forming part of the union of Kilfane and corps of the archdeaconry, both in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £345, of which £157. 10. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Thomastown, and contains a chapel. Here is one of the ancient round towers; the upper part, near the summit, appears to have been lighted by eight windows, four of which still remain: the whole is built of silicious breccia, but the contiguous church, which is in ruins, is constructed of limestone.

TULLOWMAGRINAGH, or THUMAGURNA, a parish, partly in the barony of FORTH, but chiefly in the barony of CARLOW, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlow, and on the road from Leighlin-Bridge to Tullow; containing 1125 inhabitants. It comprises 4064 statute acres, chiefly under an improved system of tillage. The seats are Castletown, Racroge, and Kilballyhue. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming the corps of the prebend of Tullowmagrinagh in the cathedral of Leighlin, and part of the union of Ballinacarrig or Staplestown: the tithe rent-charge is £240. 11. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Tinriland, comprising also the parishes of Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, and Benekerry, and containing the chapels of Tinriland and Benekerry, the former in this parish. Mr. Haughton, a translator of some of Fenelon's works, lived in the parish.

TULLOWMOY, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of BALLYADAMS, and partly in that of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Stradbally, on the road to Castlecomer; containing 1675 inhabitants, and comprising 6008 statute acres. The principal seats are Rabinahole and Clopook, near which latter are the ruins of the church and some remarkable caves. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £225; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballyadams, and has a neat chapel at Luggacurrin, where also is a police station. There are extensive remains of Tullowmoy Castle; and on the grounds of Rabinahole is an ancient rath.

TULLY, or TULLAFERNE, a parish, in the union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Ramelton, 6141 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of Lough Swilly, and comprises 16,612 statute acres, of which 383 are water. There is a considerable portion of bog; also part of a lake, upwards of a mile in length, called Lough Ferne: about 100 acres of land were lately reclaimed from the sea at Mulroy bay. Several of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving at their own houses. The gentlemen's seats are Glenalla, Clara, and Ballyare. The parish is in the diocese of Raphoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Aughnish, or Tullyaughnish: the tithe rent-charge is £442. 19. 6.; and there is a glebe, comprising 512 Cunningham acres, valued at £256 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Killygarvan, by which name the district is sometimes called: each parish contains a chapel. There are two meeting-houses for Covenanters, and one for Presbyterians.

TULLY, or TULLOW, also called BULLOCK, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with part of the village of Cabinteely, 1267 inhabitants. Cabinteely, which is the principal village, is situated 6¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray: at the village of Golden-Ball, the eastern side of which is in this parish, is a post-office. The parish comprises 3285¾ statute acres: granite and firestone are procured at Murphystown. Near Rockville is a deep and romantic glen or dingle. The principal seats are, Leopardstown, a handsome residence situated in a demesne of about 200 acres, the pleasure-grounds of which are tastefully laid out and command magnificent views of the bay of Dublin, Killiney hills, Bray Head, and Wicklow and Dublin mountains; Brenanstown House, also

situated in a fine demesne; Cherryfield; Rocklands; Rockville, commanding a view of the bay of Killiney; Glanamuck; Priorsland; Kingstown House; North Lodge; Bellmont, commanding a magnificent mountain view; and Glen-Druid, which derives its name from a very perfect cromlech or Druidical altar situated in a picturesque and richly wooded glen watered by a mountain stream. From the summit of a lofty tower erected by the late Mr. Barrington, of Glen-Druid, is obtained a splendid view of the sea, the hills of Howth and Killiney, Bray Head, the Sugar Loaves, Djouce, and the Three Rock and Shankill mountains, with the beautiful country in the foreground.

The parish is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory formed part of the corps of the late deanery of Christ Church, and the curacy is part of the union of Monkstown: the tithe rent-charge is £216. 8. 6., two-thirds of which were payable to the dean. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is chiefly in the district of Kingstown, and has a chapel at Cabinteely. According to Ledwich, the church of Tully was founded by the Ostmen, and dedicated to their favourite saint Olave; its ruins, situated on an eminence, still form a picturesque object, and the circular arches bear evidence of its remote antiquity. Near the church are the remains of some crosses with traces of rudely sculptured figures. The cromlech at Glen-Druid consists of a large table-stone, 14 feet long and 12 broad, supported by six upright stones; the former is supposed to weigh about 25 tons. At Murphystown are the remains of an ancient castle.

TULLY, a parish, partly in the barony of KILCULLEN, but chiefly in that of EAST OPHALY, union of NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Kildare, on the road to Castle-Dermot; containing 1279 inhabitants. It comprises 5165 statute acres, including a large extent of bog, adjoining the Curragh of Kildare. A fair is held on Dec. 21st; and there is a grist-mill within the limits of the parish. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers existed here at an early period, and was richly endowed; several chapters of the order were held here, and it continued to flourish until the Reformation. It was subsequently annexed to the bishopric of Kildare, as part of the corps thereof: the possessions consist of upwards of 20 townships or places yielding tithe, in some cases the whole, and in others two-thirds; the tithe rent-charge is £242. 18. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act the proceeds of the parish, on the late avoidance of the bishopric, became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kildare and Rathangan. Some remains of the ancient religious house and its chapel still exist. General Sarsfield, who served under James II., lived in this parish: on taking down the house, several spoons and curious bottles were found.

TULLYALLEN, or TULLOUGHALLEN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, chiefly in the barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, but partly in that of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the road to Ardee; containing, with part of the town of Drogheda, 4642 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Boyne, by which it is bounded on the south. It comprises 8294 statute acres, of which 7344 are in the county of Louth, including a detached portion of 953 acres called Newtown-Stalaba, and 84 in the tideway of the Boyne. The land is wholly under tillage, the soil fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; the scenery on the banks of the Boyne is pleasingly varied. On a rock rising abruptly from the river, about two miles from Drogheda, is a stately obelisk of stone, commemorating the battle of the Boyne by inscriptions on the faces of the pedestal: it was erected by subscription in the reign of George II.; the first stone being laid by Lionel, Duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1736. The principal seats are, Townley Hall, a handsome mansion of hewn stone, situated in a highly improved demesne of 500 acres, and containing a choice collection of paintings; Newtown; and Green Hills. The village contains about 40 houses; the weaving of coarse linen is carried on for the Drogheda market, and a constabulary police force is stationed here.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, comprising also the parish of Mellifont, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the stipend of the curate is £84. 6., of which £36. 18. 6. are paid by the impropriator, the remainder by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £450 and a loan of £50, was built in 1816; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £8. 6. per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the same Board contributed £800, in 1817, is a neat edifice, and has been repaired at an expense of £217 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Mellifont; there are two chapels, one in the village, and one at Newtown-Drogheda. Near the obelisk is a picturesque valley called King William's Glen, in which that monarch encamped his forces, previously to his crossing the river and obtaining the victory of the Boyne.

TULLYBRACKY, a parish, partly in the barony of COSHMA, but chiefly in that of SMALL COUNTY, union of KILMALLOCK, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 1¾ mile (N.E.) from Bruff, on the road to Limerick; containing 1473 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3209 acres, statute measure. The land is considered to be of the most fertile character; it is based on a substratum of limestone. About one-fifth is in tillage, producing heavy crops of every kind of grain; the remainder is meadow, or inclosed in demesnes: near the boundary is a small but very valuable bog. The most remarkable of the seats is Rockbarton, the elegant mansion of Lord Guillamore, situated in a demesne of great extent, beauty, and variety of scenery: the others are, Cahir, also belonging to his lordship; Ballynauty; and the glebe, the grounds of which are laid out with much taste and densely planted. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of the same name, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £210. 8. per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1813 by a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two glebes; one on which the house is built, the other near the old church; making together 45½ acres of land of the highest na-

tural and acquired fertility. The church, erected in 1819 on a new site about ½ a mile from the former building, and about midway between Rockbarton and the glebe-house, is an elegant edifice in the later English style, with a lofty square tower crowned with pierced battlements: it cost £2500, of which £1200 were contributed in two grants by the late Board of First Fruits, and the remaining £1300 were given by the late Lord Guillamore. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bruff. The male and female parochial schools are wholly supported by Lord Guillamore and the rector. A few portions of the old church are yet in existence, and round Rockbarton are numerous vestiges of antiquity; but the most remarkable ruins are those in the demesne of Cahir, which indicate the former existence of a city of great extent: the sites of streets, gates, and fortifications are still to be traced, extending in some places into the adjoining parishes, and connected with the ancient forts on several of the surrounding hills.

TULLYCANNA, a village, in the parish of Ambrosetown, union of Wexford, barony of Bargy, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster; containing 123 inhabitants.

TULLYCORBET, a parish, partly in the barony of Cremorne, but chiefly in that of Monaghan, union and county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Ballibay, on the road to Monaghan; containing 5096 inhabitants. It comprises 7913½ statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, of land generally of good quality and well cultivated: there are several lakes within its limits, the two largest of which, Cordoo and Corfin, are near one another. Besides the usual crops of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, rye and flax are grown; and a considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in the houses of the farmers. The coach-road from Dublin to Derry skirts the parish on the east. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, forming the corps of the prebend of Tullycorbet in the cathedral of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £300. The glebe-house, which is in a dilapidated state, was built in 1773 by the then incumbent at an expense of £634. 10.: the glebe, comprising 42 acres, is valued at £63 per annum. The church is a small and plain but neat edifice, situated on an eminence, and erected at an expense of £850, by a loan from the Board of First Fruits in 1831. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Ballibay; in each parish is a chapel. There are three other places of worship; two situated respectively at Bradox and Cahans, belonging to the General Assembly; and the third, for Covenanters, connected with that in the parish of Muckno.

TULLYHANOGUE, or Tullaghanogue, a parish, in the poor-law union of Trim, barony of Upper Navan, county of Meath, and province of Leinster, 2 miles (N. W.) from Trim, on the road to Athboy; containing 178 inhabitants. It is the property of Lords Darnley and Sherborne; and comprises 1414 statute acres, nearly the whole of which, except what is in demesne, is arable and in a good state of cultivation. The land is of fair quality, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of those noblemen, who have erected some very superior farm-houses on their estates. Clifton Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, is a handsome mansion finely situated in an ample demesne, which was greatly improved by the late lord. The parish is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim; the rectory is impropriate in J. O'Reilly, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £40. 17., of which £22. 3. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Moymet.

TULLYHOG, barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See Tullaghog.

TULLYLISH, a parish, in the union of Lurgan, barony of Lower Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster; containing, with the post-town of Gilford (which is separately described), 12,660 inhabitants. The parish formerly was the property of the powerful family of Maginnis, lords of Iveagh; it was forfeited in consequence of the part taken by the head of the family in 1641. At the commencement of the war which broke out in that year, a body of Protestant women sent by Sir Phelim O'Nial from Armagh to Claneboy, were forced to cross Lough Kernan, in this parish, during a severe frost; and the ice giving way when they were in the middle of it, the whole party perished. In 1685 the townland of Moyallen was granted to a colony of the Society of Friends in England, whose descendants still maintain the settlement and have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the surrounding district. In 1772, a band of the insurgent peasantry, who styled themselves "Hearts of Oak," attacked Gilford Castle, the seat of Sir R. Johnstone, Bart., who with his family and friends defended the place so gallantly as to repulse the assailants; but the Rev. Samuel Morell, Presbyterian minister of the parish, who had joined in the defence, was killed during the engagement.

The parish, which comprises 11,707 statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, whereof 6920 are applotted under the tithe act, is situated in the west of the county, on the border of Armagh, from which county it is separated by the Newry canal; it is intersected by the roads from Loughbrickland to Lurgan, from Banbridge to Portadown, and from Gilford to Dromore. The river Bann passes through it in a winding course of five miles from east to west, passing by the town of Gilford, which is nearly in the centre of the parish: the only sheet of standing water is Lough Kernan, near Banford, which covers about 43¼ acres. The soil is fertile, in a highly improved state, and cultivated according to the best systems; there is no waste land, and the bogs have been mostly reclaimed. Here are some good quarries of building-stone: numerous indications of coal have led to several unsuccessful attempts to discover a productive vein: ironstone is found near Gilford. The scenery is highly picturesque, the whole of the surface being studded with well-planted seats and with bleach-greens. The district of Moyallen is one of the richest and most beautiful in the county; its numerous elegant houses, lawns, plantations, and greens, with the fine river Bann winding tranquilly among them, indicate a high degree of comfort and prosperity, owing chiefly to the linen manufacture, which was introduced into the parish in 1725, and has since continued to be the main source of its wealth.

The bleaching of the cloth is the process peculiarly attended to: in the bleach-greens which border the Bann in its progress through the parish, upwards of 138,000 pieces of linen were finished for the market in a recent year. A thread-manufactory, carried on at Miltown on an extensive scale, gives employment to 170 persons; a mill at Coose for spinning fine linen-yarn employs 200: each is worked by a combination of steam and water power. Another mill, for linen-yarn, has been erected at Gilford on an extensive scale; and large works for manufacturing the chymical ingredients required in the various processes of the fabrication of linen-cloth, have been established at Moyallen and at Coose. At Banford is a flour-mill. The vicinity of the canal, which skirts the parish on the west, and on which are a wharf and stores about a mile from Gilford, contributes to the increase of this prosperity, by affording a vent for the manufactured articles throughout a large extent of inland country both to the north and south, and to the two great shipping ports of Belfast and Newry. The parish is in the manor of Gilford, and was subject to the jurisdiction of the court held there, with the exception of two townlands which belong to the manor of Bailonagalga; but the manor is now united to that of Rathfriland, and is within the jurisdiction of the court there. Petty-sessions are held in Gilford, and two fairs annually. The seats are very numerous; among them are Gilford Castle, Fannymount, Milltown, Banville, Hazelbank, Springvale, Lawrencetown, Banford, Mount Pleasant, Tullylish House, Stramore House, Moyallon, Gilford Villa, and Banvale. At Lennaderg is a house built in 1645 for the accommodation of the officers of the royal army, who were stationed on the Bann water during the war of 1641; it is still a handsome cottage, and the residence of Thos. Weir, Esq., by whose ancestor it was erected.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore. The rectory, till lately, partly formed a portion of the union of Aghaderg and the corps of the deanery of Dromore, the rectorial tithes of 15 townlands being payable to the dean; and was partly united with the vicarage and in the patronage of the Bishop; the incumbent receiving the rectorial tithes of the four remaining townlands, as well as the vicarial tithes of the parish. The tithe rent-charge is £372. 2., the whole now payable to the incumbent. The glebe-house is situated about a mile from the church, on a glebe of 40 acres, valued at £60 per annum: it was erected in 1789 by aid of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits; offices were added in 1803 at an expense of £120 British, and in 1808 £424 were further expended in additions. The church, which is at Banford, on the southern bank of the river, over which is an excellent stone bridge, was built in 1698, upon one of the outer defences of an ancient fort or field-work raised to defend the pass of the river; the former edifice had been destroyed in 1641. A large circular aisle was added on the north side, in 1827, by aid of a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, and at the same time a square pinnacled tower: the church has recently been again enlarged, to enable it to afford sufficient accommodation for the increasing numbers of the congregation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising this parish, Seapatrick (which includes the town of Banbridge), Magherally, and Donaghcloney, in which union are two chapels, both of large dimensions: one, near the bridge at Coose, was greatly enlarged and improved in 1834; the other is on the townland of Clare. Near the village of Hall's-Mills is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly: in it is a handsome monument to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Morell, who was buried here. At Moyallen is a meeting-house of the Society of Friends; there are also places of worship for a second body of Presbyterians and for Methodists. The remains of several ancient forts are still to be traced: the largest is that at Banford, on which the church is built, and of which, though a road now passes through it and the ramparts are nearly levelled, the general outline can be distinctly traced. At Tullyhoa are extensive ruins, supposed by some to be those of an abbey.

TULLYNAKILL, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Comber; on the western shore of Strangford lough, and on the road from Downpatrick to Belfast; containing, with the village of Ardmillan, 1416 inhabitants. It comprises 2923¼ statute acres, including several islands in the lake. The whole of the land is arable; of excellent quality, and under a highly improved system of cultivation; producing fine crops of grain, potatoes, and turnips. Some large limestone-quarries, in which fossil remains abound, are extensively worked; the stone resembles porphyry, and is conveyed both by land and water to all parts of the surrounding country. A manorial court with extensive jurisdiction and peculiar privileges was formerly held here, but it has fallen into disuse for many years. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop, who is impropriator of the whole parish, which is bishop's land; the vicarial tithe rent-charge is £82. 7. 6. The church, erected in 1825, at an expense of £830, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, is a very neat edifice in the early English style. The ruins of the old church, built, or according to some accounts rebuilt, in 1636, are still visible.

TULLYRATH.—See TALLERATH.

TULLYRUSK, a parish, in the union of LISBURN, barony of UPPER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Glenavy, and on the road from Lisburn to Antrim; containing 1304 inhabitants. It comprises 4779½ statute acres, chiefly under pasture; the land in the lower part is tolerably good, but the southern part includes much unimproved and barren mountain: there are about 100 acres of bog at the Brown moss. The climate, from the position of the parish between Lough Neagh and Belfast lough, is moist and chilly. The rivers Crumlin and Glenavy flow to the east and west. The weaving of linens and cottons for the Belfast market is carried on to some extent in the farmhouses. Tullyrusk is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Glenavy; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Hertford, and the tithe rent-charge is £53. 6. 6., of which £11. 16. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the registry of Connor this parish is called a grange, and in the terrier and regal visitation book a chapelry; having been, probably, either a bishop's mensal or a dependency of one of the great

monasteries. The church of Tullyrusk stood in the townland of that name, near the verge of the parish; from the portions of its foundations still remaining, its dimensions appear to have been 62 feet by 17. Adjoining it is a large and well-inclosed cemetery, in which the Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics chiefly bury. Several raths and tumuli occur in various parts. The crystals commonly called Lough Neagh pebbles are found in great quantities on turning up the land by the plough, although the lake whence they take their name is three miles distant, and the elevation of the land where they are found is many hundred feet above the level of its surface.

TULLYVERY, a village, in the parish of KILLYLEAGH, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of DUFFERIN, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing 752 inhabitants.

TULLYVIN.—See KILLERSHERDINY.

TULSK, a post-town or village (formerly an incorporated market-town and parliamentary borough), in the parish of OGULLA, union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N.) from Roscommon, and 79¾ (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 133 inhabitants. O'Conor Roe erected a castle here in 1406; and during the same century a Dominican monastery was founded, either by Mac Duil or O'Dowel, or by Phelim, son of Phelim Cleary O'Conor, who was interred here in 1448. The castle was for a long time one of the strongest in the province, and was garrisoned by the Earl of Kildare when he led his forces into this province in 1499. The monastery existed till the reign of Elizabeth; but for some time prior to the Dissolution its possessions had been usurped by the corporation of Galway. A Dominican abbey was founded at Toemonia, near the town, by O'Conor Roe, and in the reign of Elizabeth was in the occupation of Franciscans of the third order, on whose suppression it was granted by the Queen to Richard Kyndelinshe. The inhabitants were incorporated by Charles II., in the fourteenth year of his reign, by the designation of the "Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tulsk:" the charter also conferred the elective franchise, with power to hold a court of record and a weekly market. Under this charter the corporation consisted of a portreeve, 15 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace and other officers appointed in the usual manner. The portreeve and free burgesses continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The court of record, which had jurisdiction to the amount of £5, has been long discontinued; the corporation has become extinct, and the town has dwindled into an insignificant village consisting only of a few straggling cottages and one shop. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and the first Monday in November (O. S.). In the village is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Strokestown; a constabulary police force is stationed in it; and petty-sessions are held weekly. There are some remains of the ancient abbey, situated in a large cemetery which is still used; the chief feature is a double-arched doorway divided in the centre by a round pillar of elegant design and in good preservation. The surrounding district is extremely rich, and affords luxuriant pasturage.

TUMNA, or TOEMONIA, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1½ mile (W.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road to Boyle, and on the river Shannon; containing 4180 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9188¾ statute acres, mostly good land, though there is much bog; agriculture is generally in a backward state: limestone and freestone abound. There is a canal from Lough Allen to Carrick, to avoid the shoals. A large portion of the parish is occupied by the Coote Hall estate, the improved property of the Barton family, presenting a great contrast to the surrounding lands. Some of the tenantry are engaged in the woollen and cotton manufactures, such as coarse flannels and as striped woollen and cotton stuffs used for under garments. The Shannon bounds the parish on the east, and on the shore is the small rising village of Battlebridge at the end of a bridge on the road to the village and county of Leitrim; this bridge is of 6 arches, 150 feet in length and 13 in width. On the south side of the parish are the upper and lower Oakford loughs, through which the Boyle water descends into the Shannon. Near the banks of the Boyle stands Old-Coote Hall (with a wretched dependent village), formerly a place of strength, of which a northern round tower with a conical roof forms an appendage to the farmhouse into which the buildings have been converted: the surrounding curtain walls include ruins of various other old buildings. The gentlemen's seats are, Hughestown, standing immediately on a large lake formed by the Boyle water; Woodbrook; Lakeview; and Springfield. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Ardclare; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithe rent-charge is £105, half of which is payable to the impropriator, and half to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Killuken, also called Croghan and Ballinameen, and partly in that of Ardcarne or Crossna, and contains a chapel: a school is maintained by the parish priest. Remains of an ancient church exist, with a cemetery attached; and seven golden balls have been dug up near, of the size of an egg, supposed to have belonged to the church.

TUMORE, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of CORRAN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Ballymote; containing 3319 inhabitants. It comprises 10,834 statute acres. The portion of the land which is under cultivation, both in tillage and pasture, is of superior quality and makes a good return, but there is a good deal of mountain and bog: limestone is abundant for all purposes. The chief seats are Battlefield and Mount Dodwell. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Emlyfadd; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., and the tithe rent-charge is £220. 14., of which £92. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Keash, which comprises this parish and that of Drumratt: the chapel at Keash, in Tumore, is a large building in good repair. There is a place of worship belonging to a Presbyterian congregation at Granamore. The remains of an old church with a burial-ground are to be

seen at Tumore, and another ruin and inclosure of similar character at Templevaney. The lofty hill of Keash contains several remarkable caves, some of which extend to a considerable length; the entrance to the largest is 30 feet high.

TUOGH.—See TOUGH.

TUOSIST, or KILMACALOGUE, a parish, in the poor-law union of KENMARE, barony of GLANEROUGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. W.) from Kenmare, and on the bay of that name; containing 7485 inhabitants. This parish is considered to be one of the wildest and most irreclaimable districts in the county. It is separated on the south-east from the county of Cork by a range of lofty and almost impassable mountains, and extends for about nine miles along the southern shore of the great estuary or bay of Kenmare, an inlet of which, called Ardgroom Harbour, forms its boundary on the south-west. A road is in progress through the parish to Castletown-Berehaven, in the county of Cork. The ancient castle of Ardea, now in ruins, occupies a bold and romantic situation on a lofty cliff overlooking the bay; it was once the seat of the O'Sullivans, some of whose descendants still exist in this district. In 1602 a Spanish ship landed supplies of money and ammunition at this castle, which event encouraged some of the native Irish to assemble in the mountains; but they were soon dispersed by Lord Barry, Sir G. Thornton, and Sir C. Wilmot.

According to ancient computation the PARISH, which is entirely the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, comprises 97½ quceves (or 39,341 statute acres) consisting chiefly of rocky mountain and bog; in the hollows among the mountains are several lakes, some of which are extremely picturesque, and near the bay is one of considerable size called Lough Cloney. The principal residence is Deireen. There is a domestic manufacture of coarse flannel, which is chiefly sold in the town of Kenmare; and several of the inhabitants are occasionally employed in the fishery of the bay: at Ardea is a good salmon-fishery. The small bay or harbour of Kilmacalogue affords shelter for vessels of considerable size. Off the coast, about three miles below the town of Kenmare, is a small island called Dinis, the property of H. A. Herbert, Esq., of Muckross, on which is a cottage with a neat plantation; and immediately adjoining is a fine oyster-bed. On this island are vestiges of a small chapel, supposed to have formerly belonged to the abbey of Muckross; and it is traditionally stated that an establishment existed here for supplying the monks with oysters, the shells of which had accumulated to such an extent that they were lately used as manure. A considerable quantity of sea-weed is collected on its shores, and used for the same purpose. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Kenmare: the tithe rent-charge is £170 British, exclusive of £11. 10. late currency payable to the Archdeacon of Aghadoe. There is a glebe of four acres; and another of the same extent belonging to the archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, called Lochurt, or Carks, comprising also a part of the parish of Kenmare lying on the south side of the river, and containing the chapels of Daurus and Deireen: at Ardea is a house for the priest, built by the Marquess of Lansdowne. The ruins of the church still exist, in the burial-ground, near the harbour of Kilmacalogue; and at Lochurt are the remains of a Druidical circle. In the vicinity of Ardea is situated the small Lough Quinlan, in which are to be seen some remarkable little floating islands.

TURLOUGH, a parish, in the union of CASTLEBAR, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. E.) from Castlebar, on the road to Swinford; containing 7430 inhabitants. This parish is situated on a small river connecting Lough Lanach with Lough Cullen, and comprises 24,566¾ statute acres, of which 2249 are under water; a large tract is mountain and bog, and of the remainder the greater portion is under tillage. The land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, and is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes, and for building; there is also a quarry of very fine black marble. About halfway between Castlebar and Ballina is a wild romantic district, where Lough Conn and Lough Cullen unite by a narrow sound, over which is a stone bridge of one arch. Within this district called the Pontoon, the river Deel and several smaller streams flow into Lough Conn, which discharges its superfluous waters into Lough Cullen, into which also flow several large streams. When these tributary streams are swollen by mountain torrents, the Moy, the only outlet, is insufficient to carry off the redundant waters, which are forced back into Lough Conn. The road here, winding round the lake, presents a succession of highly picturesque and romantic scenery; on a rock overhanging the waters is a rocking-stone nicely poised, and at the Pontoon bridge, leading from this parish to that of Kilbelfad, Lord Bingham has erected a very commodious inn. The principal seats are, Turlough Park, finely situated in an improved demesne; and Ballyvilla. Here is a bleach-green, in which ten men are constantly employed; and fairs are held on May 9th, June 13th, Aug. 24th, and Dec. 8th.

The living is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam: the rectory and vicarage form part of the union of Castlebar; the perpetual curacy comprises this parish and that of Kildecamogue, and is in the patronage of the incumbent of Castlebar. The tithe rent-charge is £155. 15. 6.; and the stipend of the curate is £100, of which £75 are paid by the incumbent, and £25 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, and in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kildecamogue, and containing three chapels, two of which are in this parish, situated respectively at Park and Crumlin. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and Wesleyan Methodists. Some remains exist of an old church, near which is one of the ancient round towers, in an excellent state of preservation.

TUSCAR, county WEXFORD.—See KILRANE.

TWO-MILE-BURRIS.—See BURRIS-O'-LEAGH.

TYBROUGHNY.—See TIPPERAGHNY.

TYDAVNET, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Monaghan, on the road by Brookborough to Enniskillen; containing 11,645 inhabitants. This

parish, which is intersected by a rapid stream descending from the Slievebaugh mountains, comprises 26,502 statute acres, whereof 163 are water. There is an extensive tract of mountain and bog, the former of which, though rough, is capable of being reclaimed; and nineteen lakes are included within the parish, of which one near Mount-Louise and one near Slack's Grove are considerable. The Slievebaugh mountains entirely inclose the parish on the north and west; on the former side is their highest point, called Cairnmore, commanding a most extensive and interesting prospect. Immediately around this point is the only part of these mountains susceptible of improvement or embellishment, and here a picturesque glen opens towards the low country. On the north-east border of the parish is a very large tract of bog; and there are numerous smaller bogs, supplying an abundance of fuel. The lands under cultivation vary much in quality; the principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, and flax, of the last of which much is grown, there being at Lemacallagh a mill for scutching it, which is of great benefit to the neighbourhood. There is but a small quantity of grass land, except what is in demesne; though portions of the mountains afford rough pasture.

Near Cairnmore is a limestone-quarry, and on the summit of the mountain an extensive quarry for millstones; the stone on the northern side is a soft whitish freestone, and on the southern a hard reddish grit interspersed with flint. At Scotstown is a depôt for these millstones, which, after being worked to their proper form in the quarry, are suffered to roll down the mountain; on the north side, just below the rock, is a large, deep, and stormy lake. On the townland of Knockotally, good freestone for building is quarried for the supply of the neighbourhood; and the hills also abound with potters'-clay. The principal seats are, Tullaghan, the property of Sir George Forster, Bart.; Gold; Poplar Vale; Raconnel; Mount-Louise; Clenamully; Slack's Grove; Newgrove; Mullaghmore, greatly improved and extensively planted by the proprietor; and Carrachor. Fairs are held at Scotstown on the 17th of every month, and in the village of Tydavnet on Jan. 19th, March 2nd and 31st, June 24th, and Sept. 28th; and there is a constabulary police force at each of those places.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £498. 9. The glebe-house was built in 1824, at an expense of £1581 British, of which £900 were a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £80 per annum. The church is a neat modern edifice, situated in the village of Ballinode; it was enlarged in 1830, at an expense of £471, defrayed by the parish, and the Ecclesiastial Commissioners lately granted £116 for its further improvement. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one of which is near Scotstown. On the eastern verge of the parish is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and there is another for Wesleyan Methodists. A portion of this parish is attached to a perpetual curacy in the parish of Aghalurcher, where a church has been built from a grant by the late Board of First Fruits.

TYFERNAN, or TYFARNAM, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5¼ miles (N.) from Mullingar, and on the road from Multifarnham to Castlepollard; containing 380 inhabitants. This parish is situated between Loughs Dereveragh and Owhel, and contains 1818⅝ statute acres of arable and pasture land. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of the perpetual cure of Leney; the rectory is impropriate, and the tithe rent-charge is £26. 5. The church has long been in ruins, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended that this small parish be annexed to the adjoining parish of Portshangan. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Rathconnell, or Turin.

TYHALLON, or TEHOLLAND, a parish, partly in the barony of CREMORNE, but chiefly in that of MONAGHAN, union and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Monaghan; on the turnpike road to Armagh, and on a branch of the river Blackwater; containing 4630 inhabitants. It comprises 5949½ statute acres of land (823½ being within the barony of Cremorne and 5126¼ within that of Monaghan), which is nearly all under tillage, there being very little waste land, though to the east there is a tract of bog. The line of the Ulster canal passes through the parish from east to west. There are some limestone-quarries, for building and other purposes; and the linen manufacture is carried on in private dwellings. Here is a constabulary police station. The gentlemen's seats are Bessmount Park, Dromore, Liscarney, Coolmain, and Sallymount. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, being the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £80 per annum: the glebe-house, which is near the church, was improved by the incumbent, in 1820, at an expense of £370. The church is a plain structure, built in 1788 at a cost of £277, defrayed by parochial assessment. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a spacious edifice, built in 1827 at an expense of £1000. The late Mr. Richardson bequeathed £100, the interest of which continues to be divided among the poor.

TYMOLE, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Slane; on the road from Skreen to Duleek, and on the Nanny-Water; containing 71 inhabitants; and comprising 1033¼ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Duleek; the rectory is impropriate in G. A. Hamilton, of Balbriggan, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £57. 15., of which £24 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. The glebe comprises 6 acres, valued at £20. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Blacklion.

TYNAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of LEITRIM, union of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (N. W.) from Portumna, on the road to Loughrea; containing 5941 inhabitants, of whom 348 are in the village. It comprises 12,520 statute acres: the land is

generally of very good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is little waste land. A lead-mine was formerly worked within a mile of this place; a great deal of lead-ore is still found in the neighbourhood. The principal seats are Pallas, Killeen, Flower Hill, Spring Garden, Derrywilliam, and Lisduff. On the river Ballyshinee are some mills, capable of producing more than 30,000 barrels of flour annually. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, partly to the prebendary of Kilmeen in the cathedral of Tuam, partly to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and partly annexed to the vicarage, which was episcopally united in 1735 to the rectory and vicarage of Doneira, and is in the patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £185. 15. 6., of which £24. 19. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (as part of the temporalities of the see), £10. 8. to the prebendary, £1. 8. to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Doneira, is a neat building, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £300 and a loan of £500 in 1814; the glebe of the union comprises 91 acres, of which 12 are in this parish, the whole valued at £81. 9. per annum. The gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £358. 7. The church is a small plain edifice, erected in 1702. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is a separate parish, and generally appertains to the bishop of the diocese, who appoints a curate to perform the duty; the chapel is a very handsome edifice. At Pallas, anciently called *Kaltragh-ni-Pallice*, are the ruins of an ancient and strong castle; and there was formerly a friary, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, founded by Birmingham, Baron of Athenry, for Carmelite or White friars, and which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Rawson.

TYNAN, a post-town and parish, partly in the barony of Armagh, but chiefly in that of Turaney, union and county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Armagh, and 72 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Monaghan; containing, with the town of Middleton and the village of Killylea (both separately described), 11,392 inhabitants, of whom 177 are in the town or village of Tynan. This was formerly a parish of great extent and importance: it is noticed in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291 as belonging to the *Colidei* or Culdees of Armagh, who are said to have retained possession for some time after the Reformation. It was united with Derrynoose in the 14th and 15th of Charles II.; but the union was severed by an act of the 8th of Anne, c. 13, and lately the district parishes of Killylea and Middleton have been ecclesiastically separated from it. The parish contains 17,646 statute acres, whereof 80¾ are under water, being the small lakes of Portnelligan, Houslough, and Kiltubrit, which discharge their superfluous waters into Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan: this area includes the two new districts. The soil is generally a rich loam of considerable depth: tillage is carried on to a great extent, and under an excellent system; flax of the best quality is grown in very large quantities. There is no waste land; bogs were numerous, but they are now mostly cut out or reclaimed: there are several quarries of limestone and freestone. Though the coal formation extends over a considerable district, little advantage has been derived from it, as the veins hitherto discovered are too thin to be worked with profit. Here was formerly an extensive forest, known by the name of the Bondville wood, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, and fir, and extending over several hundred acres; but it was all cut away during a period in which the estate was under litigation. At Doogary and at Belteagh are large flour-mills. The Ulster canal, connecting Loughs Neagh and Erne, passes through the parish.

The town, situated on an eminence, contains 33 houses; it has a dispensary, and petty-sessions are held in it every second Saturday, and at Middleton on the alternate Saturdays. The lands of the parish are divided among several proprietors in fee. Ten townlands belong to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; eight to the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities; and the remainder to Lord Gosford, Lord Caledon, Sir James Stronge, Bart., and several others. The circumstance of a great number of resident gentlemen spending their incomes in the improvement of their property and in the diffusion of comfort and useful information throughout the district, has tended much to the prosperity of all classes, the existence of which is apparent in the highly improved culture of the land, the exterior of the farmhouses and cottages, and the general appearance and demeanour of the population. The most remarkable seats are, Tynan Abbey, the residence of Sir J. M. Stronge, who is proprietor of the village; Woodpark, of the St. George family; Fellows Hall; Mount Irwin, of the Irwins; Darton; Portnelligan; Ashford; Bondville; and Chantilly glebe.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, being the corps of the prebend of Tynan in the cathedral of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate. The tithe rent-charge is £600, out of which the curates of Killylea and Middleton are partly paid: the townland of Cortaynan, comprising 56¼ acres, is tithe free. The incumbent of Tynan has the appointment of the curate of Middleton, and every third turn of that of the curate of Killylea. The glebe-house was built in 1777 at an expense of £1108 British, and has been since improved at a cost of £1442: the glebe contains 217*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*, statute measure, valued at £190. 12.; the incumbent holding 58 acres in his own hands, and the remainder being let to tenants. The church, situated in the village of Tynan, two miles from the church of Middleton and one and a half from that of Killylea, was built in 1784, and considerably enlarged in 1822 by the addition of a north and south transept and a chancel, by which it was made a commodious cruciform edifice, at an expense of £646, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangements the parish is divided into the Upper and Lower parishes, each having a chapel, one in the village of Tynan, and the other at Ashford, near Middleton: the former, erected in 1810 at an expense of £1800, has a very fine altar; the latter, built in 1828 at an expense of £1250, and to which two galleries were added in 1834 at a further expense of £300, has also an altar of very superior workmanship, which cost £100. At Lisdooney is a place of worship for Presbyterians in con-

nexion with the General Assembly, and there are others at Drumhillary and Middleton: they are all neat and commodious buildings. A considerable tract of land, comprising 1312 acres, and of which a part is in the county of Monaghan, was bequeathed by Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, for supporting hospitals and schools, and for other charitable purposes; the management of this charity was vested in trustees by act of parliament in 1772. The remains of an ancient and highly ornamented stone cross, which originally stood in the churchyard but was thrown down and defaced by Cromwell's soldiers, have been built into the wall of the churchyard for their better preservation.

TYRELLA, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Clough, and 6 (S. W.) from Downpatrick; containing 1079 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Dundrum, by which it is bounded on the south; and comprises 1999¼ statute acres, the whole of which, with the exception of a few acres of sand-hills along the shore, is land of good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation. The system of agriculture is improved; and the crops of wheat, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes, are abundant, the lands being much enriched by the facility of obtaining sea sand and weed for manure. Tyrella House, the handsome residence of the Montgomery family, is beautifully situated in a richly planted demesne of 300 acres, commanding extensive views over the bay, with the noble range of the Morne mountains in the background, and containing within its limits the parish church. Off the coast is a rocky shoal extending one mile from the shore, at the extremity of which is a rock called the Cow and Calf, seldom covered by the sea. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, till lately forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Down: the tithe rent-charge is £123. 12. After the separation of the rectory from the deanery, in 1839, a handsome church of cut granite was erected on the site of the old edifice; it was opened for divine service in September, 1842. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Ballykinlar and part of Loughinisland; there are chapels at Ballykinlar and Drumaroda. In the demesne of Tyrella House, and near the church, a cave was discovered in 1832, artificially constructed of uncemented stones, and covered with flagstones, above which the earth is thickly heaped; it is 43 yards long, 2½ feet wide, and about 5 feet high, dividing into three chambers, 60, 45, and 24 feet in length respectively, the last extending its width to six feet.

TYRENASCRAGH, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Portumna, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 1118 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, comprises 3629 statute acres: about one-half of the land is arable, and in a profitable state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a large tract of bog. The principal seats are Longford Lodge, Longford Castle, and Ormondview. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Dononoughta; the rectory is appropriate partly to the see and partly to the deanery. The tithe rent-charge is £53. 6., of which £25. 12. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (as part of the temporalities of the see), £3. 9. 6. to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Killimore; the chapel is a new slated building.

TYRONE (County of), an inland county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east by the county of Armagh and by Lough Neagh, on the north by the county of Londonderry, on the west by the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, and on the south by those of Fermanagh and Monaghan. It extends from 53° 59′ to 54° 37′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 28′ to 7° 50′ (W. Lon.); comprising an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 806,640 statute acres, of which 450,286 are arable, 311,867 uncultivated, 11,981 in plantations, 710 under towns and villages, and the remainder water. The population in 1821, amounted to 261,865; in 1831, to 302,943; and in 1841, to 312,956.

In the time of Ptolemy it was probably inhabited by the *Scoti*, which tribe extended itself over most of the inland regions; though some writers place the *Erdini* here, as well as in the neighbouring maritime county of Donegal. It was afterwards known as the district or kingdom of *Cineal Eoghain*, frequently called *Tyr-Oen*, whence its present name of Tyrone is derived: a portion of its southern border embraces the northern parts of the ancient district of Orgial or Uriel. According to Camden it was divided into Upper and Lower, or North and South, Tyrone, by the Slieve-Gallion mountain; but as this range is now wholly included within Londonderry, it is probable that the name of Tyrone then extended to the greater part of that county also. This district was from the earliest period of the Irish annals the chief seat of the power of the O'NIALS, the princes or kings of the country, who traced their origin from Nial of the Nine Hostages, and several of whom obtained the sovereignty over the whole island. In the tenth century, Hugh O'Nial, lord or chief of Tyr-Oen, was solicited by Malachy, King of Ireland, to assist him against Brian Boroimhe, then claiming the rank of king of Ireland; and was offered a large portion of Meath as the reward of his acquiescence. O'Nial of Tyrone was one of the chiefs in Roderic O'Conor's army in his unsuccessful attempt to drive the English out of Dublin: in 1177, his death is recorded, under the title of King of Tyrone. On the second arrival of King John in Ireland, O'Nial, who had been a formidable opponent to De Courcy during his invasion of Ulster, was prevailed on to give personal attendance on the king, but not until two hostages had been sent for the security of his person. Henry III., in a letter to the Irish subordinate princes who had done homage to the English sovereign, styles him *O'Ne'l regi de Kinelum sive Tir-Oen*. The O'Nial family was also one of the five Irish septs which were specially entitled to the enjoyment of English rights and privileges. On the first arrival of Richard II. in Ireland, O'Nial met him in Drogheda, being the first of four native princes who waited on that king. During this period, and for many years after, this territory, of which Tyrone was the principal part and the usual seat of the ruling prince's residence, was untouched by the English; while, on the contrary, *their* borders were exposed to his predatory incursions. O'Nial was one of the adherents of Edward Bruce in his attempt to

conquer Ireland. In 1333, on the assassination of the Earl of Ulster at Carrickfergus by his own servants, O'Nial crossed the Bann, and seized part of the counties of Down and Antrim, which he parcelled out into the districts of the Upper and Lower Claneboy; and these continued subject to the family till the reign of James I.

In the reign of Henry VIII., Hugh Baccagh, or the Lame, invaded Meath, but was afterwards induced to submit to that monarch, by whom he was honoured with a collar of gold; and though he had supported the Kildare family during its rebellion, he was not only pardoned, but had the title of Earl of Tyrone conferred on him, with remainder to his illegitimate son Matthew. On his death, however, his legitimate son John, better known by the name of Shane O'Nial, assumed the family title, and seized on the inheritance, claiming the sovereignty of the province, and arrogating the supremacy over all the subordinate clans. This chief, after maintaining a desultory warfare against the English government, was assassinated by Alexander Oge M'Connell or M'Donnell, the leader of the Scots in Ulster, to whom he had had recourse for protection when unable to give effectual resistance to the English. The title was claimed after his death by Tirlogh Leinagh O'Nial, a nephew of the first Earl of Tyrone; but being advanced in years and of a peaceable disposition, he suffered it to be wrested from him by Hugh, the son of Matthew O'Nial, who, after performing some services to the English in the war against Desmond, was admitted to the title and rank of Earl of Tyrone and to the estate of his ancestors, in virtue of the grant made to his grandfather; a fort on the Blackwater being the only place excepted from his jurisdiction.

Hugh afterwards became one of the bitterest and most formidable enemies of the English. In consequence of alleged grievances, he raised forces, and suddenly seized on the above-named fort, which was the key of his territory on that side; but being hard pressed by Sir John Norris, he evacuated that position, burnt the town of Dungannon and the neighbouring villages, together with the greater part of his own fortress there, and endeavoured to preserve his life by concealment. Afterwards, being buoyed up with promises of succours from Spain, he joined a league of all the northern chieftains against the English. In 1597, the whole of Ulster, except the castles along the coast, was in the possession of O'Nial or his adherents; and in an attempt made to relieve the fort of the Blackwater, then severely pressed by O'Nial's army, Sir Henry Bagnall, marshal of the English, his inveterate enemy, was utterly routed and slain. After having baffled the celebrated and unfortunate Earl of Essex by a succession of affected submissions and unexpected hostilities, and having joined in the expedition to Munster to aid the Spaniards at Kinsale, he was invaded in turn by the royal forces under Lord Mountjoy, who, by seizing on the passes, and erecting forts at Charlemont, Mountjoy, and other important positions, reduced him to such extremities that he surrendered at Mellifont, and attended Mountjoy to Dublin, where it was proposed to send him to the Queen. Her death changed his destination for that time; but in the beginning of the ensuing reign, being suspected of an attempt to excite a new insurrection at Ulster, he fled to Spain; and his princely property, being consequently confiscated, was parcelled out into six counties, which were modelled, divided, and planted with English settlers, under special instructions from the king.

According to the rules of James's settlement, the whole county, which was estimated to contain 1571 balliboes, or 98,187 acres, being at the rate of 1000 acres to 16 balliboes, was divided into 78 portions, which, after deducting a portion for the church and some lands for Trinity College, Dublin, were granted to English and Irish undertakers, that is, settlers, who engaged to build, fortify, and stock the lands with British tenantry. Five borough towns, Dungannon, Clogher, Omagh, Strabane, and Mountjoy, were allowed a certain portion of the surrounding grounds; and another portion of the county was assigned to some of the members of the O'Nial family. The Irish were distributed as tenants among the undertakers, the swordsmen excepted, who were to be removed to the waste parts of Connaught or Munster, where they were to be dispersed and not suffered to settle together in one place. On an inspection of the progress of the plantation, made by Captain Pynnar under the king's direction in 1618, it appeared that the county was divided into the five precincts of Strabane, Omy, Clogher, Mountjoy, and Dungannon. The first of these, Strabane, had been allotted to Scotch undertakers, of whom those then in possession of the lands granted to the original patentees were the Earl of Abercorn, Sir George Hamilton, Sir William Stewart, Sir Robert Newcomen, and Sir John Drummond. Omy, allotted to English undertakers, was in the possession of the Earl of Castlehaven and Sir John Davies; Clogher, also allotted to English undertakers, was held by Lord Ridgwaie, George Ridgwaie, Sir Gerard Lowther, Lord Burleigh, John Leigh, Sir William Stewart, Sir William Cope, and William Parsons. Mountjoy, allotted to Scotch undertakers, was held by Sir Robert Heyburne, Lord Vehiltree, Captain Sanderson, Mrs. Lindsey, Alex. Richardson, Andrew Stewart (son to Lord Vehiltree), and David Kenedaie. Dungannon, allotted to servitors and natives, was held by Lord Chichester, Lord Ridgwaie, Sir Toby Caulfield, William Parsons, Sir Francis Ansley, Lord Wingfield, and Tirlagh O'Nial. The only towns in the erection of which any progress had been made were Strabane and Augher. The county continued to improve during the reign of James I. and in the commencement of that of Charles I., but suffered greatly during the war of 1641, at the termination of which, much of the land fell into the hands of new proprietors; and in the subsequent war of 1688 Tyrone was the scene of many military events connected with the siege of Londonderry.

The county is partly in the diocese of Clogher, partly in that of Armagh, but chiefly in that of Derry. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clogher, Dungannon, Strabane, and Omagh. It contains the borough and market town of Dungannon; the assize and market town of Omagh; the disfranchised boroughs and market and post towns of Strabane and Clogher; the disfranchised borough and market town of Augher; the market and post towns of Cookstown, Stewartstown, Newtown-Stewart, Aughnacloy, Caledon, Ballygawley, Castlederg, and Moy; the market towns of Drumquin, Beregh, and Trillick; and the post-towns of Fintona, Five-mile-town, Dunamanagh, and Coal-Island. The principal villages are Claudy, Coagh,

Dromore, Gartin, Pomeroy, Six-mile-cross (each of which has a sub-post), Killeter, Newmills, Termonmaguirk, and Tullyhoge. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament; two for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Dungannon, Strabane, Augher, and Clogher. Since the Union its representatives in the Imperial parliament have been two for the county, and one for the borough of Dungannon: the election for the county is held at Omagh. Tyrone is included in the North-west circuit. The assizes are held at Omagh, where the county gaol and court-house are situated: general sessions of the peace are held alternately at Omagh and Strabane, for the Omagh district, which comprises the baronies of the same name; those for the district of Dungannon, which comprises the baronies of Dungannon and Clogher alternately. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 13 deputy-lieutenants, and 106 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 29 constabulary police stations. The district lunatic asylum is in the city of Londonderry, the county infirmary at Omagh, the fever hospital at Strabane; and there are dispensaries at Termonmaguirk, Stewartstown, Augher, Clogher, Castlederg, Caledon, Dungannon, Newtown-Stewart, Strabane, Dunamanagh, Drumquin, Fintona, Coagh, Dromore, Trillick, Omagh, Gortin, Ballygawley, and Cookstown, supported by equal grand jury presentments and private subscription. The total grand jury presentments for 1844 were £35,578. In the military arrangements the county is in the Belfast district.

The SURFACE is diversified by a continued variety of hill and dale, and rises into elevated mountain tracts in the north and west, known by the general name of the Munterlowny mountains: the most elevated is *Sawell*, part of which is in the county of Londonderry, 2235 feet high; the next is *Mullaghcarn*, 1778 feet. *Bessy Bell* and *Mary Grey* are the fanciful names of two mountains detached from this range, and standing prominently on each side of the river Mourne. The former is said to derive its name from Baal or Bel, whose religious rights called Baase were performed on its summit; hence the expression Baase Bell, which by a natural corruption has been moulded into its present popular appellation: the origin of the name of the other has not been ascertained. To the west of the barony of Dungannon are the mountains of *Ballygawley*, and still further south-west are those of *Morley* or Murley, both so high as to preclude the possibility of cultivation, though not so lofty as the northern range. The less elevated districts present many views of rich tranquil scenery: the mountainous parts, particularly near the courses of the numerous rivers and streams, abound with romantic prospects. The central part of the county from Omagh to Ballygawley is mostly a dreary expanse of bog and heath. *The Lakes* are few and small; in the demesne of Baronscourt are three, one of which has an artificial islet clothed with timber, called McHugh's Island, from a chieftain of that name who constructed it and erected a fortress on it. Not far from Baronscourt is Lough Creevy; Lough Frae or Fry is in Lissan parish. There are others, small, but interesting for their scenery, near Pomeroy, Donoughmore, Fairlough, and Dunamanagh; the border of one in the demesne of Pomeroy presents an exact miniature resemblance of the outline of Ireland.

The climate is very variable. The prevalence of westerly winds occasions a constant humidity of the atmosphere, which is a frequent cause of rheumatism and paralysis; but the county is improving greatly in this respect; disease is much more uncommon than it was formerly, and those who are well fed and clothed are as free from sickness as the similar class in any other part of the country. In the mountain districts to the north, the SOIL is cold and shallow, seldom exceeding six inches in depth: in some parts the subsoil is a tenacious clay, rendering the surface wet and spongy; in others it is a compact bog, equally tenacious of moisture, and therefore equally injurious by retaining the surface water. Yet even amidst the elevated cold and moory districts in the north and west, some spots of excellent land appear, well cultivated and highly productive. At Strabane the lands are of a dry and fertile description, and also in a high state of cultivation; near Urney are some meadow lands of the richest quality. The eastern parts are a deep alluvial soil based upon limestone, adequate also to produce excellent crops. The vale of the Blackwater is exceedingly picturesque, and also of the greatest fertility.

AGRICULTURE has made rapid advances of late years, particularly in the eastern districts, where crops of every kind are raised of the best quality. The culture of wheat is universal, except in the mountainous parts: the farmers are peculiarly skilful in the management of flax and potatoes. The lands in the more fertile districts are much subdivided, the general size of farms varying from 5 to 50 acres; the fields are judiciously laid out. The fences are generally of whitethorn, except in the hilly country, where they are mostly of dry stone, sometimes 8 feet broad at the bottom, very carelessly built, and much neglected: where stones are scarce, walls built of sods, and often topped with furze, are used. Draining and irrigation form part of the general system in many parts, but the water is not good for irrigation. The improvements in the agricultural implements and carriages have kept pace with those in tillage. Spade cultivation is not so prevalent here as in the hilly districts of other counties. An implement called a "skroghoge," for cutting scraws or sods, is peculiar to this part of the country: it is in the form of a large spade, with a blade ten inches both in length and breadth, and a handle about four feet and a half long. The sods used in the covering of houses, to lay between the wattles and the thatch, are cut with it about two feet broad and from an inch to two inches thick; the length is determined by that of the slope of the roof: when cut, they are rolled upon a stick like a roll of parchment, and thus carried to the place on which they are to be laid. The mode formerly general here of allowing land to rest for a few years, to recover itself naturally, without the assistance of clover or hayseeds, prevented the pastures from being of a rich quality; but it is no longer practised, except by the poorest class of farmers. A pernicious custom exists in many parts of turning the cattle into the potato-grounds before the stalks are withered, thus checking the growth of the bulb and injuring the land. Red and white clover are the most common kind of artificial grasses.

The native cattle are mostly reared on the mountains; they are of various colours and shapes, but gene-

rally small, as heavy stock could not subsist on the scanty vegetation produced there, being principally heath and a coarse kind of sedge-grass which springs up immediately after burning the heath, a common practice in many parts. In no other county in Ireland has there been a greater improvement in the breed of cattle than in the low country of Tyrone. Some of the best description in England and Scotland have been brought over, and the numerous crosses thus produced have occasioned a great variety of stock, which appears necessary to suit the various soils. In the valley of the Blackwater and some other similar districts, the Durham breed thrives remarkably well, and in many parts a judicious cross with the Kerry cow has been introduced to great advantage. Though there are few extensive dairy-farms, butter is made in large quantities, and some cheese; the butter is usually salted, and made up in firkins for the Scotch market. The native horse, though ill-shaped, is hardy, and well suited to agricultural purposes; a superior description, for the road or field sports, is brought in from other counties: the great mart for the purchase of good horses is the fair of Moy; yet some very fine horses are now reared in the county from British sires. The native sheep are small and ill-shaped, and very inferior both as to fleece and carcass: these are confined to the mountainous districts; in the fertile parts the breed is good; but, strictly speaking, Tyrone is not a sheep-feeding county. The vicinity of Strabane is the only part in which pigs are kept in great numbers; and little improvement has taken place in this kind of stock.

The county exhibits some very striking GEOLOGICAL features. The red sandstone formation embraces a considerable portion of its southern and eastern parts, while the greater part of the north and west belongs to the clay-slate formation. In both districts are considerable exceptions. The clay-slate is intersected by a vein of micaceous limestone, which first appears in the bed of the river Poe; thence passing near Newtown-Stewart and crossing the Munterlowny mountains, it terminates near the village of Dunamanagh, in the northern extremity of the county. Detached portions of limestone, similar to that of the great central field of Ireland, are to be met with in many parts: white limestone, containing numerous nodules of flint, like that of Antrim, is found near Coagh. Near Cookstown is a species dissimilar to all the others, and containing a great variety of organic remains; the vein extends southwards to Stewartstown, and is disposed in strata varying from five inches to four feet in thickness. But the most remarkable geological feature of the county is its COAL formation, in which, though the field is of small extent as compared with those in the south and west of Ireland, it surpasses them in the thickness of the seams and quality of the mineral. The district around this coal field contains rocks of every class, from the most ancient of the primary to the latest of the secondary or alluvial formations. In the Coal-Island works the coal rests on fire-clay, in Drumglass on soft porous sandstone, and in Annahoe on blue clunch; but as the country in which the collieries are situated is covered with alluvial soil to the depth of from 20 to 30 feet, it is often difficult to trace the various beds. In its external aspect, the coal district is in general similar to that composed of sandstone; the surface exhibiting an assemblage of low hills with steep acclivities and flattened summits, rarely exceeding 100 feet in height: when higher, their upper part is generally composed either of new red sandstone or of trap.

The Coal-Island district is 8 miles long by an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and therefore comprehends an area of several thousand acres; the Annahoe district is little more than a mile long by half a mile in breadth, and may therefore contain about 500 acres. Both districts contain sandstone, sandstone-slate, shale, argillaceous iron-stone, and fire-clay. The composition and external character both of the coal and of its accompanying strata are nearly similar in the two divisions; it burns rapidly, giving out a bright blaze and intense heat, like that of Ayrshire. The shale, called by the miners metal, varies in colour from light blueish white to black, is extremely soft, and decomposes rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere; it sometimes contains impressions of ferns, myrtle, and gigantic reeds. An uncommon species of clay-stone, extremely compact, and difficult to break, occurs interstratified with the shale. Argillaceous iron-stone is not abundant; when found, impressions of a large species of fern are frequently detected in the interior. The fire-clay which lies immediately beneath the bed of coal, is so soft as to form a pulpy mass on the admixture of the slightest moisture; and by allowing the pillars of coal which support the roof to sink into it, the clay immediately swells, and would close the workings were not precautions adopted. This clay makes fire-bricks equal to those of Stourbridge.

Great irregularity prevails in the direction and inclination of the coal strata: the main dip in the southern extremity is north-east; in the northern, south-west; but it is frequently altered by wavings or undulations, which are generally north and south. Besides these undulations, which throw the strata into confusion, the continuity of the beds is often broken by slips or faults. The average angle of the strata with the horizon is about 11° 30′, or one foot of fall for five of length, but in many places it increases to 50°: the difficulty of clearing off the water is much increased by this increase of angle. The quantity of coal capable of being produced from the Coal-Island district may be estimated from the fact that, in the immediate vicinity of the village, are seven workable beds of coal, amounting, in the aggregate, to 34 feet of coal in a depth of 244 yards: no instance occurs in the great mining districts of England of an equal number of beds so near each other.

From the sulphureous and ferruginous appearance of the water in many places, it is evident that large quantities of *Iron Ore* are deposited here. *Clay*, of various colours, for making bricks, may be procured in all parts of the county. Good flooring and ridge tiles, garden-pots, and coarse earthenware are made in the neighbourhood of Moy and Killyman. Excellent pottery is manufactured near Coal-Island: the clay, which is of a muddy white before it is baked, is also made up into small oblong wedges of about a pound each, and sold as a substitute for fullers'-earth, for which purpose it is sent to all parts, bringing back a profitable return. A line of *Escars* proceeds from Killyman, by Dungannon, Ballygawley, and Clogher, to Five-mile-town, where it enters the county of Fermanagh. Those in this county

are formed of nodules of basalt, greenstone, porphyry, limestone, chalcedony, jasper, and agate: a branch of them near Fintona is almost exclusively formed of chalcedony, jasper, agates, and quartz. At Killesbill and Newtown-Saville, the formation of the escars is as regular as if they had been artificially arranged. In the sandstone formation in Killyman, *Fossil Fishes* of several species are found, among which the trout and pike can be distinctly recognised: on raising the stone from the quarry, the fish is found imbedded in it, one side of it being raised in high relief, and the concave impress in the lower stone exhibiting the marks of the gills, eyes, and scales, with the utmost accuracy.

The linen MANUFACTURE has long been the staple of the county; and though it has declined considerably, large quantities are annually manufactured and bleached, principally for the English market. Bleach-greens were numerous in every part, but nearly two-thirds of them are unemployed, or converted to other purposes: the linens are all carried in a brown state to the towns of Omagh, Dungannon, Cookstown, Ballygawley, Fintona, and Strabane, and sold in the markets there. The wool of the county, and all that is brought into it, is made up into cloth, blankets, and druggets. The farmers, who are in general linen-weavers, consume the greater part of the cloth and blankets; the druggets are worn by the poorer class of women: the cloth is generally yard wide, and of very good quality. The people are all expert at dyeing for domestic purposes; they dye various colours, but blue is the favourite. Druggets of two parts wool and one linen are much esteemed. An economical practice of the wool-spinners is worthy of notice: the root of the common fern is replete during summer with an oily glutinous substance, an excellent substitute for oil or butter; and as wool cannot be manufactured without the aid of some substance of this nature, a pound of wool requiring a quarter of a pound of butter, the common people supply the want of it by cutting the fern root into small pieces, bruising it in a mortar, and pressing out the juice through a cloth. Spades, shovels, and other farming implements, crucibles and other chymical vessels, and fire-bricks, are manufactured very extensively at Coal-Island. Tanning is carried on in several places, as is also the manufacture of tobacco, soap, and candles. There is a good ale brewery at Donoughmore; distilleries are worked in various parts, large flour-mills at Caledon and Coal-Island, plating-mills at Leckpatrick, Fintona, and Newmills, and scutch-mills in most parts.

The county is copiously watered by the numerous branches of the Foyle which, under the names of the *Munterlony*, the *Poe*, the *Mourne*, the *Carnown*, the *Owenkellow*, and the *Owenreagh*, rise in the mountainous central districts: the *Derg* joins the Mourne from a lough of its own name; the *Dennet* empties itself into the Foyle near the northern boundary of the county. *The Foyle*, which forms part of the western boundary, is navigable to St. Johnstown, and thence by an artificial navigation between three and four miles farther up to Strabane. *The Ballinderry* river forms part of the north-eastern boundary. *The Blackwater*, which forms part of the southern boundary, and discharges itself into Lough Neagh, is navigable to Moy and Blackwatertown: near the mouth of this river a canal proceeds from the lake to Coal-Island, and more than half a century since was partially opened above Newmills, but this latter part of the undertaking was abandoned before the canal was completed. The beauty of the scenery in several parts is much enhanced by *Woods* and *Plantations*. Large tracts of land near Baron's Court, and Rash or Mountjoy forest, have been planted since 1795. Near Augher and Favour-Royal are considerable natural woods; and throughout the greater part of the county the soil appears disposed to throw up a spontaneous growth of timber; but in too many instances the young trees are neglected, and the cattle suffered to browse upon them. Near Strabane are many large and well-stocked orchards. *The Roads* are numerous, and in general judiciously laid out and kept in good repair: a new line was lately opened from Omagh, by Mountfield, Kildress, and Cookstown, to Belfast. The roads are all made and repaired by county presentments.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are not peculiarly interesting. Raths are scattered over almost every part; near the western border of the mountain named Mary Grey, more than twelve of them may be seen within the compass of a mile: they are generally in pairs. Many are now scarcely discernible, in consequence of the farmers having drawn off the mould for manure. The most perfect has a parapet six feet high, with stepping stones projecting from the inner sides in an oblique direction to the top, like the winding of a staircase; its diameter is 33 yards. A very remarkable Druidical monument, called Clogh-togle, or the "lifted stone," stands on a hill a mile north of Newtown-Stewart; it consists of three large stones set upright in a triangular position, about 7 feet high each, and covered with a broad horizontal flag 11 feet long, 7 broad, and 15 inches thick. On an opposite hill, at the distance of about 100 yards, was a similar relic of larger dimensions, now lying on the ground. There is a large and very beautiful one, also called Clogh-togle, at Tamlaght, near Coagh; it consists of six upright stones standing about 5 feet above the ground, on which is a large slab whose greatest diameter is 10 feet, its circumference 28, and its greatest thickness 7 feet. Another, but less perfect, is to be seen in the demesne of Loughry; and a very noble one, 12 feet high, a quarter of a mile above Castlederg. At Kilmeillie, near Dungannon, are two circles of stones, each about 20 yards in diameter, in the form of the figure 8. On the same hill has been found a kind of altar of dry stones, with the charcoal and bones fresh among the stones, which retained the marks of fire. An urn has been found in a little sandy hill near Cookstown, covered with a large limestone slab, and surrounded by six others. Near Omagh, three small chests containing as many urns were found in 1712, under two heaps of stones. In the parish of Errigal-Keroge is a flat stone set upright, about three feet broad and of the same height above ground, having one side covered with carvings of a regular design, consisting of waving and circular lines: it had been the cover of a vault formed of flags set edgeways; in the vault were found two earthen vessels containing ashes. Near Dungannon have been found several brazen trumpets of an uncommon construction, with a hole in the side, and the smaller end stopped, supposed to have been Danish. The monastic institutions of which traces yet remain are those of Ardboe, Ardstraw, Cluin-Dhubhain, Garvaghkerin, Puble, Grange, and Donoughmore: Clogher, Airecal-

Dachioroc or Errigal-Keroge, Corock, Ballinasagart, Dungannon, Omagh, Maghclair, Strabane, and Trillick, monasteries, exist only in the records of history. The remains of ancient castles are numerous, but few of them are of much importance: Benburb is the largest; near it are the ruins of one of the residences of Shane O'Nial. Those of Newtown-Stewart, Dungannon, Strabane, and Ballygawley, together with the chief modern mansions of the nobility and gentry throughout the county, are noticed under their respective parishes.

The PEASANTRY are very industrious. The houses of the farmers are built in some parts of stone, in others of clay; slating is becoming more prevalent than thatch for roofing. The want of native timber has been much felt in the construction of the houses of the small farmers and cottiers. The cabins are generally built at the joint cost of landlord and tenant, in which case the latter has an abatement of rent: when the whole is executed at the tenant's cost, a year's rent is usually allowed him. The use of turf for fuel is universal, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the collieries. The food consists of potatoes and oatmeal, and, in seasons of scarcity, barley-meal: milk is used in summer and autumn; in winter, herrings. Sometimes a pig is killed at Christmas, or several labourers join in the purchase of a cow. The Donagh, which is kept at Brookborough, near Five-mile-town, is a box or casket about the size of a thick quarto volume, containing a representation of Christ and the Apostles in high relief on brass coated with silver, under which are some relics; it is used as a test of veracity in taking evidence among the people. A belief in fairies, called here the Wee People, is universal among the poorer peasantry; as is the custom of driving their cattle round fires lighted on Midsummer eve. A kind of hurling, here called "common," is a favourite amusement of the young men: formerly they devoted eleven days at Christmas to this exercise, now they give only one; a proof of the increase of habits of industry. There are chalybeate springs at Dunbonrover in Badony parish, and at the foot of Douglas mountain; besides several of less note among the Munterlowny mountains. At Aghaloo is a sulphureous water stronger than that at Swanlinbar; and a very valuable mineral water at Scarvey, two miles from Aughnacloy. Tyrone gives the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount to the Marquess of Waterford, the head of the Beresford family.

TYRRELL'S-PASS, a post-town, partly in the parish of CLONFAD, but chiefly in that of NEWTOWN, union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 19½ miles (E.) from Athlone, and 40 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Athlone; containing 623 inhabitants. This town takes its name from having been for many centuries the residence of the family of Tyrrell, of whose castle near the town there are still some remains. It is situated at the meeting of three roads, and consists of one long street, containing 105 houses, most of which are well built, and roofed with slate; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a pump in the centre of the market area, inclosed at the expense of the Countess of Belvidere, who is proprietor of the town. To the east rises the high hill of Gnewbaune, near the base of which is Tou, a pleasant seat; and in the environs are several other handsome seats and pleasing villas. The cotton manufacture was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, but is at present discontinued. Fairs are held on the 17th of May and December, chiefly for cattle, and are numerously attended; the market, held by patent, is discontinued. The parish church of Clonfad, a structure in the later English style, with a well-proportioned spire, is situated in the town; and there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, built by the Countess of Belvidere. A savings' bank, a charitable loan fund, and a dispensary, have been established; and there is a ladies' charitable association under the patronage of the countess, which has been highly beneficial to the poor. The loan fund, established by the Rev. W. Eames, the incumbent of Clonfad, to whom the parish is much indebted, has been productive of the greatest good to the poorer classes of the district; and from its profits, numerous improvements have been carried into effect, without aid from the proprietor. Among these improvements are, the levelling of a small hill in front of the church, so as to increase the apparent height of the spire, and improve the entrance to the building; the draining and embellishment of the public green; the formation of an infant-school, a straw-platting school, and a store for meal, all in the building used as the loan office; and the erection of an excellent public clock, the laying out of a public garden, and the construction of new footpaths. From the profits, also, an agriculturist is paid, through whom improved methods of cultivation have been introduced.

U

ULLARD, a parish, partly in the baronies of IDRONE EAST and ST. MULLINS, county of CARLOW, and partly in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Graig, and on the road from Carlow to New Ross; containing 2354 inhabitants. This parish is situated on both sides of the river Barrow, and comprises 5847 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, being the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £210. 9. 8., and the gross income of the prebend about £240. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 30 acres. A new church and a school-house have been erected on sites given by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, the incumbent, through whose exertions the cost of the buildings was defrayed, wholly by private subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Graig. The remains of the old church, with an ornamented cross in the churchyard, appear to be of great antiquity, and are of considerable interest.

ULLID, or ILLOD, also called ILLEDE, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Waterford; containing 646 inhabitants, and comprising 2249 acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Poleroan; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford, and the tithe rent-charge is £101. 5., two-thirds

payable to the lessee of the corporation, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ullid is part of the district of Kilmacow.

ULLOE.—See Oolla.

UMGALL, a grange, in the parish of Templepatrick, barony of Upper Belfast, union and county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 6 miles (N. W.) from Belfast: the population is 188. It is situated upon the road from Belfast to Antrim, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 753½ statute acres.

UMMA.—See Omey.

UNION-HALL, a village, in the parish of Myross, union of Skibbereen, Eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 6 miles (S. W.) from Rosscarbery, to which it has a sub-post: the population is 336. It is situated at the western extremity of the harbour of Glandore, where is an excellent quay for vessels drawing ten feet of water; and a considerable trade is carried on in the export of corn. Close to the village is the parish church, a handsome cruciform building with a tower; and not far distant is the district chapel of Castlehaven, a large plain building. It is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. There are a dispensary and three public schools. In the immediate vicinity are several handsome seats, which are enumerated in the article on Myross.

UPPERCHURCH.—See Templeoutragh.

UPPER FALLS.—See Falls (Upper) and Belfast.

UREGARE.—See Owregare.

URGLIN, or Rutland, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Carlow, on the road from that town to Castledermot; containing 1004 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3149 statute acres: the greater part of the land is in small holdings, but the system of agriculture is improving. The seats are, Burton Hall, pleasantly situated on a rising ground in a finely planted demesne, approached by a long and wide avenue of trees; Rutland House; Rutland Lodge; Johnstown; Benekerry Lodge; and Mount Sion. At Palatinetown is a constabulary station; and a fair is held there on the 26th of March. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, united in 1713 to the rectory of Grangeforth, and by act of council in 1803 to the impropriate cure of Killerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £187. 10., and of the whole union £407. 4. 6. The church is a neat plain building with a spire, erected in 1821 by aid of a loan of £700 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Tullow, and partly in that of Tinriland, and contains a chapel belonging to the latter division, situated at Benekerry.

URLINGFORD, a parish, in the barony of Galmoy, union and county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 1¾ mile (S.) from Johnstown, to which it has a sub-post; on the road from Kilkenny to Thurles, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Cork by Cashel; containing 2830 inhabitants. Of this number 1742 are in the village, which consists of a main street with a few offsets diverging from it, and contains 318 houses, mostly of inferior appearance. The village is the centre of a manufacture of coarse stuffs, flannels, and worsteds, and carries on an extensive retail trade with the surrounding districts. There are 12 fairs during the year, chiefly for cattle and fat pigs; they are held on Jan. 12th, Feb. 1st, March 17th, April 10th, May 12th, June 29th, July 20th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 13th, Oct. 12th, Nov. 14th, and Dec. 23rd. Near Urlingford is a race-course surrounding a green knoll, the summit of which commands an extensive panoramic prospect. A manor court is held here every three weeks: the village is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary. The parish comprises 3498 statute acres. Agriculture is in an improving state; limestone exists in abundance; and there is a considerable quantity of bog, which, however, is capable of being reclaimed. Near the village is Marymount, a neat and improved seat. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The parish likewise forms part of the perpetual curacy of Clomanto. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Tubrid-Britain, with parts of those of Burnchurch and Clomanto, in which union are two chapels; that of Urlingford is a very neat building. In the demesne of Marymount is a cromlech, once supported by three upright stone pillars, two of which, 8 feet high each, still remain in their original position at one end; the third has fallen: a flat stone underneath was broken in a search for money by the peasants, who, instead, found human bones. A rath in the neighbourhood is peculiar, being of a square shape.

URNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper, but chiefly in that of Lower, Loughtee, union and county of Cavan, and province of Ulster; containing, with the town of Cavan, 6464 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and comprises 7934 statute acres, of which 1055 are water, and of these, 530½ are in Lough Oughter: the land is of various qualities, but most of it in a profitable state of cultivation. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, united by episcopal authority, apparently at an early date, to the vicarage of Annageliffe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the Dean of Kilmore, and partly to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £117. 4., of which £29. 1. 6. are payable to the dean, £4. 15. 4. to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebes of the union comprise 404½ acres, valued at £384. 4. 7. per annum; and the net value of the benefice, after paying three curates, is £300. The church was rebuilt in 1816; the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £4000 for the purpose, and the remainder of the expense was defrayed by private donations: it is a handsome structure, situated in the town of Cavan. Nine townlands of this parish have been separated from it to form, with others, the district parish of Derryheen. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Annageliffe, and commonly called the union of Cavan; here are two chapels, one of them in Cavan, a handsome edifice erected at an expense of £2000, and one at Coolboyague, built in 1810. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The Royal school at Cavan is described in the account of that town. Some remains exist of a monastery.

URNEY, a parish, in the union of STRABANE, partly in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, but chiefly in that of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Strabane; containing, with the village of Claudy and part of the town of Strabane (each separately described), 7662 inhabitants. This parish, comprising 14,489½ statute acres, is bounded on the north-west by the rest of the county of Donegal, and is situated for the most part between the rivers Finn and Mourne, which, uniting at its northern extremity, form the Foyle. The greater portion of the land is remarkably fertile, and, under its present improved treatment, produces crops of all kinds of grain: there is abundance of limestone, which is extensively used both for building and agriculture; the bogs are increasing in value, and the mountains afford excellent pasturage. The inhabitants combine with their rural employments, to which most attention is given, the manufacture of linen-cloth: a large mill has been built at Seeir, upon the Mourne river, for the spinning of linen-yarn. The produce of the soil finds a ready market at Strabane, and much of the grain is sent to Derry by the river Finn, in barks of from 60 to 80 tons' burthen. At the northern extremity of the parish is a bridge of twelve arches over the Foyle, leading to Lifford; another near the church, over the same river, leads to Donegal; and at Bridgetown, a third of eight arches over the Mourne connects the parish with the main part of the thriving commercial town of Strabane. It is partly within the manor of Strabane, and partly within that of Ardstraw, for the latter of which a court is held once a month at Castlederg. The vale of Urney is among the most fertile and highly cultivated parts of the county: the houses are in general well built, and have gardens and orchards attached to them; those of the higher classes are embellished with flourishing plantations. The principal seats are, Urney Park, the residence of the Galbraith family; Urney House; Fyfinn Lodge; Galany; Ballyfatton; and Castletown.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £525. The old glebe-house having been accidently burnt, a new one was erected in 1798, during the incumbency and at the sole expense of the late Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Ossory, who did not charge his successor in the living with any portion of the outlay. The glebe, of 286 Cunningham acres, is in two portions: one, on which the glebe-house stands, contains 83 acres on the banks of the Finn, from the inundations of which river it is protected by an embankment 12 feet high and nearly a mile long; the other, called Rabstown, is let to tenants. The entire glebe is valued in the Commissioners' books at about £300 per annum. The church, in the vale of Urney, a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, built in 1734, underwent a thorough repair in 1809. The right of nomination to the perpetual cure of Skirts, or Derg, belongs to the incumbent of this benefice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising this parish and that of Skirts. There are places of worship for Presbyterians at Somerville and Alt, in connexion with the General Assembly. Andrew Sproule, Esq., in 1801, bequeathed £1000 to the rector and churchwardens for ever, in trust for the poor of the parish; the interest is annually distributed in winter clothing. The Hon. and Most Rev. Dr. Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam; the Right Rev. Dr. Forster, Bishop of Kilmore; and the Right Rev. Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Ossory, were successively rectors of Urney.

USKE, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of EAST NARRAGH and RHEBAN, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Kilcullen, on the road to Baltinglass; containing 1035 inhabitants, and comprising 1763 statute acres. Near Redgap, within the limits of the parish, a skirmish took place in 1798, between the king's troops and the insurgents. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the 12th of May, and the first Thursday and Friday in October. Uske is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Dunlavan: the tithe rent-charge is £57. 16. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Narraghmore.

USKEANE, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Burrisoo'-kane, on the road to Roscrea and Parsonstown; containing 1875 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7656 statute acres; the land is principally under tillage, and the soil light but productive. There is, however, a large proportion of bog. The principal seats are, Sopwell Hall, a very handsome house situated in an extensive and finely planted demesne; Castle Shepherd; Uskeane House; and Cooreavan. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Ballingarry; the rectory is impropriate in Marmaduke Thompson, Esq., and the tithe rent-charge is £199. 12., of which £121. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. On the demesne of Sopwell Hall are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly occupied by the Sadleir family; they consist chiefly of a very massive and lofty tower, forming an interesting and picturesque object in the landscape.

V

VALENCIA, an island, and a parish called also KILMORE, in the union of CAHIRCIVEEN, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cahirciveen, and 184¾ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2920 inhabitants. The island lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, along the coast of Kerry, from which it is separated on the north, east, and south by Valencia harbour, the Atlantic washing the other side. The spacious harbour thus formed by the island may be entered from the north and from the west; it is land-locked, extremely well sheltered, and has deep water and excellent holding-ground: to the north of the island is Beg-innis or Begnis Island, *which see*. Oliver Cromwell having expelled the Spaniards, who had occupied Valencia for a considerable time for purposes of piracy, erected forts at each entrance, and made it a station for troops and frigates to defend the

western coast of Ireland against the privateers of Spain. In 1710, the Irish house of commons voted a grant for the construction of a fort on the island, also to guard it against pirates; and in the course of the late French war, a signal tower was built at Bry Head, the western extremity, as a place eminently suited for observations to the westward. Two ferries connect the island with the main land: the principal one is half a mile in length and on the eastern side, where the mail-road terminates at Reenard Point, on the main land; the other, still shorter, is at the western entrance, near Portmagee.

The island comprises 6371 statute acres, of which about 4500 belong to the Knight of Kerry; about 1200 to Trinity College, Dublin; and the remainder to Henry Herbert, Esq.: the Knight rents the college lands. The soil is in general light, with a porous subsoil, and is capable of being easily drained; there are large tracts of fertile land: some improvements have been made in agriculture, and green crops are now cultivated with great success. The want of lime is remedied by the use of calcareous sand, which, with sea-weed, is the general manure. The principal residences on the island are, Glanleem, the beautiful seat of the Knight of Kerry; Corobeg; and Reenellen, the private residence of the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Day. The number of houses now exceeds 560, mostly scattered over the island and of a single story. Within these few years a town has been commenced, called in the Ordnance survey "Knightstown," contiguous to the eastern landing-place; a comfortable hotel has been erected, and is about to be improved with baths and additional accommodation: there is a large store for the purchase and export of corn, butter, and other agricultural produce. An extensive establishment of saw-mills has been formed, for cutting blocks of slate-stone into slabs, by means of steam-power; and additional buildings are in course of erection. New lines of streets have been laid out, and houses are being built for the workpeople and tradesmen connected with the saw-mills; several shops have been opened; and an active spirit of enterprise prevails. Near the town is a station for the coast-guard, close to the principal anchorage. Some years ago, a pier was constructed at the joint expense of the Knight of Kerry and the late Fishery Board, and vessels of 200 tons can lie here in safety; but it requires considerable extension to be suitable to the existing traffic, the exports of slate, corn, butter, &c., direct to the London market, having greatly increased within the last two years. There is a ferry-slip or pier at the opposite shore of Reenard. In the town are a sub-post office in connexion with Cahirciveen; a petty-sessions' house; and a dispensary.

Valencia, according to Smith's *History of Kerry*, was in his time looked upon as the granary of the south-west, sending great quantities of oatmeal (the food of the people at that period) to the markets of Killarney and other towns. This commodity, on account of the mountainous character of the roads, was conveyed in bags on the backs of small horses. It was not until 1822 that a proper carriage-road was completed to Cahirciveen, the principal town of Iveragh; previously to which time, the use of cars was almost unknown in this barony: a fine level and very picturesque road was then constructed, along which produce can be conveyed to and from Cork. A fishery on a small scale has been established by the Knight of Kerry, for the supply of the fresh-fish market; and the farmers commonly equip seine-boats for taking mackerel and herrings, during the summer season: a seine costs about £40, and the crews of two boats attending it, are sixteen in number. The slate-quarries on the northern side of the island, at Dohilla, were opened several years ago by the Knight of Kerry, who expended £16,000 in establishing the works, and succeeded in introducing his flags to a considerable extent into the London market, where the slate obtained the favour of the most distinguished architects and engineers. On its first introduction it was used for the National Gallery, St. Thomas's Hospital, the British Museum, and various other public edifices; and it was also adopted in the Ordnance and Admiralty departments. In 1839, the quarries were let on lease to an English company, the Messrs. Blackburn, who invested upwards of £40,000 in the extension and improvement of the undertaking, and who by machinery and skill have brought the material to such perfection that it now commands an unbounded market. Among other great works, it is employed by Mr. Barry in roofing the new houses of parliament. At present, 400 men are employed in the works, and the wages of labourers in Valencia are double those given on the main land opposite.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The glebe-house, at Kilmore, built in 1815 by a gift of £400 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, is now in a dilapidated state: the glebe comprises 56 statute acres of good land. The church, situated at the north-eastern side of the island, is a small plain building with a square tower, also erected in 1815, and since repaired by a loan of £200 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions, likewise, the island constitutes a separate parish: the chapel is nearly in its centre. The ruins of the old church are to be seen in the burial-ground, which is still used for interment.

The HARBOUR of Valencia, being the nearest to America of any in Europe, and so directly and easily accessible from the ocean, as well as possessing all the qualities of capaciousness and safe anchorage, has been much talked of by men of science of all countries as a desirable point for departure towards America and our northern colonies. Its value as a safety harbour has been well ascertained, during the last two winters, by Her Majesty's vessels stationed or cruizing on the western coast; and the lines of railway projected from Dublin and Wexford towards the south-west, seem to point to Valencia as a future packet-station for America. It is understood that many of the citizens of the United States interested in a proper choice, have, after a careful investigation of the different Irish harbours, given a decided preference to the harbour of Valencia.

VASTINA.—See CASTLETOWN-KINDELANE.

VENTRY, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dingle; containing 2426 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in the village. The parish is situated in the interior of a harbour of the same name on the northern shore of Dingle bay, and is near Dunmore Head, the most western point of Ireland: it contains 4439 statute acres, of which a large portion

is coarse mountain land and bog. The harbour is spacious, and is considered to be a dependency on the port of Dingle, being separated from it only by a narrow peninsula, concerning which there is a tradition that it was the last ground possessed by the Danes in Ireland, which is somewhat corroborated by a statement given by Hanmer in his Chronicle from the "Book of Howth," that a great battle was fought here between the Irish and the Danes. The harbour is exposed to the gales from the south-east. On its western point, called Cahir Trant, is an ancient Danish intrenchment, and at Rathlanane are the remains of an old castle of the Knight of Kerry: at a place called Fane, or Fahan, is a small cell or hermitage with a pointed roof of stone. There is a coast-guard station at East Coumtra, belonging to the Dingle district. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the family of Crosbie: the tithe rent-charge is £80, and the glebe, which is in three portions, contains 4*a*. 3*r*. 25*p*. A church and a parsonage have been lately built. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Dingle, and has a chapel in the village. Ventry gives the title of Baron to the family of Mullins.

VICARSTOWN, a village, in the parish of Moyanna, union of Athy, barony of Stradbally, Queen's county, and province of Leinster, on a branch of the Grand Canal, from Monastereven to Athy; containing about 14 houses and 77 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station.

VILLARAIDE.—See Raylestown.

VILLIERSTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of Aglish, union of Dungarvan, barony of Decies-within-Drum, county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 7 miles (W.) from Dungarvan, and on the road from Clashmore to Cappoquin; containing 328 inhabitants. This is a remarkably neat village, beautifully situated near the river Blackwater, and close to the demesne of Dromana; comprising 52 houses. It is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held once a fortnight; and fairs on June 5th and Sept. 4th. The chapelry is a donative in the gift of Lord Stuart de Decies, originally endowed by John, Earl of Grandison. The church, erected in 1760, is a small building; within a short distance is the residence of the chaplain, whose stipend is £54, and he has also 25 acres of land.

VIRGINIA, a market and post town, in the parish of Lurgan, union of Oldcastle, barony of Castlerahan, county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Cavan, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 965 inhabitants. It was founded in pursuance of the plan for colonising Ulster in the reign of James I., when 250 acres ware allotted for the site of a town to be erected between Cavan and Kells, and called Virginia; which was to have been made a borough, but has never been incorporated. The patent was originally granted to Capt. Ridgway, but was eventually assigned to Capt. Culme, who, in 1719, had a house and large bawn in a strong situation; and there were at that time in the town eight houses built of timber and occupied by English tenants, and a minister, who kept a good school. Capt. Culme also held the lands of Lough Ramor, or the manor of Chichester, comprising 1000 acres. The town, which is pleasantly situated on Lough Ramor, consists of 149 houses, and within the last few years, has been greatly improved by its noble proprietor, the Marquess of Headfort. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Jan. 24th, March 7th, April 2nd, May 11th, July 9th, Aug. 22nd, Sept. 23rd, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 20th. Here are an extensive malting and brewing establishment, and a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and a manorial court monthly for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. The present parochial church, situated in the town, is a new and handsome structure in the Gothic style, with a fine spire surmounted by a gilt cross. A church had been built here by a loan of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits in 1818, but soon after its completion a storm blew down the steeple, which, falling on the roof, completely destroyed the edifice; and on Christmas night, 1832, the church by which it was replaced was entirely consumed by an accidental fire. Adjoining the town, and on the north side of the lake, is Virginia Park, a cottage residence of the Marquess of Headfort: the scenery of the park is extremely diversified, and its walks and drives are very beautiful; the plantations are a highly ornamental feature in the landscape. Lough Ramor contains several small islands, recently planted by his lordship, who has established an annual boat-race on the lough and gives as a prize a cup of the value of 30 guineas. Many curiously shaped brazen pots, supposed to be Danish, were discovered in the lake a few years since, some of which are in the possession of the Marquess, at Headfort House, near Kells.

W

WALLSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Mallow, barony of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Doneraile, on the road to Castletown-Roche; containing 950 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is partly intersected; and comprises 3056 statute acres: the land is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is much improved; limestone abounds, and is used both for building and agricultural purposes. Fairs are held at Drumdeer on July 12th and Aug. 12th, for cattle and pigs: at the village of Dunavalla is a mill for grinding oats. The river winds very beautifully through the district, and is famous for its fine trout; the gentlemen's seats are Ballywalter, Landscape, and Wallstown. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the particle of Ballygregan (a townland now considered to form part of the parish of Wallstown), and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £312, and the glebe comprises 16 statute acres. The glebe-house is a commodious and well-built mansion, erected in 1829 at an expense of £1100, of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £200 and lent £600, on condition of its being used for the performance of divine service until a church could be erected; it is accordingly used for that purpose. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Monanimy, or Kealavullen. The

ruins of the church still exist; immediately adjoining is the ancient castle of Wallstown, which originally belonged to the family of Wall, and was granted by Cromwell to one of his soldiers, of the name of Ruddock.

WALTERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of Athy, barony of West Ophaly, county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Kildare, on the road to Athy; containing 376 inhabitants, and comprising 1501½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Nurney: the tithe rent-charge is £93. 19. A new church was lately erected here, the church at Kildangan having become dilapidated. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kildare. Of the ancient church and burial-ground of Walterstown not a vestige now exists; nor is there any trace remaining of the castle, traditionally stated to have belonged to a branch of the Fitzgerald family.

WARD (THE), a chapelry, in the parish of Finglas, North Dublin union, barony of Castleknock, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 6 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Ashbourne; containing 175 inhabitants, and comprising 1349¼ statute acres. Here is a station of the constabulary police, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays; there are quarries of good stone. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Finglas and corps of the chancellorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin: the tithes are included with those of Finglas. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, it is part of the district of Finglas. The church is in ruins.

WARINGSTOWN, a post-town, in the parish of Donaghcloney, union of Lurgan, barony of Lower Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Lurgan, on the road to Banbridge; containing 825 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was Clanconnel, which was changed into that by which it is at present known by William Waring, who settled here in 1667 on lands purchased by him from the dragoons of Cromwell's army, who had received a grant of forfeited land in this quarter. The new proprietor immediately built a large and elegant mansion, which is still the family seat. In the war of 1688 he was driven out by the Irish army, who kept possession of the house as a military station till the arrival of Duke Schomberg, who remained here for two days on his march to the Boyne. Mr. Waring, who had escaped to the Isle of Man, was outlawed by the parliament of James II. Samuel Waring, a descendant of the spirited individual to whom the place owes its existence and its name, was the founder of its manufacturing prosperity, in the reign of Queen Anne. Having acquired a knowledge of the processes for making diaper during his travels in Holland and Belgium, he introduced them into his own country; and the first piece of cloth of this description, made in Ireland, was the produce of his estate. He also, when abroad, procured drawings of the wheels and reels in Holland, and with his own hand made the first of the wheels and reels now in general use; before which, all the flax in the country had been spun by the rock and spindle. The linen manufacture thus introduced and patronised became the staple of the district, and is now carried on to a very great extent in all its branches, there being scarcely a family in the town and neighbourhood which is not more or less employed in some department of it. Petty-sessions are held in the town every alternate Saturday; it is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post office to Banbridge and Lurgan.

The town was made the site of the parish church of Donaghcloney by an act of parliament in 1681; and divine service has been celebrated since that period in the church in this town, which had been previously built by Mr. Waring at his own expense for the use of his family and tenantry. It is a large and handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style, to which a tower and spire were added in 1748: the interior is very elegantly fitted up, and is remarkable for its roof of carved oak, resting on 18 carved corbels of the same material; the pulpit, communion-table, railings, and pews are all of oak. In 1832 the church, being found too small for the congregation, was enlarged by the addition of a northern transept, which is finished in its roof and all other parts to correspond with the original building; and at the same time, the pulpit and communion-table were richly ornamented with carvings and pierced work of wreaths, festoons, and other similar embellishments, executed by the hand of the Rev. Holt Waring, proprietor of the estate, and by him presented to the parish. The bell of the old church of Donaghcloney, after having lain for nearly a century in the river Lagan, was raised, and hung in the tower of Waringstown church: engraved on it in rude characters is the inscription, "I belong to Donaghcloney." Waringstown House, the mansion of the proprietor, is in the immediate vicinity of the town, surrounded by a demesne richly planted with ancient and flourishing forest-trees; the pleasure-grounds, gardens, and shrubberies are extensive, and kept in the best order. The residence named Demesne is also near the town. The district is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation, with numerous houses of the gentry and wealthy manufacturers interspersed. Henry M'Leary, who greatly improved the machinery for diaper-weaving, and invented a slay for expediting the process, for which he received a premium of £100 from the Linen Board, was a native of this place.

WARRENPOINT, a sea-port, post-town, and district parish, in the union of Newry, barony of Upper Iveagh, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newry, and 55¼ (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Newry to Rostrevor; containing 2045 inhabitants, of whom 1540 are in the town. A castle was built near this place in 1212, by Hugh de Lacy, to protect the ferry across the channel where it narrows, and the fortress was thence called Narrowwater Castle: it was destroyed in the war of 1641, and rebuilt by the Duke of Ormonde in 1663. The site of the present town was originally a rabbit-warren, whence it received its name. In 1780 the place consisted only of two houses, with a few huts for the occasional residence of fishermen during the oyster-season: it now comprises several respectable streets, diverging from a square on the sea-side, and containing 288 houses, many of them large and well built. This rapid increase has been principally owing to the extraordinary beauty of the situation of the town, commanding fine views of the bay of Carlingford, and to its

convenience as a bathing-place, on which account it has been for several years a fashionable resort for visiters from all parts. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays; it is a constabulary police station; and has a dispensary. Fairs are held on the last Friday of every month. Its maritime situation has also rendered it a place of considerable commercial activity. Large vessels trading to Newry are obliged to lie here, with deep water, good anchorage, and perfect shelter, as the passage up to Newry will only admit vessels drawing from 9 to 9½ feet of water: the shipping-trade has been accommodated by the erection of a quay at which vessels can load and discharge their cargoes. There are three departures weekly of first-class steamers to Liverpool during the summer months, and two a week during winter; one to Glasgow; and one to Dublin; by which very large quantities of agricultural produce, cattle, poultry, eggs, provisions, and oysters are exported, and British and foreign produce received in return. A patent-slip has been erected by Roger Hall, Esq., at his own expense, capable of taking up ships of 800 tons' register; it adjoins a dock, where ships have every accommodation. In the town is a windmill constructed according to the most approved principles, to which a steam-engine is attached for working the machinery in calm weather; in addition to its practical value, this building forms a striking feature in the landscape when viewed from some distance.

The parish comprises 1178½ statute acres, all of which, with the exception of 68½ acres under water, are of good quality and well cultivated. Not far from the town is Narrowwater Castle, a very fine edifice in the Elizabethan style, built of hewn granite raised from a quarry on the estate: near the town also is Dromore Lodge; and the neighbouring shores are studded with seats, villas, and cottages, chiefly erected by the gentry of the surrounding counties as bathing-lodges during summer, all enjoying varied prospects of the lough and its adjacent mountains, which combine in a singular manner the picturesque with the sublime. The LIVING is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the gift of the Chancellor of the diocese, as incumbent of Clonallon. The income of the curate amounts to £69. 4. 7., arising from an endowment of £46. 3. 1. paid by the chancellor and £23. 1. 6. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church, situated in the town, and about a mile distant from the mother church, is a small building in the early English style; it was erected in 1825 by Mr. Hall, at an expense of £830. 15. British, being a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonallon: a large and elegant chapel has been erected in the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly and the Remonstrant Synod; also for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The extensive ruins of Nuns' Island were near the ferry at Narrowwater; they were by some supposed to be the remains of a religious establishment, and by others the ruin of De Lacy's castle: these ruins have been destroyed by an embankment lately made to deepen the river up to Newry.

WARRENSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KNOCKMARK, union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road, by St. John's Well and Dunsany, to Kilmessan and Navan; containing about 13 houses and 97 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, April 28th, June 27th, and Sept. 20th, chiefly for cattle and pigs.

WATERFORD (County of), a maritime county of the province of MUNSTER, bounded on the west by that of Cork; on the north, by those of Tipperary and Kilkenny; on the east, by that of Wexford; and on the south, by St. George's Channel. It extends from 51° 54′ to 52° 19′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 57′ to 8° 8′ (W. Lon.); comprising an extent of 461,553 statute acres, of which 325,345 are arable land, 105,496 uncultivated, 23,408 in plantations, 1525 in towns and villages, and 5779 covered by water. The population, in 1821, exclusively of the city of Waterford, which forms a county of itself, was 127,842; in 1831, 148,233; and in 1841, 172,971.

The earliest inhabitants of this portion of the island were a tribe designated by Ptolemy *Menapii*, who occupied also the present county of Wexford. Prior to the seventh century, mention is made of two small tracts, one called *Coscradia*, and the other *Hy-Lyathain*, on the south, about Ardmore; but these designations appear to have merged at an early period in that of DECIES, given by the preponderating power of a tribe called the *Desii*, or *Decii*, who occupied the central and larger portions of the county at the time of the English invasion. They are said to have been originally planted in Meath, and gave name to the barony of Deece: in a contest for the chieftaincy in the middle of the third century, a large number were compelled to abandon that territory, and to remove southwards; and they ultimately settled themselves in the tract of country extending from Carrick-on-Suir to Dungarvan, and thence eastward to Waterford harbour. From this time Decie in Meath, and Decie in Munster, were called respectively *North* and *South Decie*; the latter also bore the Irish name of *Nan-Decie*. But Ængus Mac Nafrach, King of Munster, in the fifth century, enlarged the territories of the *Decii* by annexing to them the lands of *Magh-Femin*, comprising the present barony of Middlethird, and the large extended plains near Cashel, called Gowlin, together with the country about Clonmel: and from this period the designation of *Decie-Thuasgeart*, or North Decie, became applied only to this grant; the former territories in Waterford still retaining the distinctive appellation of *Decie-Deisgeart*, or South Decie. St. Declan, a Christian missionary of the race of the Decii, converted great numbers of them about the year 402; and, by his influence, their pagan chieftain was deposed, and one of the Christian converts elected in his stead. This saint, and St. Carthage, of the same sept, who died in 637, founded respectively the religious establishments at Ardmore and Lismore, the extent of the parishes attached to which is accounted for by their remote antiquity.

In the ninth century, the population of this territory was augmented by the Danes, who, under a leader named Sitric, conquered and retained the maritime district bordering on the harbour of Waterford, then nearly insulated, and forming the present barony of Gaultier, "the land of the Gauls, or Foreigners." They founded the city of Waterford, which they made their chief station; and though they never became amalgamated with

the native population, they appear at a subsequent period to have united with them in cases of common danger. In the twelfth century, the chieftains of the Decii assumed the surname of O'Feolain. In 1169, Melaghlin O'Feolain, Prince of the Decii, was taken prisoner at the siege of Waterford by the Anglo-Normans under Strongbow, and saved only through the mediation of Dermod Mac Murrough. He was the last chieftain who enjoyed the full powers of his predecessors; but the political existence of the Decii was not at once terminated, as appears from the recorded deaths of three of their "kings" in the interval between that period and the year 1206.

The power of the ANGLO-NORMAN invaders was too great to be long effectually resisted. In 1173, Raymond le Gros, with a select party, overran the country of Decies, which he every where depopulated and ravaged; and, after a conflict with the Danes of Cork, returned in triumph to Waterford. Henry II., in 1177, granted in custody to Robert le Poer, his marshal, the country lying between Waterford and the river of Lismore (the Blackwater), comprising the greater part of the present county, the rest of which was included in the grant of the "kingdom" of Cork to Milo de Cogan and his companions. Henceforward the Poers maintained a great superiority in this territory, and often waged sanguinary hostilities on their own part with the men of Waterford. It appears from a charter of King John to the citizens of Waterford, in 1206, that the territory of Waterford had been then erected into a county, the justices of assize and other officers of which were inhibited from exercising any authority within the city: this controverts the generally received opinion that the first shires in Ireland were erected by King John, in 1210. The same king granted the custody of this county and that of Desmond to Thomas Fitz-Anthony, together with all the royal demesnes in the same, at the annual rent of 250 marks. Edward I. confirmed it to his son John, for 500 marks per annum; but this act having been performed during the king's minority, the lands were subsequently recovered by the crown, by a decree against Thomas Fitz-Maurice, cousin and heir of John: Edward, however, in 1292, granted them to Thomas Fitz-Anthony, another branch of the Geraldines. In 1300, a party of natives made an incursion into Waterford, but were repulsed with much slaughter by the O'Feolains. In 1444, James, Earl of Desmond, procured a patent for the government of this and other counties of Munster; but three years afterwards, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, obtained a grant from the king of the city and county of Waterford, and the dignity and title of earl of Waterford, together with the castles, honour, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, with *jura regalia*, wreck, &c., from Youghal to Waterford; because the country was waste, in so far as, in lieu of producing any profit to the crown, it was a cause of great loss. This patent was made by virtue of a privy seal, and by authority of parliament. By the act of the 28th of Henry VIII., however, vesting in the crown the possessions of all absentees from Ireland, the whole of the above lands, rights, and titles were resumed by the crown; and the only portion restored to the family of Talbot was the title, which was re-granted to Francis Talbot in 1661 by Charles II.

The county suffered the severest calamities during the protracted war in Munster, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign; those whom the sword spared being reduced to the extremest misery of famine. A large portion of its lands was forfeited: an extensive tract near its western confines, included in the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh, was subsequently vested by purchase in Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, and is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. In the war of 1641, the county experienced its full share of calamities. The towns were chiefly in the Roman Catholic interest, and their inhabitants ravaged the lands of the English settlers, and put many of them to death: the Earl of Cork was scarcely able to defend his settlements in the west; and finally the whole was overrun and reduced by Cromwell's forces. Few events connected with the war of 1688 occurred here; but subsequently, in the middle of the last century, the county was much disturbed by agrarian associations and outrages committed by bands of the peasantry, styling themselves Whiteboys, Levellers, and Rightboys. In the insurrection of 1798, the people of this county, notwithstanding the fury of the hostilities in the adjacent counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, suffered little; the amount claimed for compensation of losses within its limits, during this period, being only £1322. Early in the present century, considerable disturbance was occasioned by the hostilities of the rural factions called "Caravats" and "Shanavests."

The shire comprises the whole of the diocese of Waterford and the greater part of that of Lismore, in the province of Dublin. For CIVIL purposes it is divided into the baronies of Coshbride and Coshmore, Decies-without-Drum, Decies-within-Drum, Gaultier, Glenahiery, Middlethird, and Upperthird. Exclusively of the city of Waterford, which forms a county of itself, it contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Dungarvan; the sea-port, market, and post town of Dunmore; the sea-port and market-town of Tramore, and the sea-port town of Passage East, each of which has a sub-post; the market and post towns of Lismore and Tallow, formerly parliamentary boroughs; the post-towns of Cappoquin, Clashmore, Portlaw, and Kilmacthomas; and the maritime village of Bonmahon, which has a sub-post. It sent eight representatives to the Irish parliament; two being for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; but since the Union its only representatives in the Imperial parliament have been two for the county and one for the borough of Dungarvan. The county members are elected at Waterford: the constituency consisted in 1841 of 171 £50, 76 £20, and 481 £10, freeholders; 8 £50, and 16 £20, rent-chargers; and 2 £50, 5 £20, and 43 £10, leaseholders; making a total of 802 registered electors. The shire is included in the Leinster circuit: the assizes and four general sessions of the peace are held at Waterford, in which city the court-house, county prison, and house of correction are situated; general-sessions of the peace are also held twice in the year at Dungarvan, and twice at Lismore. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, and 49 other magistrates. The number of constabulary police stations is 33, having unitedly a force of a county inspector, five sub-inspectors, six head-constables, 25 constables, and 119 sub-constables, with seven horses; the

expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £8531. The district lunatic asylum, which is confined to the county and city, is in the city of Waterford: there are fever hospitals at Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; and dispensaries at Cappoquin, Clashmore, Dunmore, Kilmacthomas, Kilbarrymeaden, Tramore, Dungarvan, Tallow, Lismore, Ballyduff, Bonmahon, and Drumcannon, supported by grand jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal portions. The total graud jury presentments for 1844 were £26,546. In military arrangements the county is in the Cork district, and within its limits are barracks for infantry at Ballinamult and Dungarvan, capable of accommodating 13 officers and 247 men: the city is in the Dublin district.

The SURFACE is for the most part of a mountainous character; and the valleys watered by the various rivers are generally picturesque and beautiful. It is divided into two nearly equal portions by the *Cummeragh* or *Monevullagh* mountains, which extend from Cappa, three miles west of Dungarvan. The general range of these mountains is from south to north: their sides are wild and precipitous, the lofty rocks and deep ravines exhibiting extraordinary masses of light and shade. On the summits of most of them are irregular piles of stones, many of them of great size, which, from their peculiar situation, are thought to have been placed there by the hand of man. Among the mountains are four lakes, two called *Cummeloughs* and the others *Stilloughs*, the largest of which covers only five or six acres; they contain several inferior kinds of trout, and in the Cummeloughs are found also char: around these lakes are some very fine echoes. Connected with the northern extremity of the mountain range is the sterile district called the *Commons of Clonmel*, which extends to the vicinity of that town; proceeding from which, however, down the course of the river *Suir*, is found a gradually expanding vale of the greatest beauty, particularly in the vicinity of Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford. From this vale to the seacoast, in a southern direction, the face of the country is wild, almost entirely destitute of trees, and, except near the village of *Bonmahon*, unimproved by any respectable residence. A considerable range of high land extends from this part of the coast through the parishes of *Dunhill* and *Reisk*, in which latter it divides into two branches; the low land intervening is partially covered during the winter season with water, which in summer is confined to the small lake of Ballyscanlan. In this low land, trunks and roots of trees, chiefly oak and pine, of considerable size, are found embedded. Hence the hills extend to the vicinity of *Waterford*; and the entire range is overspread with rocks, forming in some places very curious groups, especially on the precipitous heights about Pembrokestown. The barony of *Gaultier*, which exhibits a varied though not very elevated surface, is a peninsular tract, appearing to have been at one period completely insulated in the direction of the line of marshy land which extends from Tramore bay to Kilbarry, near Waterford.

To the south of the Cummeragh mountains, from the parish of Clonea, the land declines in approaching the sea, and presents a large alluvial tract highly cultivated and fertile, which entirely encircles the bay of *Dungarvan*. But immediately to the south-west of this noble inlet rises the elevated tract called the *Drum* mountain, which divides the old territory of Decies into Decies within and without Drum. This mountain comprises a large tract of land, much of it already cultivated, and all capable of considerable improvement: the summit is a table-land extending about twelve miles in length and from four to five in breadth, and comprising about 25,000 acres. The mountain is supposed by some to have anciently belonged to the proprietors of the surrounding estates, in common; by others, in consequence of its inferior value, to have never been appropriated; while a favourite notion among the common people is, that it was reserved by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor, of whom great numbers have made settlements on small plots of it. The barony of Decies-within-Drum was cut off by this tract from the rest of the county, and was formerly accessible only by a circuitous route, or by attempting the mountain passes, which were impassable by a loaded carriage. Consequently, the produce of the land could be conveyed to the neighbouring markets only by sending it coastwise in boats, or employing horses that carried it on their backs over the difficult and dangerous pathways. The mountain tract was lately decided to be the property of Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., now Lord Stuart de Decies. Some of the finest scenes are presented by the shores of the *Blackwater*, throughout its course in the western part of the county; wooded heights generally bordering the broad and navigable stream on each side, and the whole being enriched by castles, seats, and villages. The general superiority of *Coshmore and Coshbride*, in cultivation and pleasing scenery, has procured for the barony the designation of "the garden of the county." The other western parts of the county, including the small barony of Glenahiery (so called from the glen of the Nier, a small river which descends through it into the Suir), has for the most part an elevated and uninteresting character, except where the high mountain of *Knockmeledown* stands conspicuous to the north of Lismore and has some picturesque glens descending from its sides to the Blackwater: its summit commands a prospect of great extent and magnificence.

The COAST presents a variety of interesting features. Beginning at the Suir, the first remarkable object is the Little Island, two miles below *Waterford*, and nearly 12 miles from the sea. The rivers Suir and Ross unite their waters not far distant with great fulness and rapidity, and at once form a grand estuary nearly three miles in breadth. Woodstown strand, below New Geneva, has a low beech; beyond it the coast is bold and precipitous, with lofty headlands stretching out into Waterford harbour. The same character of coast is continued past the harbour of Dunmore to Brownstown Head, which forms the eastern boundary of the bay of Tramore. On this line of coast are several caverns of natural formation, remarkable for their extent. Next beyond Brownstown Head is Newtown Head, and between these is *Tramore* bay, noted for the shipwrecks that have occurred in it, and presenting a level beach and flat coast three English miles in extent. A bar or mound of sand, raised by the opposing influence of the tides and the land streams, prevents the further encroachments of the sea; and divides off from the open bay a part called the Back Strand, containing about 1000 Irish acres, which it is designed to embank and

inclose. From the bay of Waterford to that of Dungarvan there is no shelter for vessels of any description; the shore is rocky and precipitous, and affords only precarious retreats for the boats of fishermen in a few coves. The rocks along this line appear to have been violently separated, the beds being heaped together in the greatest confusion. Contiguous to the coast, in the parish of Icane, are the islands of Icane, which are small masses of rock separated from the main land, and partially covered with coarse grass. Whiting Head (near Bonmahon bay, a small inlet formed by the mouth of the Bonmahon river) is high and steep; and to the westward of it is the square island rock of Templebric, about 100 feet high, on which numbers of seafowl breed. *Clonea* bay is an extensive sweep of coast, presenting at low water a vast sandy strand; the next great break in the line of coast, which here assumes a south-western direction, is the harbour of *Dungarvan*. From Helwick Head to Mine Head the coast inclines southward about a league distance, and is high and rocky, inclosing *Muggort's* bay. From Mine Head it runs more directly westward into *Ardmore* bay, which has in part a flat shore and is sheltered on the west by the bold and high promontory of Ardmore, to the west of which is a point called Ardigna Head, forming the eastern boundary of *Whiting* bay, inclosed on the west by Cabin Point. The low point called Black Ball, about half a league further, forms the eastern boundary of the entrance to Youghal harbour, and is the western extremity of the coast of this county.

In an AGRICULTURAL point of view the county may be divided into three classes, two-thirds being under tillage, and the remaining third equally divided between meadow and pasture, and unimproved mountain and bog. Wheat, barley, bere, oats, and potatoes are the general crops, except in the mountain land, where the produce is confined to the two last-named. Clover is becoming very general; turnips and vetches are seldom sown, and flax or hemp only in the headlands or corners of the field. The manures are chiefly lime, which abounds in the western parts, and sea-weed and sand procured in the utmost abundance at Dungarvan and Youghal. The fences, except in the neighbourhood of gentlemen's seats, are high banks of earth, with furze occasionally planted on the top. The most improved implements and carriages are now in general use; and the best breeds of every kind of cattle, when proved to be suited to the soil, are encouraged. Sheep are less common than other species of stock. Pigs are to be met with every where, and though the old Irish breed may be seen in a few places, those in general demand are of the best description: goats are also numerous in the county. There is a great deficiency of timber; the ornamental woods and plantations of Curraghmore, Lismore, Dromana, and Tourin, those on the banks of the Blackwater, and the wood on that part of the Suir between Carrick and Ardfinnan, being all that the county can boast of, except a few young plantations about the houses of some of the resident gentlemen. The average size of tillage-farms is from 30 to 40, and of dairy-farms from 50 to 70, acres; butter is the only produce of the dairy, the making of cheese not being at all practised. The example of the successful cultivation of poor land in a mountain district, set by the Trappists at Mount Melleray (described in the article on Cappoquin), and the opening of roads through that hilly part of the country, are exciting a strong spirit of exertion in the vicinity, to attempt improvements in the treatment of the lands, heretofore deemed impracticable; the effects of which have already begun to shew themselves in the large tracts of land that have been inclosed and brought into cultivation since the settlement was made.

The GEOLOGY of the county exhibits no great variety, nearly the whole being composed of clay-slate, sandstone, and some limestone. The elevated region between the Suir and the Blackwater, comprising the heights of the Cummeragh and of Knockmeledown, is a table-land of clay-slate, partly bordered by sandstone, and sustaining isolated caps of the same rock. Its outskirts are marked by Carrick, Clonmel, and Clogheen, on the north; and by Kilmacthomas, Dungarvan, and Lismore, on the south: on the north, west, and south, it is bounded by limestone. A border of sandstone approaches close to the Suir on the south side, from the vicinity of Ardfinnan to Kilmaiden, four miles west of Waterford. The clay-slate throughout the mountain district is of a reddish brown, purpleish, or greenish-grey colour; it ranges nearly uniformly north-west and south-east, and dips generally from 70 to 75 degrees to the south and south-west. Good slates for roofing are raised in the glen of Ownashad, near Lismore, and in Glen Patrick, near Clonmel. Not far from the junction of the streams that form the river Mahon are veins of quartz, comprising granulated lead ore; and in the same mineralogical tract, at Kilkeany, near Mountain Castle, is a fine vein of lead-ore. The rocks to the north of Lismore are also rich in mineral veins: iron, copper, and lead ores are of frequent occurrence. Lismore Castle stands on a flœtz limestone rock, which, partly separated from the clay-slate by a border of fine-grained sandstone, extends in a narrow range down the vale of the Blackwater, to the innermost recesses of Dungarvan harbour: in several places it assumes the character of marble, as at Tourin, where it is variegated with many colours; near New Affane, where it is black and white; in the parish of Whitechurch, where it is both black and grey, &c.

In the country to the south of this narrow range, beyond the river Bricky, the clay-slate and sandstone again prevail in the same relations as to the north: near the summit of the Drum mountain the white sandstone partakes of a slaty structure, and bears fossil impressions of leaves, fern-branches, &c., near which are thin seams of black slate or coal slate; but between the Drum mountain and the coast, limestone again occurs, and extends into the sea. Mineral veins, containing lead, iron, and copper ores, were formerly worked on this side of the Drum, and are said to have been very productive. At Minehead and Ardmore very valuable iron-ore was procured, and converted into the finest steel: of the copper and lead mines also worked at the latter place, the ores, from fragments still found, are supposed to have been very rich.

The eastern portion of the county consists almost entirely of clay-slate, presenting a disposition of range and dip nearly approaching to that observed westward. Limestone, however, imbedded in indurated clay-slate, is found on the sea-coast, at Lady's Cove, in the immediate vicinity of Tramore; it is of the primitive kind, and capable of receiving a very high polish, but is chiefly

burned for manure. Near Annstown, farther westward, occur both conglomerate and basalt; and a range of trap-rock of a columnar tendency projects into the sea. In the high land extending from Dunhill towards Waterford are occasionally found large masses of very beautiful jaspar. Along the coast, the rocks are rich in metallic veins; and the elevation and abruptness of the cliffs greatly facilitate their discovery. Lead and copper ores have been found at Annstown and Bonmahon, near which the copper-mines at Knockmahon are carried on most scientifically and expensively by the Mining Company of Ireland, which has a lease of the royalties of the district. These mines have the most complete machinery in Ireland, and give employment to 1000 persons; the annual produce is from 4000 to 5000 tons, valued at £9 per ton. A lead-mine, the ore of which contains a considerable portion of silver, in the parish of Ballylaneen, belongs to the same company; but has not yet been worked. In the conical hill of Cruach, in the parish of Reisk, a rich vein of lead-ore, containing a large proportion of silver, was formerly worked to a great extent; and on the strand of Kilmurrin, lead-ore containing silver is dug from among the sand. The south-eastern angle of the county is wholly composed of sandstone and conglomerate, throughout a line of coast three leagues in extent. The sea has in some places laid bare a clear uninterrupted sheet of the rock, exposed in one plane at low water for 300 yards in length and 50 in breadth. The conglomerate of this coast bears all the marks of the detritus of a primary country; it sometimes forms a thick and apparently unstratified mass, resting on finer stratified sandstone; and sometimes it is interstratified with the latter, as well as with very fine-grained reddish-brown micaceous sandstone, which is of a very perishable nature.

Potters'-clay is found in numerous places, at Dungarvan, Ringagonagh, Lismore, and Whitechurch; pipe-clay, at Ballyduff near Dromana, and at Ballyntaylor; ochre, at the last-named place, and in small veins in various other parts; and red bole, at Ballyduff. The sandstone is worked in numerous places for building, for grindstones, and millstones; and marl is found, incumbent on the limestone.

The MANUFACTURES are very inconsiderable. Carrick-on-Suir was once the centre of a very extensive manufacture of woollens, chiefly ratteens and stuffs; but the trade is now nearly extinct. Linen, though made in all parts for domestic use, was never an article of commercial importance. Cotton-manufactories were established at Cheekpoint and in some other places, all of which totally failed; but a factory has been since erected at Mayfield by Mr. Malcolmson for spinning and weaving cotton, in which nearly 900 persons are employed: the cloth is in great demand; much of it is shipped for Manchester. At Fairbrook, or Phairbrook, near Waterford, is an extensive paper-mill, furnishing employment to 150 persons. A large distillery has been erected at Clashmore. The FISHERIES are of much value, and capable of great extension. The embayed nature of the coast renders it the resort of great quantities of fish of every kind; the Nymph bank, about seven miles distant, abounds with immense shoals of round-fish. Hake, which is the leading object of the fishery, is taken in the mackerel-season, which commences in June. Cod and ling are in season from October to February, and both are very fine: the former is chiefly consumed fresh; the latter is salted, dried, and sent principally to Dublin. The most valuable kinds of flat-fish are taken, in quantities limited only by the want of a more extensive market. Although herrings visit the coast yearly, the numbers taken are comparatively insignificant, scarcely sufficing for the home consumption: the season is from September to Christmas. The coast abounds with various kinds of shell-fish. The striking advantages of situation for the fishery, which the eastern coast possesses, have not yet been made fully available; the villages of Portally, Rathmoylan, Ballymacaw, and Summerville, are principally occupied by poor fishermen who are also small farmers and divide their time between both occupations. The cause of the want of exertion in this class of men is, perhaps, the deficiency of any shelter from the prevailing winds from the south and south-west, to which this coast is greatly exposed; the fishermen are compelled to draw up their boats high on the beach in foul weather, and in violent and sudden storms, having no safe harbour to resort to, cannot fearlessly venture to any great distance from the shore. These observations apply to the entire coast, with the exception of the harbours of Waterford and Dungarvan. The commerce of the county, consisting of the export of agricultural produce and cottons, and of the import of timber, iron, coal, and British and foreign manufactures and commodities of every kind, is almost wholly carried on in the city of Waterford.

The principal RIVERS are the Suir, the Blackwater, and the Bride. *The Suir* forms a great part of the northern, and its estuary the whole of the eastern, boundary of the county; it is navigable to the city of Waterford for vessels of the greatest draught, and to Carrick for those drawing 11 feet. *The Blackwater*, formerly called the Awendubh and Avonmore, "the Black river" and "the Great river," enters the county at its western extremity, and falls into Youghal bay; the *Bride* from the west is a tributary to it: vessels of 100 tons' burthen can proceed to the confluence of these rivers. The Blackwater is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Cappoquin, from which a canal was formed by the late Duke of Devonshire to Lismore, a distance of three miles; the Bride, which has a very slow current, and is affected by the tide throughout the whole of its course through this county, is also navigable for small craft. *The Neir* is a tributary to the Suir. The principal of the smaller streams which discharge their contents into the sea are the Tay, Colligein, Mahon, Phinisk, Bricky (which falls into the head of Dungarvan bay), Clodagh, and Lickey. The chief line of inland communication is the road from Waterford to Cork, which forms a trust and is called a military road; it is kept in excellent order by the proceeds of the tolls. Several new lines have been formed: the principal are, a road from Dungarvan to Youghal; two through the mountains from Dungarvan to Youghal; one from Cappoquin into the mountain region there; one from Waterford to Tramore, completed in 1836; one from Lismore to Mitchelstown; one from Lismore to Clogheen; and one from the new Youghal line to Ardmore.

The county presents VESTIGES of many periods of ANTIQUITY, and of various character. At Ardmore is a very perfect and beautiful ancient round tower. There

are remarkable raths on the hill of Lismore, at Rathgormuck, in the parish of Kinsalebeg, near Youghal, and at Ardmore, the remains of which last show it to have been of great extent: many others of less note are dispersed in various quarters. Circular intrenchments, consisting of a small area, defended by a rampart and fosse, and called in the language of the country *lis*, "a fortified residence," are very numerous, and appear to form with each other branches from more important stations that formerly existed at Waterford, Lismore, Dungarvan, and Ardmore. One of the sepulchral mounts called in England "barrows," and here "duns," is to be seen to the west of Dungarvan; and many others occur in different parts. A large double trench, called by the Irish *Rian-bo-Padruic*, "the trench of St. Patrick's cow," commences to the east of Knockmeledown, and runs in nearly a direct line across the Blackwater, and through the deer-park of Lismore, towards Ardmore, being traceable for sixteen or eighteen miles; it corresponds exactly with that extraordinary work called "The Danes' Cast," which runs through the counties of Armagh and Down. A second trench from Cappoquin, through the plain along the side of the mountains westward into the county of Cork, is called by the peasantry Clee-duff. Cromlechs exist in the barony of Gaultier, within five miles of Waterford; on Kilmacombe hill; on Sugar-loaf hill, near Reisk; at Dunhill; Gurteen; near Stradbally; and other places. There appear to have formerly existed, within the limits of the county, 24 religious establishments; but at present vestiges remain of the buildings of those only of Mothill, Dungarvan, Stradbally, Lismore, and Ardmore. The castles and fortified houses were very numerous: there still exist (some of them entire, and the rest in ruins) that of Lismore, one on the Little Island, one at Crook, Cullen Castle, and those of Carrickbeg, Ballyclough, Feddens, Clonea, Darinlar, Dungarvan, Modeligo, Kilbree, Strancally, Conagh, and Castlereagh. The princely castle of Lismore, the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, and that of Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford, with which is embodied the ancient castle of that place, are, with the other mansions and seats of the nobility and gentry worthy of particular notice, described in the accounts of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

Chalybeate springs are particularly numerous in the barony of Gaultier; the most efficacious are that at Monamintra, and that near the "Fairy Bush." The Clonmel spa, on the Waterford side of the Suir, is a strong chalybeate; and the others of the same nature at all noted are, some very strongly impregnated between Dungarvan and Youghal; that of Two-mile-bridge; that of Ballygallane, between Lismore and Cappoquin; one between Knockmeledown and Lismore; and one at Kilmeaden. The vitriolic spas are those at Modeligo and Cross, the latter in the parish of Kill St. Nicholas. Among the natural curiosities may be noticed the numerous caverns, the largest of which are on the sea-coast. In the little bay of Dunmore is a small fissure: some distance westward is an immense hole called the Bishop's cave, upwards of 100 feet long and 24 wide; and though more than 80 yards from the sea, it is approachable in a boat at high water. There are several more caves in this neighbourhood, as at Rathmoylan and Ballamacaw, and in Brownstown Head. Others of great extent have been worn by the waves in the rocky shore of Ardmore. In the inland parishes of Whitechurch, Kilwatermoy, Lismore, and Dungarvan, the limestone rock contains singular caverns adorned with stalactites. In the mountains of Cummaragh are several large and deep pits, very difficult of access; some of them are evidently artificial. This county gives the title of Marquess to the Beresford family, and of Earl to that of Talbot, also Earls of Shrewsbury, in Great Britain. The barony of Decies gives the title of Baron to a branch of the Beresford family.

Arms.

WATERFORD, a seaport, city, and county of itself, the seat of a diocese, and the head of a union, locally in the county of WATERFORD, of which it is the capital, and in the province of MUNSTER, 67 miles (E. by N.) from Cork, and 75¾ (S. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 29,288 inhabitants, of whom 23,216 are in the city and suburbs. The ancient name of this place is said to have been *Cuan na Grioth* or *Grian*, signifying, in the Irish language, "the Haven of the Sun;" it afterwards obtained the appellation of *Gleann-na-Gleodh*, or "the Valley of Lamentation," from a sanguinary conflict between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former, who were victorious, burnt it to the ground. By early writers it was called *Menapia*, under which name was implied the whole district; and by the Irish and Welsh, *Portlargi*, "the Port of the Thigh" (from the supposed similitude which the river at this place assumes to that part of the human body), which appellation it still partly retains. Its more general name Waterford, which is of Danish origin, and supposed to be a corruption of *Vader-Fiord*, "the Ford of the Father," or of Odin, a Scandinavian deity, was derived from a ford across St. John's river, which here falls into the river Suir.

The original foundation of the city is by some writers referred to the year 155; but its antiquity as a place of any importance cannot be traced beyond the year 853, when it is said to have been built by the DANES or Ostmen, under their leader, Sitiricus or Sitric. The city, for that period, was a place of great strength, surrounded with walls; and the scattered notices of the colony which are still preserved, shew that the inhabitants maintained among themselves an independent and sovereign authority, and that they were for a long time the terror, if not the absolute masters, of a vast extent of country. Up to the time of the English settlement, the colony strictly avoided all intimate connexion with the native inhabitants of the country, and preserved all its ancient customs, manners, and character, unchanged. In 893 it is recorded that Patrick, son of Ivor or Imar, King of the Danes of Waterford, was slain; and in 937, that the Danes of Waterford wasted all the county of Meath. According to the annals of Tigernach, Imar, King of Waterford, laid waste the county of Kildare; and in 995 succeeded Anlaffe in the occupation of Dublin: he died in the year 1000, and was succeeded, in 1003, by his son Reginald, who built the celebrated

tower known by his name, corruptly called Reynold's, and now the Ring Tower. This tower was erected in 1003, and is said to be the oldest in Ireland: in 1171 it was held as a fortress by Strongbow; in 1463 a mint was established in it by Edward IV.; and recently, in 1819, it was rebuilt and formed into a police barrack. Another Imar of Waterford is recorded to have been slain, in 1022, by the King of Ossory, and to have been succeeded by a second Reginald, styled by the Irish O'Hiver, who in the same year was killed by Sitric II. In 1038, Cumana, King of the Danes of Waterford, was killed by the people of Upper Ossory, or, as is otherwise stated, by the treachery of his own subjects; and in the same year the city was burnt by Dermot Mac-mel Membo, King of Leinster. It was also burnt in 1087, by the people of Dublin. The Danes of the place having, in 1096, embraced the Christian religion, and elected Malchus, a Benedictine monk who had been for some time at Winchester, for their bishop; sent a letter to Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, to request his consecration, which was granted; and Malchus, on his return, assisted in the erection of a cathedral, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is now called Christ Church. It appears that, about this time, there was a mint, a silver coin having been found with the inscription "Wadter" on the reverse, and attributed to one of the Danish kings.

In 1171, after the taking of Wexford by Hervey de Montemarisco and his companions, Raymond Le Gros landed, in May, at Dundonolf or Dundrone, four miles from Waterford, with a force of 10 knights and 70 archers, sent as an advance guard by Earl Strongbow, who had spent the whole of the preceding winter in preparation for the invasion of Leinster, in support of the deposed sovereign Dermod M'Murrough. This party, for their immediate security, threw up an intrenchment and a temporary fortification, which was soon attacked by an irregular force of 3000 men, consisting of the Danes of this place and the troops of the princes of Decies and Idrone. The English retreated from this formidable superiority of numbers into their fort, and the Irish pressing closely upon them were partly within the gates, when Raymond slew their leader; upon which, his associates, animated by his example, compelled the assailants to retire. Raymond ordered a numerous herd of cattle collected by the English from the adjacent country, to be driven furiously against the retiring army, which was thus thrown into confusion; and seizing the advantage, he rushed with impetuosity upon the disordered troops, and gained a complete victory, committed dreadful slaughter, and returned to the fort with 70 captives, all principal inhabitants of the city. These offered large sums for their ransom, and promised to surrender the city as the price of their liberty; but Raymond, listening to the advice of Hervey de Montemarisco, adopted the barbarous policy of putting them all to death. Raymond and Hervey now waited here for the arrival of Strongbow, who, on the eve of the festival of St. Bartholomew, appeared in the harbour, and landed with 200 knights and 1200 infantry, all chosen men and well-appointed soldiers. Strongbow was immediately joined by Raymond and his party, and, on the following morning, marched in military array to attack the city, which had received considerable reinforcements from the neighbouring chieftains, and was prepared for a vigorous defence. The English were twice repulsed, and twice returned to the attack, when Raymond, perceiving a house of timber projecting from the eastern angle of the city walls, and supported on the outside by posts, prevailed on his men to make a third assault, and direct their whole force against this quarter. They began by hewing down the posts; and the house, falling, drew away with it such a portion of the walls as made a breach wide enough to admit the besiegers, who rushed in, and bore down all opposition; the city becoming a scene of indiscriminate carnage and rapine. Reginald, King of the Danes, and Malachy O'Feolian, Prince of Decies, had been seized and were just on the point of being put to death, when the sudden arrival of Dermod M'Murrough, King of Leinster, and his forces, with Fitzstephen and other English leaders, prevented further slaughter. Dermod embraced his new associates, and introduced his daughter Eva to her affianced husband, Earl Strongbow: the marriage being immediately solemnized, the earl departed with his allies, and, leaving a sufficient garrison in Waterford, proceeded to lay siege to Dublin.

On his return from the conquest of that city, with the lordship of which he was invested, Strongbow received a summons from Henry II., at that time in Normandy, to attend him. Leaving his forces quartered in Dublin and Waterford, he obeyed the summons; and offering to deliver up to the king these cities and other principal towns, on condition of having the remainder of his acquisitions confirmed to him and to his heirs, the king agreed to his proposals, and immediately prepared to follow him to Ireland. Henry's fleet, consisting of 240 vessels having on board from 400 to 500 knights and 4000 soldiers, arrived in Waterford harbour in October, 1172; and on the festival of St. Luke, the king landed to take possession of the kingdom as its rightful sovereign, by virtue of Pope Adrian's bull, and was joyfully received by the English, and by the Irish nobility who were in alliance with them. Strongbow immediately made a formal surrender to the king of the city of Waterford, and did homage to him for the principality of Leinster; Henry also received here the submission of the people of Wexford, and of Dermot M'Carthy, King of Cork. He afterwards proceeded to Lismore, Cashel, Dublin, and other places; and on his return to England, aware of its great importance as one of the principal maritime towns, he left the city of Waterford in the custody of Humphrey de Bohun, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and Hugh de Gundeville, with a train of twenty knights. A new garrison was soon after placed in the city, which at the same time was greatly enlarged, and surrounded with new walls; the old fortifications were repaired, and strengthened with towers and gates, and the inhabitants were made freemen by royal charter. Strongbow, being subsequently invested with the sole government of Ireland, removed Robert Fitz-Bernard and his garrison to Normandy; and agreeably to the king's instructions, took upon himself the government of this city, as well as that of Dublin.

In all the predatory expeditions which the English made into the territories of the natives, this city was the centre of action in the south, the general rendezvous of the invaders, and the place in which their spoils were deposited. Having sustained a considerable defeat in

Ossory, Strongbow suddenly found himself shut up here, in equal dread of an attack from without and of an insurrection within. From this distress, however, he was speedily relieved by Raymond Le Gros, who arrived from England with a fleet of twenty ships, having on board 20 knights, 100 horsemen, and 300 archers and other infantry; and uniting his forces with those of Strongbow, the whole marched to Wexford, leaving Purcell governor of the city. But Purcell attempting to follow them in a boat on the Suir, was intercepted and slain by the Danish inhabitants, who also put to death all the English in the city, except a few who took refuge in Reginald's Tower, which they defended with so much resolution and success that the insurgents yielded up the city to them on conditions little favourable to themselves. In 1177, soon after the arrival of Fitz-Audelm, as chief governor, in Ireland, an assembly of the Irish clergy was held in this city, in which the brief lately granted by Pope Alexander and the bull of Pope Adrian, granting to Henry II. the sovereignty of Ireland (under the authority of which the first act of that monarch was the appointment of Augustine to the vacant bishopric of Waterford, the office of consecration being performed by the archbishop of Cashel), were solemnly promulgated, and the English sovereign's title to the dominion of Ireland was declared in form, with dreadful denunciations against any who should impeach the grant made by the pope, or resist the sovereign authority of that monarch. In 1179, Robert le Poer, governor of Waterford, was associated with Hugh de Lacy in the government of the English settlements; and subsequently received a grant of the entire county of Waterford, with the reservation of the city and the cantred of the Ostmen.

Waterford, from its situation and importance, became the centre of communication with England, as well as one of the chief places of trade in the island; and during the same year, 1179, Robert Fitzstephen, Milo de Cogan, and Philip de Braos landed here with fresh forces from England. In the Easter of 1185, JOHN, Earl of Morton, son of Henry II., accompanied by Ralph Glanville, justiciary of England, and other distinguished persons, and attended with a retinue of 400 or 500 knights and about 4000 men, disembarked at this port to take upon himself the office of lord chief governor of Ireland, and was received with congratulation by the different native chiefs. The earliest coinage in Waterford of which indubitable evidence remains, is that of John while lord of Ireland, of which several silver halfpence, weighing from 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains, are still preserved. After his accession to the throne of England, John granted to the citizens, in 1204, a fair for nine days, and in 1206 a charter of incorporation, apparently in many respects little more than a recital and confirmation of privileges previously granted. In 1211, that monarch landed here on his way to Dublin to arrange the affairs of the Irish government; and during his stay in the city, he ordered pence, halfpence, and farthings, to be coined there, of the same standard as in England, to be equally current in both countries. In the early part of this century arose nearly all the religious houses that anciently existed here, of which the Benedictine priory of St. John's was founded by King John and the others by the inhabitants. In 1232, HENRY III. granted a new charter, in which the election of a mayor is first mentioned: the citizens, by this charter, were also empowered to choose a coroner, and to have a guildhall, a prison, and a common seal in two portions. In 1252, the city was burned to the ground; and in 1280 was so much injured by a conflagration, that it was a long time before it recovered its prosperity. In 1292, the custody of the castle and of the county at large was granted to the heirs of Thomas Fitz-Anthony in the same manner as it had been enjoyed during King EDWARD's minority by John Fitz-Thomas, and subsequently by his cousin, Thomas Fitz-Maurice, from whom it had been recovered at law. Edward I. was the next sovereign after John that coined money here, and several of his pence and halfpence are still preserved.

On the 4th of September, 1368, the Poers of the county of Waterford having assembled all their forces, and being joined by O'Driscoll with his galleys and men, embarked with the intention of plundering the city. The mayor, informed of their design, prepared to resist them, and, accompanied by the sheriff of the county, the master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and a number of merchant strangers and English, sailed towards the enemy in order to give them battle. A sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the Poers and O'Driscolls were victorious: the mayor, sheriff, master of the hospital, 36 of the principal citizens, and 60 of the merchant strangers and English, were killed; while on the side of the enemy were killed the Baron of Don Isle, head of the Poers, his brother, and many of his sept, besides a great number of the O'Driscolls. In 1377, in consideration of the heavy burthens and charges the citizens had sustained in the repairs of the city, and its defence against the native Irish and other enemies, EDWARD III. granted them the cocket customs of the port for ten years; at the same time enjoining them, as the city was exposed and defenceless towards the sea, to take care that it be firmly surrounded and provided, and that the quays be repaired and inclosed; so that it might be protected against various enemies who were preparing to attack it on that side. In consideration of the great expenses of the citizens in these fortifications, and in defending the city from the almost daily incursions of the Irish and of foreign enemies, RICHARD II. gave them the customs and duties upon all goods and merchandise brought into it for sale. That monarch landed at Waterford, on the 2nd of October, 1394, with an army of 4000 men-at-arms and 30,000 archers, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland, and several other distinguished noblemen; and remained here till the following Shrovetide. In 1399 he again landed, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants; after spending six days in the city, he proceeded to Kilkenny.

In 1413, the mayor and bailiffs, in prosecution of their feud with the Irish sept of O'Driscoll, embarked with an armed force in one of the ships belonging to the city, and sailed to the chieftain's strong castle of Baltimore, on the coast of Cork, where they arrived on the night of Christmas-day. The mayor landed his men, and, marching up to the castle gate, desired the porter to tell his lord that the mayor of Waterford was arrived in the haven with a vessel laden with wine, and would gladly come in to see him; upon the delivery of this message, the gate was opened, and the whole party

instantly rushing in, O'Driscoll and all his family were made prisoners. In 1447, the city and the county were granted to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, created Earl of Waterford, with palatine authority; and in the same year it was enacted by statute of the 25th of Henry VI., that it should be lawful for the mayor and citizens of Waterford, to assemble what forces they pleased, and to ride in warlike array, with banners displayed, against the Powers, Walshes, Grants, and Daltons, who had for a long time been traitors and rebels, and continually preyed upon the king's subjects of Waterford and parts adjacent. In 1460, O'Driscoll persevering in hostilities, all communication between his country and this or any of the English ports was rigidly prohibited by act of parliament. This chieftain, on the invitation of the Powers, whose hostility also continued without intermission, brought his forces by sea to Tramore, on the first intelligence of which the mayor and citizens marched out in battle array to Ballymacdane, where they met with the enemy and gave them a signal defeat; 160 of the number were killed, and several taken prisoners, among whom were O'Driscoll-Oge and six of his sons, who with three of his galleys were brought in triumph to Waterford. Edward IV. was the last sovereign that coined money here; in the 15th of his reign, all the mints of Ireland were abolished, except those of Waterford, Dublin, and Drogheda. In 1484, a shipment by some merchants of Waterford to Sluys, in Flanders, in preference to Calais, raised the important question of Ireland's being bound by statutes made in England, which was finally decided in the affirmative.

In 1487, during the plot for raising Lambert Simnel to the throne, the citizens, while the insurrection in that impostor's favour was almost universal, maintained a firm and unshaken loyalty to Henry VII. The Earl of Kildare, then lord-deputy, having proclaimed Simnel king in Dublin, sent to the mayor of Waterford, commanding him to receive the pretender and assist him with all his forces; to which, with the advice of the council, he wrote in return, by a messenger of his own, that the citizens of Waterford regarded all the supporters of Simnel as rebels. On the receipt of this answer, the earl ordered the messenger to be hanged. He then sent his herald to command the mayor and citizens to acknowledge and proclaim the new king, on pain of being hanged at their doors; they received this message in the boat, without allowing the herald to land, and sent back word that they hoped to save the false king and his adherents the trouble of coming so far for such a purpose, by meeting him on the road. Preparations for battle were accordingly made, in which the Butlers and other septs then in the city, and men from several other towns, joined the mayor and citizens; but the departure of Simnel for England suspended further proceedings: he, however, assembled a parliament previously to his embarkation, in which he declared the franchises and the possessions of the city forfeited. Henry VII., to acknowledge the steady loyalty of the citizens, wrote a letter of thanks to them immediately after the battle of Stoke, and empowered them to seize the persons and appropriate the goods of as many of the insurgents as they could secure. Sir Richard Edgecombe, who, after these disturbances, was sent with a considerable force to receive new oaths of allegiance from the leading men in Ireland, arrived in this city from Kinsale, in June, 1488, and was honourably entertained by the mayor and citizens, to whom he promised so to represent matters to the king that, in the event of the Earl of Kildare being again raised to authority, they should be secured from his resentment, by an exemption from his jurisdiction. In a parliament held in 1492, the citizens, who it was stated "had by false surmises been attainted, by authority of parliament, in the time of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, lord-deputy," were formally restored to the enjoyment of their grants, authorities, and privileges.

In the year 1497, they again testified their fidelity by communicating to the king intelligence of the arrival of Perkin Warbeck, at Cork, on a second expedition against Ireland; and by formally assuring him of their loyalty and affection. On this occasion, among other honours conferred upon the city, was the motto, *Urbs intacta manet Waterford.* Perkin, being joined by the Earl of Desmond and his numerous followers, immediately marched with an army of 2400 men to attack Waterford, which they assailed on the west; the siege lasted eleven days, during which time the citizens were victorious in several skirmishes. Eleven of the enemy's ships arrived at Passage during the siege, and two of them landed men at Lombard's weir; but the troops were quickly overpowered by the citizens, who killed many of them, and carried several into the city as prisoners and beheaded them in the market-place: one of the vessels was sunk in the river by the cannon on Reginald's Tower, and the whole of the crew perished. At length, on the 3rd of August, the enemy, before daybreak, raised the siege, and retired with great loss towards Ballycashin; Perkin embarked at Passage for England, but was pursued by the citizens with four of their ships to Cork, thence to Kinsale, and lastly to Cornwall. In acknowledgment of these distinguished services, the citizens received two letters from the king, in the first of which, previously to Perkin's apprehension, he offers them the sum of 1000 marks to secure his person.

In 1536, Henry VIII. wrote to the mayor and citizens by William Wyse, a gentleman of the city in high favour at court; and conferred on them a gilt sword and a cap of liberty to be borne before the mayor, which are still carefully preserved. In 1547, Sir Edward Bellingham, who had been sent over by the Lord Protector and Privy Council of England, landed here with an army of 600 horse and 400 foot; and in 1549 the Lord-Deputy Sidney, who had encamped at Clonmel, and was apprehensive of being attacked by the insurgent chiefs, sent to the mayor for a few soldiers for three days; but the citizens, pleading their privilege, refused him any assistance. In 1588, Duncannon (on Waterford harbour) was fortified, in consequence of an invasion of the Spaniards, who committed great depredations in the counties of Waterford and Wexford. In April, 1600, the Lord-Deputy came to Waterford, where he received the submission of some of the Fitzgeralds of Decies and the Powers. On the accession of James I., great disaffection prevailed in the city; and dangerous tumults arose at his proclamation. In consequence of these and of similar demonstrations of hostility, the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy made a progress into Munster, and, arriving at Grace-Dieu, within the liberties of the

city, on the 5th of May, 1603, summoned the mayor to open the gates and admit his majesty's army into the city; to which the citizens replied that, by a charter of King John, they were exempt from having soldiers quartered upon them, and would admit only the Lord-Deputy himself. Two Roman Catholic clergymen, in the habit of their order, and bearing the cross erect, went into the deputy's camp to defend the conduct of the citizens. But the Lord-Deputy threatening "to draw King James's sword and cut the charter of King John to pieces, destroy the city, and strew it with salt," the citizens opened their gates to him and his army, and swore allegiance to the new monarch; after which, leaving a strong garrison to keep them in subjection, Mountjoy departed.

During the civil war which commenced in 1641, Waterford experienced its full share of calamity. At the commencement of that year the city was, without any effort for its defence, surrendered to the son of Lord Mountgarret; and the country around was laid waste by the insurgents, to whose cause the inhabitants were so attached, that the confederate Catholics had their printing-press here, under the conduct of a man named Bourke. In 1646, the pope's nuncio, with a view of setting aside the peace which had been concluded between the contending parties, summoned all the Roman Catholic clergy to Waterford, on the ground of an apostolic visitation, and for the purpose of holding a national synod. But so opposed to the measure were the inhabitants, fearing it might compromise the interests of their religion, that when the heralds came from Dublin to proclaim it, no one would shew them the mayor's house; nor could they, after three days' stay, obtain from the proper functionaries any other answer than that the peace ought first to have been proclaimed in Kilkenny. In 1649, Cromwell, having surprised Carrick, crossed the Suir to besiege Waterford; and although his army, from the fatigue it had undergone, did not amount to more than 5000 foot, 2000 horse, and 500 dragoons, the terror of his approach had such an effect on the citizens, who had refused to accept the troops offered to them by the Marquess of Ormonde, that they sent to consult that nobleman about the conditions on which they should surrender the city. The marquess, however, assuring them that it rested only with themselves to do their duty and ensure their safety, they gladly accepted a reinforcement of 1500 men under General Farrel, and began to prepare for their defence. The siege commenced on the 3rd of October; and Ormonde, struggling against desertion and other difficulties, kept together some forces, with which he hovered between the city and Clonmel. Being surrounded with batteries and other fortifications, the city was thought to be sufficiently defended; and Cromwell therefore adopted the plan of a tedious investment as the best mode of attack. On the 23rd, however, he despatched six troops of dragoons and four of horse to the town of Passage, about six miles to the south, and these taking possession of the fort which commanded the river at that place, the communication between Waterford and the entrance of the harbour was cut off. The serious inconveniences resulting from the occupation of this post by the enemy, rendered it necessary to make an attempt for its recovery, for which purpose General Farrel marched with some troops, expecting to be assisted from the opposite side of the river by Colonel Wogan, of Duncannon Fort, in the county of Wexford. He was, however, driven back by a strong force suddenly detached against him from Cromwell's army, and would have suffered great loss, but for the prompt covering of his retreat by the Marquess of Ormonde with a party of only 50 horse, the citizens having refused any facilities for conducting a larger body over the ferry. After this failure, the marquess offered to transport his troops from the north to the south side of the Suir, for the purpose of recovering Passage, and quartering them in huts under the walls of Waterford, that they might not be burdensome to the city, but receive pay and provisions from the country. But this proposal was also rejected; and it was even moved in the council to seize Ormonde's person, and to attack his troops as enemies. Irritated at their obstinacy and ingratitude, Ormonde withdrew his army, and left the citizens to defend themselves, by their own resources, against the vigorous attacks of Cromwell; their courage giving way, they declared that, unless they received a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions, they could make no further resistance. At length, when the assault was hourly expected, the marquess appeared again with his forces on the north side of the Suir, and Cromwell having already lost about 1000 of his men by sickness and the chances of war, prepared to raise the siege. Ormonde now proposed to cross the river, and attack the retreating army in the rear; but the citizens obstinately urged their objections, from an apprehension that the city might become the winter-quarters of his army.

Early in the following June, Waterford was again besieged by the parliamentary forces, under the command of Ireton, on whose approach General Preston, then governor, sent to the Marquess of Ormonde to inform him that, unless supplies were immediately forwarded, he should be obliged to surrender; these not being sent, the garrison was reduced to the greatest distress. Though the siege was begun early in June, Ireton did not summon the city to surrender till the 25th of July: soon after the besieged made a sally, but were driven back with loss; and a party of musketeers being sent by the besiegers to burn the suburbs, the smoke driven by the wind into the city so terrified the besieged, that they thought the whole army had made an assault, and began to seek safety by the eastern gate. Two brothers named Croker, who led the party that burnt the suburbs, under cover of the smoke, which concealed the smallness of their number, scaled the walls and marched forward to the main guard, putting all they met to the sword. The besieged, firmly believing that the whole of Ireton's army had forced their way into the city, were seized with a panic, which enabled this small party to secure all the great guns and march with them to the western gate, which they opened to their fellow soldiers, who immediately entered. The citadel still held out, but, after a protracted treaty, surrendered on the 10th of August, upon terms favourable to the citizens generally, whose persons and property were guaranteed from injury. The violence of the parliamentarian army was chiefly directed against the churches, works of art, and remains of antiquity; not even the tombs of the dead being spared from mutilation.

From this period till the year 1656, the old government by mayor and sheriffs was superseded by a government of commissioners appointed by Cromwell, whose most devoted partisans had supreme power in the city. Under these commissioners, orders were issued prohibiting Roman Catholics from trading either within or without doors; high courts of justice were instituted here as in other cities, for the trial of persons concerned in the massacre of 1641; and under this usurped authority the public buildings, quays, streets, roads, and other works, were generally improved. Colonel Lawrence, the first governor under the parliament, was succeeded in that office by Colonel Leigh, to whom, and to the justices of the peace, the lord-deputy and council issued an order to apprehend forthwith all Quakers resorting to Waterford, and to ship them either from the port or from Passage, to Bristol, to be committed to the care of that city. On the Restoration, Richard Power was appointed governor of the county and city of Waterford; and on the revival of the corporation, the inhabitants petitioned the Duke (late Marquess) of Ormonde to be admitted to the enjoyment of the franchise, notwithstanding religious differences; but so far from obtaining this object, it was ordered by the lord-lieutenant and council, in 1678, that, with the exception of some merchants, artificers, and others, they should be expelled from the city, though many were re-admitted. During the interval of peace from 1664 to 1681, the trade of the port continued to increase rapidly; the duties paid at the custom-house, at the former period, amounted to £7044, and at the latter to £14,826.

James II., on the day after the battle of the Boyne, arrived at this place, and immediately embarked for France in a ship which lay in the harbour ready to receive him. On the 20th of July, Major-General Kirk advanced with a body of forces from Carrick, and despatched a trumpeter to the city to summon the garrison to surrender; this was at first refused in mild terms, but soon after, the citizens sent to know the terms that would be granted, which, being the same as those offered to the garrison of Drogheda, were rejected. The garrison then demanded the enjoyment of their estates, the freedom of their religion, and liberty to march out with their arms and baggage, which being refused, preparations were made for a regular siege; but on the 25th the garrison was allowed to march out with arms and baggage, and was conveyed to Mallow. On the following day King William entered the city, and took measures to prevent the property of any person from being damaged; on his return from the siege of Limerick, he embarked at this port on the 5th of September, for England. At the close of this century the city is represented as being in a wretched condition; the houses in ruin, the streets filthy and uneven, and the roads extremely bad; but, under the management of successive mayors, it was greatly improved both in comfort and appearance early in the following century. In 1732, a tumultuous assembly attempted to prevent the exportation of corn; another riotous meeting, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions, took place in 1744, when the military were called to suppress the riot, and some lives were lost. In the rebellion of 1798 the citizens took no part; meetings of United Irishmen were held here, but the peace of the city was preserved by the victory gained over the insurgents at Ross.

The CITY of WATERFORD is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Suir, about 16 miles from its influx into the sea. It extends principally along the margin of the river, having an elevation very little above high-water mark, except at the western extremity, where it occupies some high and precipitous eminences, and at the eastern extremity, where are some more gentle elevations. On the south, bordering on the stream called John's river, which here falls into the Suir, is a large tract of level marshy land stretching towards Tramore. Near the western extremity of the city, and connecting it with the small suburb of Ferrybank in the county of Kilkenny, is a bridge of wood, 832 feet in length and 40 in breadth, supported on stone abutments and 40 sets of piers of oak. This bridge was undertaken by a company incorporated in 1793, who subscribed £30,000 in shares of £100 each; and was erected by Mr. Cox, a native of Boston, at an expense so much below the estimated cost that £90 only were paid on each share of £100, which now sells for £170: it was begun April 30th, 1793, and opened January 18th, 1794. The company have a sinking fund for the repair or rebuilding of the bridge if necessary, and the tolls are let for about £4000 per annum. Over John's river, which skirts the city on the east and south-east, are two ancient bridges, called respectively John's bridge and William-street bridge; and also one of modern erection, called Catherine's bridge, from the ancient abbey of St. Catherine, near which it is situated. Upon the opposite side of the Suir are some lofty hills, from which the city is seen to great advantage, having in front the river, and the splendid quay extending from the bridge to the mouth of John's river, one mile in length, with scarcely any interruption, and forming a remarkably fine promenade. The quay was enlarged in 1705, by throwing down the city walls on this side, with one of the gates, which, with the great ditch, formerly divided it into two portions. The houses lining the quay, though irregular in their style of architecture, form a range of buildings of lofty and imposing appearance, among which the tower erected by Reginald the Dane, and now occupied as a police barrack, is a conspicuous object. In front of the buildings are a broad flagged footway and a macadamised carriage road; the part along the margin of the river is separated from these, and forms the promenade. At the east end of the city is the Mall, from which a spacious street has been opened, forming the principal western entrance on the Cork road. The streets, with the exception of King-street, in a line parallel with the quay from the west end to the centre of the city, and of the line from its termination to John's bridge, are generally short, narrow, and irregular in their direction: the number of houses, in 1841, was 3150. The English mails have been changed from Dunmore to Waterford, causing a great saving of time; the first passed up on June 24th, 1837. The city is lighted with gas by a company of 400 shareholders, who expended £14,000 in the construction of works; but from some defect in the old act of parliament under the provisions of which the public lighting of the city was vested in the corporation, it cannot be lighted more than seven months in the year: the amount of the rates collected for this purpose is about £640 per annum. On the south-western side of the city are barracks for artillery, capable of accommodating 129 officers and

men, and 78 horses, with an hospital for 12 men; and also barracks for infantry, which will accommodate 551 officers and men, and 9 horses, with an hospital for 30 men.

The Waterford Institution was founded in 1820, and consists of 100 proprietors of shares of £10. 10. each, who contribute one guinea, and of 90 subscribers who pay two guineas, annually. It is conducted by a committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, and seven members, with a secretary and treasurer; the weekly meetings, formerly held in Lady-lane, are now held at the Chamber of Commerce, in King-street, where are an increasing library, a reading-room, and a small collection of minerals. *The Literary and Scientific Society* was formed in 1832, for the dissemination of knowledge by means of lectures and essays: this society possesses a good philosophical apparatus; and during the session, which usually commences in December and terminates in May, essays are read and discussed at the stated meetings, and public lectures occasionally delivered by its members. A newspaper was published here so early as the year 1729, since which period several others have successively risen and declined; at present there are three in circulation. *The Agricultural Society* for the promotion of improvement in agriculture, feeding of cattle, and agricultural implements, by the distribution of prizes among the farmers of the district, is liberally supported and has been of great benefit. *The Horticultural Society*, under the patronage of the Marquess of Waterford, was founded in 1833, for promoting by fair and open competition the culture of every species of vegetable production; it comprehends the adjoining counties, and spring and summer shows are regularly held, when prizes are awarded for the best specimens of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. The market-days for pigs and cattle are Monday and Thursday; and fairs are held on May 4th, June 24th, and Oct. 25th: the market-house is a commodious and well-arranged building, erected on a plot of ground adjoining the river. There are branches of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, and the National Bank.

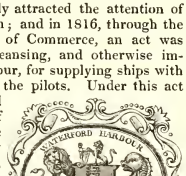
This place has never been much distinguished for its MANUFACTURES. It had once some celebrity for the weaving of a narrow woollen stuff, which was in great demand in every part of Ireland, and was also exported in considerable quantities; but of this trade, and also of the hall in which the article was sold, there are now not the smallest remains. Here were also manufactories for salt, smoked sprats; japanned wares of various descriptions, a branch established by Thomas Wyse, Esq.; and linen and linen-thread, which latter was celebrated all over Ireland, established here by a family named Smith, who brought with them a number of workmen from the north of Ireland. But all these successively failed; as has also a glass-bottle manufactory, carried on opposite to Ballycarvet. A glass-manufactory of superior description was, however, established in 1783, and is now conducted by Messrs. Gatchell and Co., who have a considerable export trade, particularly to America: about 70 persons are employed. There is a starch and blue manufactory; also three iron-foundries; and till within the last few years there was a manufacture of glue, of which considerable quantities were sent to England. At the extensive iron-foundry called the Neptune Foundry, an iron steam-vessel of large dimensions has just been finished; every thing connected with the building and repairs of steam-engines, boilers, and machinery, is efficiently executed at these works, which are under the direction of the eminent firm of Malcolmson Brothers. There is a small establishment for rectifying spirits, and public breweries have been brought to such perfection as to supersede any importation from England; they are conducted on a scale affording the means of a considerable export of beer to Newfoundland, and latterly to England, which trade is progressively increasing. A coast-fishing company was established about 1842.

But it is to its COMMERCE, promoted by the favourable situation of its port, that Waterford is principally indebted for the importance it has maintained from so very early a period. The liberal policy adopted in 1704 and 1705, of admitting to the freedom of the city foreign traders of all descriptions, induced several merchants from Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, and other countries to settle here. Before agriculture became so extensive as it is at present, the principal trade was the exportation of beef, hides, and skins, not only to the English settlements but to several ports of Spain; cheese also, of an inferior quality, called "Mullahawn," was exported in considerable quantities, and an extensive trade was carried on with Newfoundland. At present the principal trade is with England, to which is exported a large quantity of agricultural produce of every kind, butter, pork, bacon, flour, and all other kinds of provisions; and since the establishment of steam-packet communication, great numbers of live cattle have been sent across the Channel. The value of these exports, in 1813, was £2,200,454. 16.: for several years afterwards it did not exceed £1,500,000, but this decrease was rather the result of reduced prices than of any diminution of the quantity. On an average of three years from 1831 to 1834, the quantity of provisions exported annually was, 38 tierces of beef, 880 tierces and 1795 barrels of pork, 392,613 flitches of bacon, 132,384 cwt. of butter, 19,139 cwt. of lard, 152,113 barrels of wheat, 160,954 barrels of oats, 27,045 barrels of barley, 403,852 cwt. of flour, 18,640 cwt. of oatmeal, and 2857 cwt. of bread. Of live stock the number annually exported, during the same period, was, on an average, 44,241 pigs, 5808 head of cattle, and 9729 sheep; the aggregate value of all which, with the provisions, amounted to £2,092,668. The exports of provisions for the year ending July 31, 1845, were as follows: 82,021 live pigs, averaging two cwt. each; 248,807 pigs, manufactured into 497,613 flitches of bacon of 72 lb. each; and 2695 pigs, manufactured into barrel pork: 131,805 cwt. of butter, and 30,072 of lard; 124,179 barrels of wheat of 2½ cwt. each, 207,147 barrels of oats of 14 stone each, 7986 barrels of barley of 16 stone each, 693,800 cwt. of flour, and 4418 cwt. of oatmeal: the whole making a grand total of 101,955 tons of provisions. The principal imports are tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, tallow, pitch and tar, hemp, flax, wine, iron, potashes, hides, cotton, dye-stuffs, timber, staves, saltpetre, and brimstone, from foreign ports; and coal, culm, soap, iron, slate, spirits, printed calico, earthenware, hardware, crown and window glass, glass bottles, bricks, tiles, gunpowder, and bark, from the ports of Great Britain. The gross estimated value of the imports in a recent year was £1,274,154, whereof £66,630 were for coal,

slates, &c.; £27,659 iron and other metals, hardware, machinery, &c.; £665,386 woollens, cottons, silks, &c.; £153,667 tea, coffee, and sugar; £5750 wines; £102,900 tobacco; and the remainder in various other articles.

Notwithstanding the extent of its export trade, and the importation in return of foreign produce of every kind, the merchants and traders until recently invested little property in shipping of their own, but chiefly employed English shipping; and even till the year 1820, the port was considered one of the worst in Ireland, in respect of the accommodation it afforded for repairing ships. This disadvantage was at length removed by the construction of a dockyard on the bank of the river, opposite to the city; into which vessels of any burthen may be drawn completely out of the water for repair, and in which have been built several vessels that are much admired for beauty of model and soundness of workmanship. The trade of the port has been also much promoted by the Chamber of Commerce, incorporated by act of parliament in 1815: the building in King-street, is large and commodious. The ground floor is occupied by the offices of the Harbour Commissioners, and the Pilot-office; and there are a news-room and a reading-room and library belonging to the Waterford Institution: the upper part of the building is occupied by railway engineers. A Savings' Bank has been lately built opposite the Chamber of Commerce.

The numerous and peculiar advantages which Waterford enjoys for the extension of its commerce, are still but beginning to be fully known and appreciated. The river Suir is navigable for ships of very large burthen, having sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons to discharge their cargoes opposite to the Custom-house. About two miles below the city is an island called the Little Island, in the form of an equilateral triangle; and in the King's channel, which embraces two sides of this island, is the greatest depth of water, but from its position it requires particular winds to work through it, and it is also rendered dangerous by a sunken rock, called the Golden Rock. In the other channel, which is designated the Ford, and which is both the shorter and more direct passage, there was formerly a depth of only two feet at low water. This great disadvantage naturally attracted the attention of mercantile and nautical men; and in 1816, through the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, an act was obtained for deepening, cleansing, and otherwise improving the port and harbour, for supplying ships with ballast, and for regulating the pilots. Under this act the management is vested in 24 commissioners, 12 of whom are nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, 7 by the Corporation of the city, and 5 by the Commercial Association of Clonmel. Agreeably with its provisions, arrangements were speedily made for deepening the channel of the Ford, and this was so effectually accomplished that there is now at high water of ordinary spring tides a depth of 21 feet. The expense of this improvement amounted to £21,901, towards which government contributed £14,588, and the remainder was paid from duties levied on the shipping under the authority of the act; there are now two excellent pilot-boats, each of 40 tons' burthen.



Seal of the Harbour Commissioners.

During the latter years of the war, the average number of ships which annually entered the port was 995, of the aggregate burthen of 91,385 tons; but on the sudden transition from war to peace, and more especially from the alteration in the navigation laws, which enabled the colonial settlements, particularly Newfoundland, to procure from the cheaper markets of the continent those supplies of provisions which they had exclusively obtained from the mother country, the trade of the port was materially diminished. Since the deepening of the Ford, however, and the reduction of the port duties, the trade has been increasing; in 1825, the number of ships that entered the port was nearly equal to the former, and the trade has since continued to make rapid advances. In the year ending Jan. 5th, 1835, 57 British ships, of the aggregate burthen of 11,489 tons, and 5 foreign ships, of 984 tons aggregate burthen, entered inwards; and 28 British ships, together of 4658 tons, and 1 foreign vessel of 169 tons, cleared out from this port, in the foreign trade. During the same period, 1376 steam-vessels, coasters, and colliers, of the aggregate burthen of 154,004 tons, entered inwards, and 1028, of the collective burthen of 123,879 tons, cleared outwards, from and to Great Britain; and 132 of 6136 tons' aggregate burthen entered inwards, and 170 of 6848 tons cleared outwards, from and to Irish ports. The number of ships registered as belonging to the port, in the same year, was 115, of the aggregate burthen of 11,986 tons: in 1844, the tonnage had increased to 21,995. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for 1835, was £135,844. 12.; for 1836, £137,126. 7.; and for 1843, £177,554. The amount of excise duties collected within the revenue district of Waterford, for the first-named year, was £60,835. 12.: the district comprises the towns of Dungarvan, Lismore, &c., in the county of Waterford; Thomastown, Graigue, &c., in the county of Kilkenny; and Wexford, New Ross, &c., in the county of Wexford.

The quay, in the centre of which is the custom-house, a neat and commodious building, presents a very brilliant appearance at night, having two ranges of gas-lights, of which that on the verge of the quay is provided by the Harbour Commissioners out of the fees and emoluments of the water-bailiff's office, by agreement with the corporation; the benefit of these lights has been experienced in a very high degree by vessels loading and unloading by night. The commissioners have established a quay and river watch, which has been very useful in the protection of property and the preservation of human life: it appears that, since its establishment in 1822, not less than 300 persons have been saved from drowning; and scarcely a night passes, when it is dark and boisterous, without a life being saved. They have also made a complete survey, and published a chart, of the coast for 12 miles to the east and west of Hook lighthouse, for the purpose of making Waterford more known to mariners as an asylum harbour. A dredge-vessel is at work, to clear the mud from the quays and river, and render the accommodation to the shipping still better than heretofore. The port affords peculiar

facilities to steam-vessels of the larger class, which, from the great depth of water in the river, are not obliged, as in most other parts, to wait at the harbour's mouth for high water, but can approach the quay at any period of the tide. The commissioners have placed vessels or hulks about 60 or 70 feet from the edge of the quay, with a strong gangway or bridge from 10 to 12 feet wide, and fenced with iron railings, reaching from the hulks to the quay, which, having one extremity resting on the hulk, rises and falls with the tide; by this means the steamers can discharge or receive a cargo even at low water, without the labour of throwing out or taking up an anchor, merely by making fast to the moorings close to the hulks. Steam-vessels of a superior class sail regularly, three times in the week, with goods, passengers, and live stock, to Bristol and Liverpool; and, being able to enter or leave the river at any state of the tide, have an opportunity of arranging their time of sailing so as to take advantage of the time of high water in other less favoured ports: hence, passengers are not more than one night at sea, the passage being usually made, except in extreme cases, in 18 or 24 hours. The geographical situation, with the natural and acquired advantage of the port, and the moderate rate of duties, render it a very desirable station for the East India and China free trade, which was lately introduced, the Messrs. Kehoe having imported tea direct from China.

The harbour is 42 leagues from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to the lighthouse on the peninsula of Hook, which lies N. ½ E. When making for it from the south or east, it is necessary to keep Slievenaman, a remarkable mountain inland, N. E. ¼ N., or the Great Salter Island E. S. E., till the lighthouse is seen on the east side of the harbour: Hook Point must be kept at the distance of a cable's length, to avoid falling into irregular streams of tide that run near it; the west side of the harbour is deep along shore as far as Credan's Head, and shews a red light at Dunmore pier. Passing the Hook, anchorage may be obtained with a flood tide or leading wind at Passage.

In 1845, an act was passed for the construction of a railway from this city to the city of Limerick: this is a new undertaking, to supply a line for which an act was passed in 1826, but which was not carried into effect. Part of the present line is to be constructed for the joint use of this and the Great Southern and Western railway. The main line is nearly 77 British miles long, and a branch to the upper part of Waterford one mile; the capital of the company is fixed at £750,000, with a power of raising £250,000 by loan. In 1845, also, an act was passed for a railway from Waterford to Kilkenny, with a branch to Kells, in the county of Kilkenny: the length of the main line of this undertaking will be 31 miles; the capital is fixed at £250,000, with power to raise an additional sum of £83,000 by loan.

The city first received a charter of INCORPORATION from *King John*, who, on the 3rd of July, 1205, granted the city, its port, and all appurtenances, to his citizens of Waterford, with murage and all free customs, liberties, and privileges, enjoyed by the burgesses of Bristol. *Henry III.*, by repeated writs to the Archbishop of Dublin, and to his lord justiciary of Ireland, confirmed this grant; and in the 16th of his reign, by a new charter, gave the whole of the city to be held by the citizens at a fee-farm rent of 100 marks, with

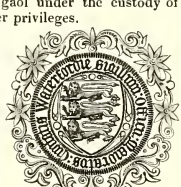
Seal.

exemption from toll, lastage, pontage, passage, and other immunities. *Edward II.*, in 1309, ratified the preceding charter, and in 1310 granted the citizens certain customs for murage for seven years, to assist them in fortifying the town. *Edward III.*, by writ issued in the 2nd of his reign, directed that the mayor should be annually elected by the citizens, and sworn in before the commons, unless the Lords Justices, or one of the barons of the exchequer, might be in the city at the time. The same monarch, in the 30th of his reign, confirmed by charter all previous grants, and in the 38th and 45th extended the privileges of the port; in 1377 he bestowed the custom called Cocket, for ten years, on the citizens, for the repair of the quays and inclosing the city. *Richard II.*, in 1380, confirmed the charter of Henry III.; and in the following year granted the corporation licence to sell wine, and, in 1385, all the customs of things sold here for 24 years, to be expended on the fortifications of the city.

Henry IV. ratified all previous charters, and also granted certain annual sums from the cocket, for strengthening the walls. *Henry V.* confirmed the grants made by his predecessors, and by charter, in the 1st of his reign, appointed the mayor the king's escheator; to have, with the commons, cognizance of all pleas of assize, and other privileges and immunities; which were confirmed by *Henry VI.*, who also granted £30 per annum from the fee-farm rent, to be applied for 30 years to the repair of the walls and fortifications. *Edward IV.* gave the citizens a charter, conferring some additional privileges, among which was that of bearing a sword before the mayor; *Henry VII.* granted the mayor and corporation the power to have a gallows and a prison, and appointed the mayor and bailiffs justices for gaol delivery in all cases of felony, treason, and other crimes. *Henry VIII.*, *Edward VI.*, and *Mary*, severally granted confirmatory charters; and *Elizabeth*, in the 9th of her reign, by letters-patent, granted the privilege of electing the mayor and bailiffs annually, and of choosing a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, and various other officers. In the 16th of her reign, she granted the citizens a new charter, constituting the city, with all lands belonging to it, a county of itself under the designation of the City and County of the City of Waterford, and ordaining that the corporation should consist of a mayor, two sheriffs, and citizens. By another charter in the 25th of her reign, the queen bestowed on the corporation the lands of the grange, Ballytrokeele, and the new town adjoining Waterford on the south side (containing 100 acres), with the abbey of Kilkellen and its demesnes on the north side.

In the 5th of *James I.*, the citizens, who had refused to proclaim that monarch's accession to the throne, were served with a writ of Quo Warranto, to which they pleaded the several grants previously enumerated; and their plea with some small alterations and omissions, as "by the king's privy council were thought fit," was allowed. The charter having nevertheless remained in the hands of the monarch, as forfeited, was, after a

disclaimer by the citizens in a Quo Warranto, restored by patent under the great seal of England, on the 26th of May, 1626, in the 2nd year of the reign of *Charles I.* It was explained and amended by a supplementary one granted by the same monarch, in 1631, and was till 1840 the governing charter. It conferred upon the mayor and council the returns of assize, precepts, bills, and warrants, the summons and escheats of the exchequer, and the precepts of itinerant judges; a grant of the city and various lands, with all other possessions of which the corporation had formerly been seized, to be held for ever in free burgage at the usual rents; and a grant of the site and precincts of the abbey of Kilculliheen, with all its possessions and numerous parsonages, to be held in fee-farm at the rent of £59. 1. 8. per annum. The same charter granted to the corporation, for ever, the harbour of Waterford, from the entrance between Rodybank and Rindoan to Carrigmagriffin, and as far as the sea ebbed and flowed, with all its waters, soil, and fisheries; the office of admiralty, and an admiralty court, reserving to the Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland all pirates' goods and wrecks of the sea; the power of taxing the inhabitants for all public charges and works; of forming themselves into guilds and fraternities, similar to those of Bristol; of taking murage custom, and of having a corporation of the staple, to be governed by a mayor of the staple and two constables; of holding courts or councils, once every week, for the conduct and government of the orphan children left to their charge by deed or will; of receiving the cocket customs and half the prisage of wine, together with all waifs, strays, felons' goods, and deodands; and of having a gaol under the custody of the sheriffs; with many other privileges.



Mayor's Seal.

Under this charter the GOVERNMENT of the city was vested in a mayor, eighteen aldermen, eighteen assistants, a recorder, and two sheriffs (who altogether constituted the common council), a coroner, clerk of the crown and peace, a town-clerk, notary public, marechal, water-bailiff, searcher, gauger, sword-bearer, four serjeants-at-mace, constables, and other officers. The mayor was chosen from among the aldermen annually on the Monday after the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, by a majority of the common council, and was sworn into office before his predecessor, or, in his absence, before the council, on the Michaelmas-day following. The sheriffs were chosen at the same time from among the assistants, by which body the recorder was appointed; all the other officers of the corporation were chosen by the mayor and council, except the serjeants-at-mace, who were appointed by the mayor and sheriffs. The mayor, the recorder, and the four senior aldermen were justices of the peace within the city and county of the city, and also within the county of Waterford. The freedom was inherited by birth, and obtained by marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by apprenticeship to a freeman; the citizens were exempted from all toll, lastage, portage, pontage, murage, and other duties throughout the realm. Under the Municipal Reform act, 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the city is divided into five wards, and is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and 30 councillors, each ward electing two aldermen and six councillors; the mayor is elected annually from either the aldermen or councillors, on the 1st of December, and is sworn into office on the 1st of January following, before his predecessor and the council. A sheriff is appointed annually by the Lord Lieutenant, in the same manner as sheriffs of counties at large; and there are also a town-clerk, treasurer, clerk of the peace, coroner, and other officers. The city first sent members to parliament in the year 1374, apparently by prescriptive right, as no grant of the elective franchise is found in any of its charters; from that period it continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, from which time it returned only one to the Imperial parliament, till the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, which restored its original number. The right of election is vested in the resident freemen, the £10 householders, freeholders, and in £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the 40*s.* freeholders retain the privilege only for life. The number of registered electors in 1841 was 1499, of whom 31 were £50, 19 £20, 5 £10, and 18 40*s.*, freeholders; 1 £50 rent-charger; 17 £20, and 4 £10, leaseholders; 853 £10 householders; and 551 freemen.

The old corporation held a court of record before the mayor and recorder, or their deputy, on Monday and Friday in every week, or as often as might be thought necessary, for the determination of all pleas arising within the city and county of the city to any amount; but on the Municipal act coming into operation, the town council not petitioning the Lord Lieutenant to reinstitute the court, as allowed by the act, it altogether ceased. There were also a civil-bill court, for the summary recovery of debts exceeding 40*s.* and not exceeding £10, in the first weeks respectively after the 6th of January, Easter, the 7th of July, and 29th of September; a court of conscience before the ex-mayor, who presided in it for one year after the expiration of his mayoralty, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*; and a court in which the mayor was sole judge, held for the decision of all claims for wages to the amount of £3 by in-door servants, and of £6 by out-door servants: these cases, however, were frequently referred to the petty-sessions. The assizes for the county are held here twice in the year, the mayor being always joined in the commission. The quarter-sessions for the county of the city were held usually about 15 times in the year, before four of the senior aldermen, among whom the mayor and recorder were always included: they are now held before the assistant-barrister for the county, the mayor, and borough justices appointed by the crown. The charter also granted the corporation a court leet, with view of frankpledge, to be held twice in the year; and a court of admiralty; but neither is now held.

The town-hall is a handsome building, in the Mall, contiguous to the Bishop of Cashel's palace: the front, which is of stone, is of elegant simplicity of design, and of just proportion; the principal entrance leads into the public hall, which was formerly resorted to by the merchants as an exchange. The building contains the mayor's office, court of conscience, chamberlain's office, town-clerk's office, council-chamber, and two spacious

rooms used on public occasions. The court-house, and the city and county gaols, occupy a considerable space of ground near the spot where St. Patrick's gate stood, and are handsomely fronted with granite. The court-house, which is in the centre, was designed and executed by James Gandon, Esq., on the recommendation of Howard, the philanthropist; the entrance leads into a hall, from which are seen the interiors of the city and county courts, which are well arranged and lighted, but on a scale too confined to afford suitable accommodation to the public. The gaols, though of modern erection, are not well adapted for general classification; the city gaol comprises 14 cells, and the county gaol has 85 cells, seven day-rooms, three working-rooms, and four airing-yards (in one of which is a treadmill), being sufficient to receive the average number of prisoners committed. The prisoners are clothed, and employed in various kinds of work; and the females are under the superintendence of a matron. The penitentiary, or house of correction, built in the south-western suburbs in 1820, at an expense of £4990, occupies a spacious quadrangular area inclosed with a wall: at one extremity is the governor's house, round which are ranged the various cells in a semicircular form; behind the cells are gardens and ground in which the prisoners are regularly employed. There are in all 41 cells, with day-rooms and airing-yards, in one of which is a treadmill, adapted to four distinct classes; the whole prison is under a regular system of discipline and employment, and a school is maintained for the instruction of male prisoners. The constabulary police force stationed in the city and liberties comprises one sub-inspector, one head-constable, 9 constables, and 43 sub-constables, with four horses; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, was £2292.

The city is the seat of a DIOCESE, founded originally about the close of the 11th century by the Ostmen of Waterford, soon after their conversion to Christianity. For the office of bishop they chose *Malchus*, who had been a Benedictine monk of Winchester, and whom they sent to England to be consecrated by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. Malchus entered upon his episcopal office in 1096, and died in 1110: of his two immediate successors, nothing worthy of notice occurs; after the distribution of the four palls by Cardinal Paparo, *Augustine*, the third in succession, was appointed bishop in a council at Windsor, in 1175, and was sent by the king to Ireland, to be consecrated by his proper metropolitan, Donat, Archbishop of Cashel. *David*, the second in succession to Augustine, was consecrated in 1204, and, in addition to his own, seized the temporalities of the adjoining see of Lismore, but was assassinated in 1209; *Robert*, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1210, pursuing the same policy as his predecessor, laid the foundation of continual feuds between the two sees, which were carried on with fierce and rancorous hostility. *Stephen of Fulburn*, who was consecrated in 1273, was in the following year made treasurer, and afterwards lord justice, of Ireland; he

Arms of the late Bishopric.

caused a new kind of money to be coined. During the prelacy of *Thomas Le Reve*, who succeeded in 1363, the sees of Lismore and Waterford were consolidated by Pope Urban V.; and this union, which had been long contemplated and frequently attempted without success, was confirmed by Edward III. *Hugh Gore*, who was consecrated bishop of the united sees in 1666, expended large sums in repairing and beautifying the cathedral; and bequeathed £300 for bells for the churches of Lismore and Clonmel, and £1200 for the erection and endowment of an almshouse for ten clergymen's widows, to each of whom he assigned £10 per annum. *Nathaniel Foy*, made bishop in 1691, greatly improved the episcopal palace, and bequeathed funds for the erection and endowment of a school of 50 children, afterwards extended to 75; and for the improvement of the estates; the surplus funds to be applied to clothing and apprenticing the scholars. The two sees continued to be held together till the passing of the Church Temporalities' act in the 3rd and 4th of William IV., when, on the decease of *Dr. Bourke*, both were annexed to the see of Cashel, and the temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The diocese is one of the sixteen that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and comprehends the eastern portion of the county of Waterford; it is 13 miles in length and 9 in breadth, comprising an estimated superficies of 31,300 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 8000 acres; and the gross revenue of the two united sees, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £4323. 7. In 1844, the revenue was £3921, paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon who has no vote. Formerly there were the prebendaries of Kilcornan, Rossduffe, Corbally, and St. Patrick's Waterford, and four chaplains; and about the beginning of the 13th century, King John endowed the cathedral with lands to the value of 400 marks, for the support of 12 canons and 12 vicars; but the estates were so wasted in the different wars, that the four great dignitaries had not sufficient to maintain them in comparative decency; and Edward IV., on their petition to that effect, granted them a mortmain licence to purchase lands of the yearly value of 100 marks. The economy fund, in 1616, amounted to 100 marks; at present it is £144 per annum, a sum very insufficient for the repairs of the cathedral and the payment of the salaries of the choir and other officers. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar and deputy-registrar, apparitor, a proctor of office, and two other proctors. The diocese contains 34 parishes, comprised in 13 benefices, of which 11 are unions of two or more parishes, and two single parishes; 4 are in the patronage of the Crown, 8 in that of the Bishop, and the remaining one wholly impropriate: the total number of churches is 8, and of glebe-houses, 7.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and commonly called Christ Church, was originally built by the Ostmen of Waterford in 1096, and the ancient edifice was standing till 1773. It was a venerable structure, with the parish church of the Holy Trinity and the chapel of St. Nicholas (used as a vestry) at the east end, and having two other chapels, one on the south and the other on the north side, the former of which was used

for a consistory court. The present church, which is parochial, was erected under the authority of a committee appointed by the corporation, and superintended by the dean and chapter, at the expense of £5397, defrayed by a grant from the corporation, the tithes of Cahir bequeathed by Bishop Gore for the repairs of churches in this diocese and in that of Lismore, the produce of the sale of pews, and private subscription. It is a handsome structure, partly built with the materials of the old church, in the modern style of architecture, with a lofty and much ornamented steeple rising from the west end; the whole length is 170 feet, and the breadth 58 feet. The western entrance has on one side the consistorial court, and on the other the vestry, and above these are apartments for a library; between the entrance and the body of the church is a spacious vestibule, in which are preserved some of the monuments of the old cathedral. That portion of the building which may be called the church is 90 feet long and 40 feet high, and consists of a nave and aisles, separated by ranges of columns supporting galleries. In 1815, an accidental fire materially injured the building, and destroyed the organ; but it was restored in 1818 at a very great expense, towards which £2000 were granted by the Board of First Fruits. Among the monuments in the vestibule are, one to the Fitzgerald family, erected in 1770; a very neat monument to Mrs. Susannah Mason, erected in 1752; and one to Bishop Foy: among those of more modern erection is a tablet to the memory of Bishop Stock, who died in 1813. In the churchyard are two remarkably ancient monuments; one to James Rice, mayor in 1469; the other bearing the figure of a man in armour, but without date or inscription. James Rice, about the year 1482, built a chapel 22 feet square against the north side of the cathedral, and dedicated it to St. James the Elder and St. Catherine; this, with another chapel to the east of it, and the chapter-house, was taken down about 60 years since, in order to enlarge the churchyard. The bishop's palace is situated on the south side of the open space that surrounds the cathedral, and is a handsome building of hewn stone: the front towards the Mall is ornamented with a fine Doric portico and enriched cornice; the other, facing the churchyard, has the doorway, window cases, and quoins in rustic work. The Deanery-house, and also a building for the accommodation of clergymen's widows, called the Widows' Apartments, are situated in the same space.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the two united sees form one of the seven bishoprics suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel; they comprise 35 parochial benefices or unions, and contain 78 chapels, served by 89 clergymen, of whom, including the bishop, 35 are parish priests, and 54 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of the bishop are Trinity Within and St. John's, in the former of which are the cathedral and the bishop's residence.

The ancient COUNTY of the CITY, or present parliamentary borough, from the peculiar situation of the town on the northern confines of the county of Waterford, was made to include a portion of land on the north of the river Suir, formerly belonging to the county of Kilkenny; and by the charter of Charles I., the boundaries comprise the great port and river up to Carrick, that part of the county of Kilkenny contained in the parish of Kilculliheen, all the lands on the opposite bank of the river in the parishes of Kilbarry and Killoteran, and the town of Passage; comprehending together 9683 statute acres, of which several hundred acres are occupied by the city and suburbs. The rural districts present no great peculiarity of character: the northern part chiefly consists of high grounds, commanding fine views of the city; and on the opposite side, especially on the banks of the river above the city, are some elevated lands, except near the course of John's river, where is an extensive level of marshy land. The prevailing substratum is argillaceous schistus, with silicious breccia near the summits of the hills, over which red saudstone frequently occurs: sienite and hornblende are found at Kilronan; talcous slate near Knockhouse; lydian stone on the road to Annestown; hornstone and jasper, alternating with flinty slate, in the same neighbourhood; and serpentine, resting on a blueish-black quartzose rock, at Knockhouse. The face of Bilberry rock, over the river Suir, above the city, presents a very interesting section, in which, in addition to the above-named minerals, are veins of quartz, comprising a considerable quantity of micaceous iron-ore and scalygraphite, both passing into oxyde of iron and jasper, and in some places forming, with the quartz, a beautiful jaspery iron-stone; brown crystallised quartz, with minute crystals of chlorite; red ochre in abundance; sulphate of barytes; oxyde of titanium; bituminous shale; talcous slate; and arsenieurate of iron. The principal gentlemen's seats in the vicinity are, New Park, the residence of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., who represented this city in parliament for a series of years; Belmont House, of Sir Henry Winston Barron; Mullinabro'; May Park; Belmont; Mount Pleasant; Ballinamona; Killaspy; Bellevue; Bishop's Hall; Faithlegg House; Woodstown, of Lord Carew; Woodstown, of the Earl of Huntingdon; Summerfield; Harbour View; Dromona; Grantstown; and Blenheim Lodge.

The parliamentary borough comprises the PARISHES of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. Peter, St. Stephen, St. Patrick, St. John Within, St. John Without, Killoteran, Kilbarry, and Kilculliheen; the three last are entirely rural, and are described under their own heads. They are all in the diocese of Waterford, except the last, which is in the diocese of Ossory. The present municipal borough contains only 669 statute acres. The parishes of *Trinity Within* and *Without* (otherwise called the Holy and Undivided Trinity) form a curacy, which, with the curacies of *St. Michael* and *St. Olave*, together comprising two-thirds of the city, is united to the entire rectory of Kilcarragh and part of that of Kilburne, and to part of the rectories of Kilmeaden and Reisk, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Waterford, in the patronage of the Crown. Trinity, St. Michael's, and St. Olave's parishes pay minister's money. The gross annual income of the deanery amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £1044, including one-third share of the corporate revenue of the dean and chapter, amounting to £145. There are two glebes in the union, one of 17 acres in Kilcarragh, and another of 317 acres in Kilburne. Exclusively of the cathedral church, which is also parochial, there are churches in the parishes of St. Olave and Killoteran, which latter

rectory is usually held with the deanery by a separate title. St. Olave's church was rebuilt and consecrated by Dr. Milles, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in 1734, a memorial of which fact is preserved on a brass plate in the western wall of the building; the pulpit, and the bishop's throne, which is in the church, are of very beautiful oak handsomely carved. Divine service is performed here twice every day, and a lecturer, who is also master of the endowed school, receives £100 per annum from a bequest by Bishop Milles for the endowment of lectureships at St. Olave's and St. Patrick's. The parishes of *St. Patrick, St. Peter,* and *St. Stephen,* the livings of which are curacies, are united to the vicarages of *St. John Within* and *Without,* together comprising one-third of the city, and constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop: the income is derivable from minister's money. The church of St. Patrick, the only one in the union, is a plain neat building, situated on elevated ground to the west of the city: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £576 for its repair. The churches of St. John, St. Stephen, St. Peter, and St. Michael, long since fell to ruin.

There are four Roman Catholic chapels. The principal, situated in Barron-Strand-street, was erected in 1793, on ground given by the corporation, nearly opposite a former chapel, which had been built about a hundred years previously and was the first ever erected in the city; it is a very large building, and cost £20,000, raised chiefly by collections of pence at the chapel doors. The interior is remarkable for the lightness and elegance of its style; the spacious roof is supported on ranges of columns of the Corinthian order. In this chapel are preserved, and used on the day before Easter-Sunday, some rich dresses supposed to have been presented by Pope Innocent III. to the cathedral of Waterford; the plate, also, is of the most rich and valuable kind. There are tablets in the interior to the memory of Dr. Power and Dr. Patrick Kelly, and one on the exterior wall of the chapel to the memory of Dr. Hussey; all Roman Catholic bishops of Waterford. The city contains places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

The BLUE-COAT SCHOOL was founded for the gratuitous instruction of boys by Bishop Foy, who died in 1707. After making several legacies, among which was one of £20 to the poor of Waterford, and another of as much of the sum of £800 expended on the episcopal palace as might be recovered from his successor in the see, for apprenticing Protestant children, the bishop bequeathed his property for the establishment of a school for instruction in reading, writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion. He fixed the number of children at 50, the salary of the master at £40, and that of the catechist at £10, with liberty to increase the number of children and the amount of salary in proportion. The appointment of the master and catechist was vested in the bishop for the time being; that of the children in the mayor, three of the aldermen, and the sheriffs, subject to the approval of the bishop. The executors erected a handsome school-house at the corner of Barron-Strand-street, on land granted them by the corporation, and, with the remainder of the funds, purchased lands then of the yearly value of £191: the endowment was, on the death of the bishop's sister, augmented with £48 per annum; the number of boys was increased to 75, the salary of the master to £60, and that of the catechist to £15. An act of parliament was subsequently obtained by the Rev. Nathaniel France, the only surviving executor, for perpetuating and regulating the charity, and the endowment was vested in him for life, and after his decease in the bishop, dean, and mayor of Waterford for the time being; the act also provided that the excess of income, after payment of the salaries, £5 to a collector, and the expenses of keeping the school-house in repair, should be applied to the clothing of the children, and, if any surplus then remained, to apprenticing the boys. In 1808 a second act was obtained, by which the trustees were enabled to sell the school-house in Barron-Strand-street, and to erect another on a more convenient site; to raise the salary of the master to £100, and that of the usher to £50. The funds having increased by the determination of leases and the accumulation of savings to the amount of £4900, the trustees resolved to board and lodge the masters, children, and servants of the institution in the school-house. The school was soon afterwards established on the lands of Grantstown, in the vicinity, in a recently erected house, which, by numerous additions to the original building, has been rendered sufficiently commodious for the purpose. The estates of the charity consist of 1400 acres of land, with two or three plots of ground in the city.

The Blue-Coat School for Girls was erected in 1740, at an expense of £750, by Mrs. Mary Mason; it is a plain building, with the arms of the Mason family in front. The foundation was originally designed for clothing and instructing 30 girls till of age to be put out to service, the expense being defrayed by an annuity of £60 paid by trustees, to whom the Mason family bequeathed £900 for that purpose. In 1784, Counsellor Alcock left £1000 to this charity, the interest of which sum is expended in apprenticing the most deserving of the children. An endowed school in the parish of *St. Olave* is under the patronage of trustees, who give a school-house and residence for the master, who is also lecturer of St. Olave's and receives for both appointments, as already observed, a salary of £100 per annum. A school at Newtown, near the city, was established in 1798, for the education of children belonging to the *Society of Friends* of the province of Munster; the average number of both sexes is about 50, and the usual course of instruction comprehends an English education, with the Latin and French languages. The school-house is large and commodious; there is an extensive playground, and the premises are well adapted to the purpose. There are numerous Roman Catholic schools, the principal of which is the college of *St. John,* in Manor-street, erected by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Power, for the education of young men for the ministry; attached to it is a lay school for boarders and day scholars. The building is plain, but spacious and commodious, and adjoining it are extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds. The greater number of the clergy of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore go through their courses of humanity and theology here, previously to entering Maynooth; several complete the whole course of their studies in this establishment. Of the other schools, the principal are those established in 1803, by the Rev. Edmund Rice, in connexion with the society called the Order of

the *Christian Brethren*, and in which are generally from 600 to 700 boys, who are taught chiefly by young men who, from religious motives, have devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor without receiving any pecuniary remuneration. The principal female school is conducted by the Sisters of the *Presentation Convent*, who gratuitously instruct about 400 girls. A School, also for the gratuitous instruction of poor females, has been established near the *Ursuline* convent on the road to Tramore.

A neat range of houses with two returns, facing the grand entrance of the cathedral church, and called the *Widows' Apartments*, was, according to the inscription on a marble tablet over the central house, founded by Bishop Hugh Gore, for the use of clergymen's widows, and erected, in 1702, by Sir John Mason, Knt., surviving executor of his lordship. By his will, £1200 were bequeathed for building an asylum and purchasing lands for the maintenance of ten poor clergymen's widows, to each of whom he assigned £10 per annum. Connected with the meeting-house of the *Society of Friends* is a house of refuge for aged and reduced members of that body. An HOSPITAL was founded about the year 1211 or 1212, by King John, who incorporated it under the designation of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Leper-house of St. Stephen, and granted the society a common seal. He endowed it with the house and several other buildings in St. Stephen's parish, and the oblations and offerings of that parish, with lands at Poleberry without St. John's gate, and with the lands of Leperstown, in the barony of Gualtier, containing 500 plantation acres; also with the tithes of Carrigbrahan. The Poers, lords of Carraghmore, endowed an hospital adjoining the leper-house, which circumstance has led to an erroneous opinion that the Poers were either the original founders of the leper-house of St. Stephen, or that they endowed at least one ward in the establishment. In the middle of the last century, when leprosy had become of very rare occurrence, the corporation shut up the house; but legal proceedings being instituted against them by the Rev. Dr. Downes, a decree was obtained for appropriating the funds of the charity to the relief of the sick and maimed poor. Under this decree, an infirmary was built for the reception of 50 indigent patients; and the funds afterwards increasing, a magnificent hospital was erected in the suburbs, capable of receiving more than 400 patients: the average number, however, seldom exceeds 40. The government is vested in a master, appointed by the corporation; and the medical attendants, housekeeper, and inferior servants are appointed by the master, subject to the approval of the corporation. The rent-roll of the estates is about £1300, but the actual receipts are only about £1000 per annum; and the expenditure, including the salaries of physician, surgeon, and others, nearly approaches that sum.

THE HOLY-GHOST HOSPITAL was originally a monastery of Friars Minor, founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell. After the settlement of the French Huguenots in this city, a part of the building was appropriated to their use as a place of worship, and it still bears the name of the French Church; the steeple is yet entire. In the vaults beneath are several curious monuments, but the inscriptions are now illegible; among these is the tombstone of Sir Patrick O'Neill, a colonel in the army of James II., who served in the battle of the Boyne, and, dying of his wounds, was buried in this church. At the Reformation, Henry Walsh purchased the site and all the possessions of the dissolved monastery, for the sum of £150. 13. 4., and founded the present hospital for a master, brethren, and the poor, to whom he gave it in trust at a rent of only 8s. The brethren were incorporated by an act of the 36th of Henry VIII. providing that the master and his successors should be appointed by the heirs of Patrick Walsh, who should nominate three or four secular priests to celebrate divine service in the hospital, and have the nomination of at least 60 of the sick, infirm, and impotent folk of both sexes; all the persons thus nominated to be a corporation, with power to possess lands of the value of £100. This patent was confirmed by Elizabeth, in the 24th of her reign; over the entrance of the hospital is a tablet recording its foundation in 1545, and its repair and enlargement in 1741 and 1743. The master has for several years been appointed by the corporation, in concurrence with the descendants of the Walsh family, who reside at Cratava, one of the Canary Islands; the inmates are at present all women and of the Roman Catholic religion. The building has a modern front erected against the ancient monastery, and on each side of the entrance is a flight of steps leading to the apartments, which are over the cemetery, and consist of a long narrow room or gallery lighted from above, and partitioned off for beds on one side throughout the whole length; and an inner chamber, forming the whole of one wing: these rooms are terminated by the upper portions of two pointed arches, and contain some curious sculpture and a font. The other wing of the hospital contains the chapel, a long gallery like the former, with an altar decorated with some ancient sculptured figures; divine service is regularly performed here, in compliance with the direction of the founder. The property of the hospital consists of several houses and plots of ground in Factory-lane, the Mall, Colebeck-street, the Quay, and Lombard-street; the lands of Priors Knock, in the liberties of Waterford, containing 31 acres; certain tithe of the parish of Kilmocahill, in the county of Kilkenny; the tithe of Kilmaguage, in the county of Waterford; and a house and garden in Broad-street, Bristol, now the White Lion Inn, which, though a valuable property, produce only a rent of £6. 10., having been let on lease in the reign of Elizabeth, renewable for ever, and for the renewal of which it does not appear that any fine has been exacted. The present income from all these sources does not exceed £385.

The Fever Hospital was established in 1799, and was the first institution of the kind in Ireland, and the second in the united empire; it arose from very small beginnings, but progressively increased, and the present building is capable of admitting 150 patients, for whose accommodation it posseses every requisite convenience. There are two attending physicians, with salaries of £40 each, and one resident apothecary, with a salary of £84; it is supported by subscription and local assessments. A *Dispensary*, established in 1786, is also supported by subscription, and city and grand jury presentments; about 5500 patients are annually relieved at the trifling expense of about £250. A *Lying-in Charity* has been established; but its funds are not

extensive, and its usefulness is consequently limited. There are almshouses for *Roman Catholics*. A *Charitable Loan Fund* was established by Archdeacon Fleury and Mr. Hobbs, in 1768, since which period more than £33,000 have been lent to more than 14,000 persons, free of interest; but its funds are at present very limited. *The late House of Industry*, with which was connected a Lunatic Asylum, was erected in 1779, at an expense of £1500, and was under the direction of a general board of governors, incorporated by acts of the 11th and 12th of George III., under the title of "the President and Assistants instituted for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars for the county and county of the city of Waterford." A general meeting of the governors was held on the first Thursday in every month, and oftener if necessary; subordinate to which was a regulating committee of ten governors, or members of the corporation, appointed for one year, who met weekly, and to whom was confided the whole management. Two physicians, and a Protestant and a Roman Catholic clergyman, attended gratuitously; and there were a stipendiary apothecary, a superintendent, and two housekeepers. On an average, from 200 to 300 persons were annually received into the house; they were generally employed in domestic offices and in various trades: there was a school for the instruction of females. The income of the institution, amounting on an average to £3000 per annum, was derived from local assessments, donations, and subscription. There are two associations for the relief of destitute *Orphan* children, one for Protestants, and one for Roman Catholics. The Protestant Orphan House was establishcd in 1818, and a school for 40 children was subsequently erected; it is situated within a quarter of a mile of the city, at a place called Gaul's Rock, on ground presented by John Fitzgerald, Esq.: the late Sir Francis Hassard gave £100 towards its support. *The Union Workhouse*, on a site of six acres purchased for £1222, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7850, and will admit 900 inmates.

The ANTIQUITIES are worthy of notice. Of the ancient *Walls* of the city, which appear to have inclosed a triangular area of about 15 acres, with a tower at each angle, there are still some interesting remains; they were extended in the reign of Henry II. by a considerable sweep towards the west, and their circuit was further enlarged in that of Henry VII., when they were repaired. Of the original towers, the only one perfect is *Reginald's Tower*, in old documents frequently called Reynold's Tower and the King's Tower: it was rebuilt in its original style in 1819, and is now appropriated by the corporation as a barrack for the police establishment. *St. Martin's Castle*, situated at the western angle of the city walls, has been partly preserved by its connexion with a private dwelling-house, long called "the Castle." On the land side the city had five gates, of which *St. John's* was for a long time used as a county prison. There were also, in addition to the regular fortifications of the city, several private fortresses, called by the names of their respective proprietors, and supposed to have been not less than 20 in number. In *Colbeck Castle*, from which a street took its name, was the Chamber of Green Cloth, or Chamber of Waterford, sometimes used by the mayor as a place of confinement for refractory citizens; and a few years since, there were several Danish semilunar towers on the walls, one of which is still remaining at the extremity of what are called the ramparts. The palace in which *King John* resided during his stay at Waterford, occupied the site on which the Widows' Apartments were built in 1702, when the vaults and foundations of that ancient structure were discovered.

The oldest of the RELIGIOUS HOUSES was the priory of *St. Catherine*, founded by the Ostmen for canons of the order of St. Augustine and of the congregation of St. Victor. Its endowment and possessions were confirmed by Pope Innocent III., in 1211; from the terms of that confirmation it appears to have been insulated at that time. In the 31st of Elizabeth, its revenues were granted on lease to Elizabeth Butler, otherwise Sherlock. The abbey was situated to the south-west of the city, adjoining Lombard's marsh, and a great part of the building remained in tolerable preservation till a few years since, when it was levelled to open a way to the bridge then built over John's river; a vaulted room and a small portion of the foundations are all that now remain. The priory of *St. John the Evangelist* was founded in the suburbs, in 1185, by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, and made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the city of Bath. This establishment received many grants and charters from successive English monarchs, and at the close of the 15th century had vast possessions and enjoyed ample privileges, among which was the right of holding a court baron within the parish of St. John. The manor of St. John, now the property of Thomas Wyse, Esq., was for a long period held under the priors of that house by his ancestors: at the Dissolution, in 1537, it continued in the possession of the family; and it was subsequently confirmed *in capite* at two knights' fees, with all tithes, privileges, royalties, and immunities, by royal charter, to Sir William Wyse, then chamberlain to Henry VIII. This charter was fully confirmed by patent in the 15th of Elizabeth. A monastery for *Dominican* or *Black Friars*, called also Friars Preachers, who were introduced into Ireland in 1226, was founded by the citizens, who for that purpose applied to Henry III. for liberty to erect their house on a piece of ground adjoining Arundel's Castle, and on which stood the ruins of an ancient tower. The establishment continued to flourish under the patronage of several monarchs; and at the Dissolution the buildings, which were very extensive, but in a ruinous condition, were granted *in capite*, with some parcels of land, to James White, at an annual rent of 4*s*. The only existing remains are the chancel of the church and the belfry. The entrance to the former is through an arched doorway, highly ornamented with rope mouldings and surmounted by a spacious window; the interior consists of two apartments, low and gloomy, with vaulted roofs supported on groined arches. The belfry is a lofty square tower of massive thickness, having a staircase leading to the summit, from which is obtained an interesting view especially over the old portion of the city. A monastery for *Franciscan Friars*, or Friars minor, was founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell; at the Dissolution it was purchased by Henry Walsh, who established on its site the hospital of the Holy Ghost, before noticed. There are remains of two houses of the *Knights of St. John of*

Jerusalem, situated respectively at Killure and Kilbarry; near which last is a cromlech. In Arundel-square was anciently a college of *Jesuits*, of which there are still some small remains. Of the old parish churches, the only one of which any part remains is that of *St. Thomas*, supposed to have been erected by Henry II., or by his son and successor, King John, and which was dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett; part of the entrance is entire, and displays a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture. In Her Majesty's State-Paper Office is lodged a curious manuscript history, in verse, of the municipality of Waterford, thought to have been written in the time of Henry VIII., and of which a printed version is given in Ryland's *History of Waterford*.

Among eminent NATIVES may be noticed Gotofield, a learned Dominican friar of the 13th century; William of Waterford, author of a polemical work, published in 1433; Peter White, a celebrated classical teacher, and author of several publications, in the reign of Elizabeth; Nicholas Quemerford, D. D., cotemporary with the above, and author of "Answers to certain Questions propounded by the citizens of Waterford," and other works; Peter Lumbard, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and a learned writer, who died in 1625 or 1626; Peter Wadding, a learned Jesuit, highly esteemed for his piety, who died in 1644; John Hartrey, a Cistertian monk, who wrote the history of his order in Ireland; and Luke Wadding, a Franciscan friar, born in 1588, who also compiled the annals of his own order. Waterford gives the title of Marquess to the family of De la Poer Beresford.

WATERGRASSHILL, a village, partly in the parish of KILQUANE, but chiefly in that of ARDNAGEEHY, union of FERMOY, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Rathcormac, on the road to Cork; containing 801 inhabitants. This place is said to stand on the highest ground in the county; the ascent by the road from Cork, a distance of nine miles, is almost uniform, but so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible. The village is intersected by the new line of road from Mallow to Midleton, and is a station of the constabulary police; a receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Cork and Rathcormac. In the vicinity are two paper-mills. A church, or chapel of ease for the union of Killaspigmullane, has been erected near the village. Watergrasshill gives name to the Roman Catholic district, of which it contains the principal chapel; a school is attached. There is also a dispensary for the poor.

WATERSIDE.—See LONDONDERRY.

WELLS, a parish, in the union of GOREY, partly in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, but chiefly in that of IDRONE WEST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Leighlin-Bridge, on the road to Gowran; containing 1691 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the south side of the river Barrow, and comprises 2756 statute acres, of which 283¼ are in the county of Kilkenny. The land is of good quality, and in a highly improved state of cultivation. Here is a slate-quarry. Fairs for general farming stock are held on Ascension-day and Sept. 11th. The seats are Ravindon, Burgage, and the Deanery-house. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, constituting, with the chapelry of Ballynochen, the corps of the deanery of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £294. 4. 7., and the gross income of the deanery £344. 4. 7., including 20 acres of glebe let for £50 per annum: from this amount, however, are to be deducted £27. 7. for house-rent, £3. 4. visitation fees, and other charges. The glebe-house was built in 1823, by a gift of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. The church, which formerly stood near the village of Royal-Oak, was by act of council in 1807, rebuilt on the site of the ancient chapel of Ballynochen, now a townland in the parish. It is a plain edifice in an elevated situation overlooking the Barrow, erected in 1810 by aid of £500 and a loan of £200 from the Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £256 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Leighlin-Bridge: the chapel is a large building. The ruins of the church at Royal-Oak are still visible; and near Ballynochen is a rath of considerable extent, called by the peasantry "the Maudlin Moat."

WESTMEATH (County of), an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the county of Meath; on the north, by those of Meath, Cavan, and Longford; on the west, by those of Longford and Roscommon; and on the south, by the King's county. It extends from 53° 18′ to 53° 47′ (N. Lat.), and from 6° 55′ to 7° 55′ (W. Lon.); comprising an area of 453,468 statute acres, whereof 365,218 are arable land, 56,392 uncultivated, 8803 in plantations, 628 under towns and villages, and 22,427 covered by water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 128,819; in 1831, to 136,872; and in 1841, to 141,300.

This county formed part of the kingdom of Meath when the island was divided into five provincial dynasties, and was then known by the name of *Eircamhoin*, or "the Western Division." The provincial assemblies were held at the hill of Usneagh, supposed by some to be the *Laberus* noticed by Ptolemy as one of the inland cities of Ireland. In 1153, the northern part of the county became the scene of contention between two sons of Dermod O'Brien, who terminated their strife by a bloody battle fought near Fore, in which Turlogh, obtaining the victory, became master of his brother's person and put out his eyes. The principal Irish families during this period were those of Mac Geoghegan (chieftains of Moycashel), O'Mulbrenan or Brenan, O'Coffy, O'Mullady, O'Malone, O'Daly, O'Higgins, Magawly, Magan, O'Shannagh (afterwards changed to Fox), O'Finilan, and O'Cuishin. The annals of the religious houses prove that this county suffered much during the period in which the island was exposed to the predatory incursions of the Danes; the town and abbey of Fore alone having been burnt nine times in the 10th and 11th centuries, either by the Danes or by the bordering Irish chieftains. After the settlement of the English in Leinster, the county formed part of the palatinate of Hugh de Lacy, who allotted it in large tracts to his principal followers, the most remarkable of whom were Petit, Tuite, Hussey, D'Alton, Delamare, Dillon, Nugent, Hope, Ware, Nangle, Ledewich, Geneville, Dardis, Gaynor, and Constantine. Subsequently, the families of Darcy, Johnes, Tyrrel, Fitzgerald, Owen, and Piers settled here at various periods previous to the Reformation. The ancient Irish, however, were not at once exterminated by the new settlers: they made several at-

tempts to recover their former position, in one of which, in 1329, Mac Geoghegan, chieftain of Moycashel, defeated an English force under Lord Thomas le Botiller, who was killed in the action. Two years after, the Irish were defeated in a battle near Finae by Sir Anthony Lucy, lord justice. Mortimer, Earl of March, who married Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., finding it necessary to conceal himself during the troubles that followed the deposition of Richard II., chose this county as his place of refuge, where he remained a long time in concealment. In 1468, Delamare, abbot of Tristernagh, was attainted by act of parliament for uniting with the Irish enemies and English rebels in an insurrection in which the town of Delvin was burnt. By an act of the 34th of Henry VIII., the ancient palatinate of Meath was divided, the eastern portion retaining its former name, and the western being distinguished by the appellation which it still retains. Longford was a portion of the latter division, until it was formed into a distinct county by Elizabeth.

The plan for the insurrection of 1641 is said to have been concerted in the abbey of Multifarnham, in this county, as being conveniently situated in the centre of the island, and a place of great resort for religious purposes, so that the assemblage of large numbers there at any particular time was less liable to suspicion. In the subsequent war between William and James, the county was the scene of several severe actions; and so great was the change of property occasioned by the confiscations after these wars, that not one of the names of the persons who formed the previous grand juries are found on the modern lists. The principal families who obtained grants of confiscated lands were those of Packenham, Wood, Cooke, Stoyte, Reynell, Winter, Levinge, Wilson, Judge, Rochfort, Handcock, Bonynge, Gay, Handy, Ogle, Middleton, Swift, Burtle, and St. George. Those of Smith, Fetherston, Chapman, O'Reilly, Purdon, Nagle, Blaquiere, and North, obtained property by purchase or inheritance. Among the recent settlers, the family of Nagle alone claims from an ancient proprietor, having inherited in the female line from the Mac Geoghegans. On the landing of the French at Kilcummin a rising took place in this county, in consequence of an erroneous report from the north: the peasantry first assembled at the hill of Skea, whence they proceeded to Lord Sunderlin's park; but retired without committing any act of hostility. Afterwards they attacked and plundered Wilson's Hospital, where there was a collection of arms; and having converted it into a barrack, they kept possession until driven out by a detachment of the royal forces.

This county is partly in the diocese of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Meath; and in the province of Armagh. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Brawney, Clonlonan, Corkaree, Delvin, Demifore, Farbill, Fartullagh, Kilkenny West, Moyashel and Magheradernan, Moycashel, Moygoish, and Rathconrath. It contains the market and assize town of Mullingar; part of the borough and market town of Athlone; the market and post towns of Kilbeggan, Moate, Rathowen, Castletown-Delvin, Ballinacargy, and Cloumellon; and the post-towns of Castlepollard, Kinnegad, Ballymore, Tyrrell's-Pass, Killucan, Moyvore, Multifarnham, Glasson, Rochfort-Bridge, and Drumcree: the largest villages are Finae, Coole, Castletown, Rathconrath, Collinstown, and Ballinalack. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county and two for each of the boroughs of Athlone, Mullingar, Kilbeggan, and Fore, the last of which is now a small village; since the Union it has returned three members to the Imperial parliament, two for the county, and one for the borough of Athlone. The county constituency, as registered up to the beginning of 1846, consists of 286 freeholders of £50, 53 of £20, and 724 of £10; 13 leaseholders of £20, and 89 of £10; and 21 rent-chargers; making a total of 1786 registered voters. The election takes place at Mullingar. Westmeath is included in the Home circuit: the assizes are held at Mullingar, where the county court-house and gaol are situated; general quarter-sessions are held alternately at Mullingar and Moate, and at the latter place are a court-house and a bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 17 deputy lieutenants, and 80 other magistrates. There are 48 constabulary police stations, having a force of 1 stipendiary magistrate, 1 county inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 7 head-constables, 47 constables, and 235 men, with 9 horses. The district lunatic asylum is at Maryborough, the county infirmary at Mullingar, and the fever hospital at Castlepollard: there are dispensaries at Glasson, Ballynacarrig, Multifarnham, Street, Killucan, Kinnegad, Tyrrell's Pass, Moate, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Castletown-Delvin, Drumcree, Clonmellon, Milltown, Newbristy, Monilea, Ballinalack, Collinstown, and Castlepollard, supported by grand jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal proportions. The total grand jury presentments for 1845 amounted to £24,566. In the military arrangements the county is included in the district of which Athlone is the head-quarters; there are two barracks at Athlone, one for artillery and the other for infantry, which, with an infantry station at Mullingar, afford accommodation for 80 officers and 1506 men, with 208 horses.

The SURFACE of the county, though nowhere rising into tracts of considerable elevation, is much diversified by hill and dale, is highly picturesque in many parts, and deficient in none of the essentials of rural beauty. In its scenery it ranks next after Kerry, Wicklow, Fermanagh, and Waterford. None of the hills are so high as to be incapable of agricultural improvement. Knock Eyne and Knockross, on the shores of Lough Dereveragh, have on their sides much stunted oak and brushwood, the remains of ancient forests; the former of these hills is about 850 feet high. The Ben of Fore, near the village of Fore, is 760 feet high. The lakes are picturesque and very numerous, and mostly situated in the northern and central parts, the southern being flat and overspread with bog. The largest and most southern of the lakes is *Lough Innel* or *Ennel*, now called also Belvidere lake: it is 1½ mile from Mullingar, and is studded with eight islands, the chief of which, called Fort Island or Dysart Island, was garrisoned and used as a magazine by the Irish in the war of 1641, and was twice taken by the parliamentary forces, and ultimately retained by them till the Restoration. The names of the others are Shan Oge's, Goose, Inchycroan, Cormorant, Cherry, Chapel, and Green Island. The Brosna passes through the lake from north to south. To the north of this lake is *Lough Hoyle, Foyle, Ouel*, or *Owel*, in the

very centre of the county; the land around rises gently from its margin, and is fertile and richly planted. The only stream by which it is supplied is the Brosna. Two streams, called the Golden Arm and the Silver Arm, formerly flowed from it, one from each of its extremities; but both have been dammed up, and the low grounds on the borders of the lake raised by embankments so as to increase the body of water contained in it, in order to render it the feeder of the summit level of the Royal Canal. This alteration enlarged the surface of the Hoyle to an extent of 2400 acres. The lake has four islands, on one of which is an ancient chapel of rude masonry, with a burial-ground, heretofore much resorted to by pilgrims from distant parts; the isle afforded an asylum to many of the Protestants in the neighbouring country at the commencement of the war of 1641. The other islands are planted. Further north is *Lough Derereagh*, a winding sheet of water of very irregular form, 11 miles long, and 3 in its greatest breadth; its waters discharge themselves through the lower Inny into *Lough Iron* or *Hiern*. This latter is the most western lake in the county, and is a long sheet of water, but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, and very shallow: its banks are enriched with some fine scenery towards Baronstown and Kilbixy; and from its northern extremity the Inny takes its course towards the county of Longford. *Lough Lein*, three miles to the east of Dereveragh, is of an irregular oval form, two miles long and one broad: its waters are peculiarly clear, and remarkable for having no visible outlet, nor any inlet except a small stream which flows only in rainy seasons; it is surrounded on every side by high grounds, which on the north and south rise into lofty hills from the margin of the lake, and are clothed to their summits with rich verdure and flourishing plantations. There are four fertile and well planted islands in the lake. In the west is *Lough Seudy*, a romantic sheet of water near the old fortress of Ballymore. Two miles north-east from Mullingar are the small lakes of *Knockdrin*, *Cullean*, and *Clonshever*; Knockdrin supplies Lough Cullean, which, after flowing through a bog, falls into Lough Clonshever, whence the Brosna has derived its supply since the waters of Lough Hoyle have been appropriated exclusively to the supply of the Royal Canal. Among the other smaller lakes scattered throughout the county, the principal are *Lough Maghan*, and the two lakes of *Waterstown*, near Athlone.

The fine expansion of the river Shannon, called *Lough Ree*, may be considered as partially belonging to this county, as it forms the principal part of the western boundary between Westmeath and Roscommon; it is twenty miles long in its greatest length from Lanesborough to the neighbourhood of Athlone, and is adorned with several finely wooded islands. Those adjoining Westmeath are, Inchmore, containing 104 acres, once the site of a monastery built by St. Senanus; Hare Island, the residence of Lord Castlemaine, containing 57 acres, and having the ruins of an abbey built by the Dillon family; Inchturk, containing 24 acres; and Innisboffin, 27. An abbey built on this last island by a nephew of St. Patrick, was plundered by the Danes in 1089. *Lough Glinn* forms a small portion of the same boundary towards Longford: *Loughs Sheelin* and *Kinale* are on the north-western limit, towards Cavan; the *White lake*, *Lough Deel*, and *Lough Bawn* are small boundary lakes on the side of Meath. The water of the last-named of these has the peculiarity of being lower and more limpid in winter than in summer, being highest in June and lowest at Christmas: in summer its colour is green, like sea-water; but in winter it is as pellucid as crystal, and remarkably light.

Throughout the eastern part of the county the SOIL is a heavy loam from seven to twelve inches deep, resting on a yellow till: the land here is chiefly under pasture, and feeds the fattest bullocks; from its great fertility it has been called the "Garden of Ireland." The northern part is hilly and very fertile, extremely well adapted for sheep-walks, but chiefly applied to the grazing of black-cattle. The barony of Moygoish is fertile, except towards the north, where there is much bog and marshy land. The central barony of Moyashel and Magheradernan is mostly composed of escars, chiefly formed of calcareous sand and gravel. In the western baronies the country is generally flat, and the soil light; the Bog of Allen spreads over a large portion of Brawney and Clonlonan.

The farms are usually large; the chief crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat, barley, flax, rape, and clover. The resident gentry and large farmers have adopted the system of green crops, and the most improved implements are in use: oxen, yoked in teams of two pairs, are frequently used in ploughing. Limestone-gravel is preferred to any other substance as manure; lime, either separately or in a compost with turf mould and the refuse of the farmyard, is also used. The fences are bad and much neglected, except in the neighbourhood of demesnes and town lands. The valleys throw up an abundance of rich grass, the hay of which, however, is much deteriorated in consequence of not being cut till a late period, sometimes in September, and of being suffered, when made up, to stand in the fields until the autumnal rains; thus the surface is injured, the lower part of the cocks spoiled, and in low situations the whole is liable to be carried away by the floods. Though dairy husbandry is not practised so extensively as the fertility of the soil would warrant, great quantities of butter are made of very superior quality, and always command a high price; it is chiefly sent to Dublin for the British markets. Much attention is paid to the breed of every kind of cattle. The short-horned cows are highly prized, as growing to a very large size and giving great quantities of milk; the oxen fatten quickly, and the flavour of their beef is excellent. Sheep, for which several parts are well adapted, are not a favourite stock. Westmeath produces superior horses; the principal fair for their sale is at Mullingar: great numbers are also brought from Connaught, and reared here for sale in Dublin and in the English towns. Agricultural societies, in connexion with the Royal Irish Agricultural Improvement Society, have been established at Mullingar and Moate, and are effecting great benefits in the breeding of stock and the general system of agriculture: exhibitions of stock and farm produce are held annually at both towns in October, and ploughing-matches take place in February. There is also a Horticultural Society, which holds exhibitions at Mullingar in April, June, and August, and has brought horticulture to great perfection throughout the county.

Timber formerly abounded; but the profuse use of it when plentiful, the great demand for charcoal for the

old iron-works, and the neglect of any prospective measures to supply the deficiency thus arising, rendered it scarce. The county has, nevertheless, some small copses and underwoods, the remains of the ancient forests. Many trunks of large timber-trees, particularly juniper, yew, and fir, have been found in the bogs; the wood, when dried, is always black. The waste and neglect of past ages are now being remedied: there are many thriving young plantations; several of the hills are clothed with wood. The ash grows in such abundance in hedge-rows as to prove it to be indigenous to the soil; hazel is encouraged, in order to make hoops for butter-firkins; Scotch firs thrive on boggy bottoms, and larch still better.

The county, GEOLOGICALLY, is wholly included within the great limestone plain of Ireland, of which it forms the most elevated portion. The uniformity of its structure is broken only at Moate and Ballymahon, in each of which places an isolated protuberant mass of sandstone rises from beneath the general substratum. The predominating colour of the limestone is a blueish-grey of various degrees of intensity; it is often tinged with black, and sometimes passes into deep black, particularly in those parts in which it is interstratified with beds of clay-slate, calp, or swinestone, or where it abounds with lydian stone. The black limestone in the latter case is a hard compact rock, requiring much fuel for burning it, and is by no means serviceable for agricultural purposes. The structure of the limestone varies from the perfectly compact to the conjointly compact and foliated, and even to the granulary foliated: beds of the last kind are quarried and wrought for various purposes in the northern baronies. Copper, lead, coal, and yellow and dove-coloured marble, have been found in small quantities, but not so as to induce searches for the parent bed. A pair of elk's horns, found in a bog, were presented to Charles I. shortly before the commencement of the civil war; stags' horns in a state of great decomposition have been found near the shores of Lough Iron.

The manufactures are merely such as supply the demands of the inhabitants, being confined almost wholly to friezes, flannels, and coarse linens. There are no fisheries of any consequence, although all the lakes are stored with FISH of various kinds and excellent quality. The Inny is well stocked with bream, trout, pike, eel, and roach; salmon is found in the Inny and Brosna, coming out of the Shannon; Lough Dereveragh is celebrated for its white and red trout; and about the month of May, a small fish of very pleasant flavour, called the Goaske, of the size of a herring, is taken in this and the neighbouring lake. In the ditches near the borders of Lough Hoyle, an incredible quantity of the fry of fish is caught from September to March. In the bogs, and especially in slimy pits covered with water, is found a muscle, flatter and broader than the common sea muscle, the shell brighter in colour, much thinner, and very brittle. They are not numerous, nor are they much used as food.

The Brosna and the *Inny* are the only rivers of any importance in the county: the former rises near Lough Hoyle; the latter at Loughcrew, in the county of Meath. Numerous rivulets, flowing through every part, discharge themselves either into the lakes, or the larger rivers. The more remarkable of the lesser rivers are the

Mongagh, the *Glore*, the *Gaine*, and the *Rathconrath*. *The Shannon* forms the western boundary from Lough Ree to a point some miles south of Athlone. *The Royal Canal* enters the county from that of Meath, two miles north of Kinnegad, and, after crossing the Inny by an aqueduct, enters the county of Longford near Tinellick: a branch of the Grand Canal enters from the King's county near Rahue, and proceeds to Kilbeggan. The roads are numerous: those of modern construction are well laid out and maintained; the older are ill laid out and constructed, but these defects are in progress of being remedied.

Many VESTIGES of very remote ANTIQUITY may be traced in the neighbourhood of Ballintubber, and others of a similar description are observable in Moycashel. Of the numerous monastic institutions scattered through the county, those of Carrick, Clonfad, Kilconiry, Drumcree, Forgney, Killuken, Leckin, Lynn, and Rathugh, still remain, either wholly or in part, as places of worship either of Protestants or Roman Catholics. The ruins of those of Farrauemanagh, Fore, Kilbeggan, Kilmocahill, and Multifarnham are also in existence: those of Tristernagh, and of the houses of the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians of Mullingar, are utterly destroyed; Athlone had a house of Conventual Franciscans. The existence of several others is now ascertained only by the names of the places in which they flourished. The ruins of ancient castles, several of which were erected by Hugh de Lacy, are numerous: the remains of *Kilbixy Castle*, his chief residence, though now obliterated, were extensive in the year 1680. Those of *Ardnorcher*, or Horseleap, another of de Lacy's castles, and the place where he met with a violent death from the hands of one of his own dependants, are still visible. *Rathwire*, *Sonnagh*, and *Killare* were also built by de Lacy: the second of these stands on the verge of a small but beautiful lake; the third afterwards fell into the hands of the Mac Geoghegans, the mansion of which family was at Castle Geoghegan. Other remarkable castles were, *Delvin*, the seat of the Nugents; *Leney*, belonging to the Gaynors; *Empor*, to the Daltons; *Killanny* and *Ardnagrath*, to the Dillons; *Bracca*, near Ardnorcher, to the Handys, who have a modern mansion in its neighbourhood; and *Clare Castle*, or Mullaghcloe, the head-quarters of Generals de Ginkell and Douglas when preparing for the siege of Ballymore. Several castles of the Mac Geoghegans were in the neighbourhood of *Kilbeggan*. The chief modern mansions are noticed under the heads of their respective parishes.

The PEASANTS are a healthy robust race. The women retain their maiden name after marriage; they perform the out-door work, bring the turf home in carts, and share in the labours of the field. The English language is every where spoken, except by some of the old people, and that only in ordinary conversation among themselves. The habitations are poor; the roofs without ceilings, formed of a few couples, and supported by two or three props, over which the boughs of trees not stripped of their leaves are laid crossways, and covered with turf and thatched with straw. A hole in the roof gives vent to the smoke; and the bare ground constitutes the floor and hearth. The house-leek is encouraged to grow on the thatch, from a notion that it is a preservative against fire: the peasants make their horses swim in some of the lakes on Garlick-Sunday, the second Sun-

day in August, to preserve them in health during the remainder of the year. There is a chalybeate spa at Grangemore, near Killucan; but the water is little used, in consequence of the difficulty of access to the place. Westmeath gives the title of Marquess to the family of Nugent.

WESTPALSTOWN, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY WEST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 169 inhabitants, and comprising 1596 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Clonmethan in the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of that cathedral, and the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., two-thirds payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Damastown. The ruins of the church still exist.

WESTPORT, a sea-port, market, and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of AUGHAVAL, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8½ miles (W.) from Castlebar, and at the termination of the road from Dublin; containing 4912 inhabitants. This town is situated at the south-eastern extremity of Clew bay, and at the mouth of a small river which falls into that portion of the bay constituting the harbour of Westport. It is of modern date; and consists of three principal streets, and a Mall of large and handsome houses on both sides of the river, the banks of which are planted with trees and afford a pleasing promenade. The total number of houses is 780, and most of them are well built, and roofed with slate; a spacious and handsome hotel, considered one of the best provincial hotels in Ireland, has been erected and splendidly furnished at the expense of the Marquess of Sligo, who assigns it rent-free to the landlord. The approach from Castlebar is singularly beautiful, being enriched with the plantations of the marquess, and commanding a fine view of the mountain of Croaghpatrick; the lofty ranges of Achill and Erris, terminating in the stupendous mountain of Nephin; and Clew bay, studded with innumerable picturesque islands. Westport House, the elegant mansion of his lordship, who is proprietor of the town, and to which is an entrance from the Mall, is a handsome and spacious structure of hewn freestone, situated on the margin of a small lake in the demesne, which is also embellished with the windings of the Westport river and its two picturesque waterfalls; the grounds command some beautiful views of the bay, with the islands and shipping. Near the town are also Murrisk Abbey, Marino, Trafalgar Lodge, New Brighton Lodge, Old Head, Boathaven, and Mount Browne.

The TRADE of the port, which is of comparatively recent origin, consists in the exportation of agricultural produce, particularly corn; and in the importation of timber from America and the Baltic, and of articles of British manufacture. In a late year, 116,117 quarters of grain, and 5140 cwt. of flour and meal were shipped hence for different ports in England and Scotland. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in that year, was 6, of the aggregate burthen of 123 tons; 4 foreign vessels and 97 from British ports entered inwards, and one foreign vessel and 153 to British ports cleared outwards, in the same year. The herring-fishery is still carried on here, though not so extensively as in 1780, when the port was established for its use; the number of boats employed, and the quantity of fish taken, vary considerably. In the neighbourhood are three very productive salmon-fisheries, and the market is plentifully supplied with all kinds of fresh-water fish throughout the year. The port is advantageously situated for trade at the head of Clew bay, which is 8 miles in breadth and from 10 to 12 in length, and has two entrances, one on the north and another on the south of Clare Island, which occupies about a third part of the mouth of the bay, and on which a lighthouse has been erected. The ordinary channel leading into the harbour of Westport is that of Beulascrona, which is marked out by a small lighthouse on the northern beach, erected by the corporation for improving the port of Dublin. The entrance is 240 fathoms wide and 6 fathoms deep: there are shoals on each side, extending on the north from 200 to 300 fathoms N. W. by W. of the light, and on the south, or Doreinuis (otherwise Doreinch) side, nearly half a mile in the same direction seaward; but the intermediate channel is clear (S. E. by E.). When within the entrance, a vessel may anchor any where behind the bar of stones on the south side, called Doreinnis, in two fathoms or less, and this is the ordinary place for vessels trading to Westport: or, turning round the eastern end of the isle, a vessel may enter the harbour of Innis Gort, which is completely sheltered on all sides, and anchor in from three to five fathoms; or, passing the entrance to Innis Gort, may anchor behind au island on the left, called Innis Lyre, in two fathoms or less. From Innis Lyre up to the quays at Westport, buoys are placed along the channel, a distance of three miles: vessels drawing 13 feet of water can come up to the quays, where the spring tides rise to the height of 14 and neap to 8 feet. The quays, which are an English mile from the town, are now being extended, and when completed will be nearly a mile in length. A commodious range of warehouses and stores, capable of containing 40,000 tons of grain, has been built for the merchants of the town; and ranging with them are the king's stores, a neat building but less extensive.

In the town is an extensive distillery established in 1826, producing annually about 60,000 gallons of whisky and consuming 29,000 bushels of grain; a brewery belonging to the same proprietor, and established by his father in 1800, has very much declined since the reduction of the duty on spirits, but is still considerable. In these concerns about 150 men are regularly employed. Another brewery, with a malting concern, has been established by Messrs. Graham, who have two salt-works and three corn-stores on the quay, and a tannery in the town; affording together employment to 30 persons, and to double that number during the winter. The Manor flour and oatmeal mills were built in 1808, and are set in motion by two water-wheels equal in power to 30 horses. At Cloonagh, within two miles of the quay, are two very extensive flour-mills propelled by a considerable water-power throughout the year; there is also a corn and flour-mill near the quay: all are in full operation. At Bellclare is a cotton-factory, with 26 looms, affording employment to 30 men and a considerable number of

women and children. About two miles from the town are a bleach-green and linen and cotton manufactory, in which are 24 power-looms, producing weekly 48 webs of 52 yards each, and affording constant employment to 50, and when in full operation to more than 200, men. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, May 25th, Aug. 6th, and Dec. 1st. A branch of the Bank of Ireland was lately established under the direction of Messrs. Clendining.

A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, which is also the head of the coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Innisturk, Old Head, Islandmore, Mynish, Achilbeg, and Keem, and including a force of 6 officers and 52 men, under the control of a resident inspecting commander. There are very commodious barracks, capable of accommodating five companies of infantry, and occupying a healthy situation commanding a view of the entire town. The general-sessions for the county are held here in April and October, and petty-sessions every Thursday; a manorial court is held on the last Friday in every month, at which debts not exceeding £10 Irish are recoverable. The court-house is a neat and well-adapted building; there are also a good market-house and a linen-hall. The parish church is situated within the demesne of the Marquess of Sligo; and on the Mall is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1820 by Dr. Kelly, at an expense of £6000; the altar is embellished with a fine painting of the Crucifixion. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. Two large free schools have been erected, one of which is under the direction of the National Board; the other is a free Protestant school, built and supported entirely by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. On the estate of Mr. Garvey are some interesting remains of the ancient abbey of Murrisk, founded by the O'Malleys, for Augustinian friars.

WEXFORD (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the north by the county of Wicklow; on the west by those of Carlow and Kilkenny, and Waterford harbour; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by St. George's Channel. It extends from 52° 2′ to 52° 44′ (N. Lat.) and from 6° 17′ to 7° 4′ (W. Lon.); comprising an extent, according to the Ordnance survey, of 576,588 statute acres, of which 510,702 are arable, 45,501 uncultivated, 14,325 in plantations, 2392 in towns and villages, and the remainder covered by water. The population, in 1821, was 170,806; in 1831, 182,991; and in 1841, 202,033.

The whole or the greater portion of the county was inhabited in the time of Ptolemy by the *Menapii*, whose territory bordered on the *Modonus*, now called the river Slaney, on the bank of which stood their chief town *Menapia*, supposed to have occupied the site of the present town of Wexford. They are considered to have derived their origin from the Menapii of Belgic Gaul, perhaps through the Belgæ of Britain, and to have been the race styled by Irish annalists *Fir-bolgs*, i. e., *Viri Belgici*, or Belgians. Some writers are of opinion that the peninsula of Hook, the most southern point of the county, is the *Hieron Promontorium*, or "Sacred Promontory," of the Grecian geographer. Before the arrival of the Danes or English, the county was distinguished by the names *Corteigh*, *Moragh*, and *Laighion*, all signifying "the maritime country." The first of these appears to be preserved in the designation of Enniscorthy; the second, it is thought, gave the family name to the chief Mac Murrough or Mac Murchad; and from the third came the denomination of Leinster, which, in the productions of the Irish, Danish, and Latin writers towards the close of the middle ages, is mostly confined to Wexford. This and the adjoining county of Wicklow were also distinguished by the name of *Dalmachserel*, or "the maritime counties." *Weisford*, from which its present name is formed, was given to its chief town by the Danes, who, after devastating the country by predatory incursions, made the town of Wexford the centre of a permanent settlement. In later times, a popular designation of this district was, according to Camden, *County Reogh*, or "the rough county;" and the northern part was included in *Hy Kinselagh*, the peculiar territory of the MAC MURROUGHS, afterwards known by the name of Kavanagh. A principal seat of the royal family of Leinster was at Ferns, in this territory, the favourite place of residence of the last king, Dermod Mac Murrough. Hither he conveyed Dervorghal, wife of O'Rourk, Prince of Breffuy, whom he carried off from her husband; and after he had been driven out of the country, by Roderic, King of Ireland, and had engaged the assistance of some English leaders to reinstate him in his authority, he returned to this part to await in the privacy of the abbey the arrival of his new allies.

The landing of the first body of the English took place at Bagenbon, on the south side of Fethard bay, in the south-western part of the county, in May, 1169. The party consisted of 30 knights, 60 men at arms, and 300 archers, under the command of Robert Fitz-Stephen, whom Mac Murrough had engaged in the attempt by the promise of conferring on him the town of Wexford, with a large adjacent territory. Being reinforced by Maurice Prendergast, who landed on the following day at the same place with 10 knights and 200 archers, and joined by Mac Murrough, Fitz-Stephen attacked Wexford; but its Danish inhabitants made a stubborn resistance, and it was not until after a contest of four days that they were induced to surrender on articles, through the interference of the clergy. Mac Murrough then made the grant in favour of Fitz-Stephen, and his companion in arms, Maurice Fitzgerald; he also granted two cantreds, which lay between the town of Wexford and the Suir, to Harvey de Monte Marisco or Montmorency, the uncle of Strongbow and another associate of Fitz-Stephen. The successful settlement of the English, whose numbers were augmented by reinforcements from their own country, alarmed the other native princes; and Roderic, King of Ireland, aided by a confederacy of the subordinate chiefs, made an effort to drive out both the rebellious king of Leinster and his allies. To resist this formidable invasion, Mac Murrough fortified himself in a strong position near Ferns, and presented such a front to the assailing army, that hostilities terminated in a treaty between the Irish kings, in which a secret article was inserted for the expulsion of the English. But the arrival of additional forces gave a new direction to Mac Murrough's views. Aided by them he took the city of Dublin from the Danes, and was projecting a scheme for asserting his right to the monarchy of the whole island, when the

arrival of Richard de Clare, surnamed STRONGBOW, Earl of Chepstow, gave a new turn to the aspect of affairs; extending still wider by his conquests the power of the English arms and the ambitious views of Dermod, whose daughter Eva he espoused. Fitz-Stephen and his party, to secure their new possessions, had erected the Castle of Carrigg near Wexford, where the native inhabitants quickly besieged them; and they were induced to surrender on articles, by the false intelligence of the death of Srongbow and the extirpation of his followers. On surrendering, most of his men were killed; and Fitz-Stephen himself was committed to the island of Beg-Erin, in Wexford harbour, where all the native inhabitants of the town sought safety on the approach of Strongbow with his victorious forces. The latter, however, was deterred from practising hostilities towards them by a threat that the imprisoned leader's life should be answerable for such a proceeding; so that Fitz-Stephen remained in captivity until the arrival of Henry II., to whom he was given up by his captors on a promise of redress for any ill treatment inflicted by him on the natives.

After the death of Mac Murrough in 1172, Strongbow became lord of Leinster, which was confirmed to him as a palatinate in the same year by Henry II., when he visited Ireland. This monarch at first retained the town of Wexford in his immediate possession; but in the year 1174 he granted it to the earl, who made it one of the principal seats of his power, which extended over the whole of the present county, as well as the other parts of Leinster. The county of Wexford is one of those erected by King John in 1210; and it formed part of the inheritance of William le Mareschal, who succeeded to the possessions of Earl Strongbow by marriage with his daughter. On the extinction of the male line of William Earl Marshal, his possessions were divided among his five daughters; and the *corpus comitatûs* of Wexford, with the assizes, perquisites, &c., valued at £50. 12. 6., and the burgh of Wexford, valued at £42. 1. 5., with the manors of Rossclare, Carrick, Ferns, &c., were assigned to the second daughter, Joan, married to Warren de Mountchensy, the richest baron in England. Through this marriage, the lordship descended by the female line successively to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and half-brother of Henry III., and to Lawrence, Lord Hastings of Abergavenny; after the death of whose grandson, John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, the king, in the year 1395, ordered possession of all his estates to be given to his next heirs. The lordship of Wexford came to the family of TALBOT, and was inherited by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, in 1446, was created Earl of Waterford and Baron of Dungarvan.

In the meantime, however, in consequence of these changes and the non-residence of the great English lords, the county fell into a state of such confusion, that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, a great part of it was seized by one of the Kavanaghs, who assumed the title of Mac Murrough, declared himself king of Leinster, and maintained possession of a large portion of Carlow and Wexford by means of his alliance with the O'Tooles and Byrnes, the chieftains of Wicklow. Nor did the county suffer merely from the efforts of the natives to regain their ancient dominion. John Esmond, Bishop of Ferns, having been deprived of his episcopal dignity by the pope in the year 1349, maintained himself in his castle of Ferns, in defiance of the power of his superiors. The sheriff declared himself unable to execute the king's writ against him, and he was at length with difficulty brought to enter into articles to keep the peace. His immediate successor was equally warlike, for, when his castle was assaulted by some Irish septs about the year 1360, he made a sortie in person at the head of his servants and retainers, and routed the assailants with considerable slaughter. During the minority of George, great grandson of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, it was enacted by parliament, in 1474, that Gilbert Talbot, Esq., might exercise and enjoy the liberty of the county of Wexford, with cognizance of all pleas and jurisdictions royal, under the name of Seneschal of the Liberty of Wexford, with power to appoint all officers established of old within that liberty. Earl George afterwards enjoyed it, until 1537, when an act was passed vesting in the crown this and the other possessions of the great absentee lords of Ireland, and the separate jurisdiction of the liberty was thereby terminated. During its existence, the county returned two sets of representatives to the Irish parliament; two members being sent for the liberty, in which the return was made by the lord's seneschal; and two for the Cross, or Church lands within the county, over which was a sheriff appointed by the king, to whom the writs were addressed.

In the year 1571 the people of this county had a feud with the Kavanaghs of Carlow, in which 30 gentlemen of rank in Wexford were killed; but it led to no important consequences. In the civil war which broke out in 1641, this was the scene of important military operations: the Marquess of Ormonde was repulsed in the early part of it, from before New Ross. Duncannon Fort was afterwards taken by the Roman Catholic party, who thus became masters of the whole; but in 1649 the county was reduced to submission by Cromwell, who put the garrison of Wexford to the sword in the same sanguinary manner in which Drogheda had been treated. In the war of the Revolution it was much less distinguished; and from this period the history of the county presents a perfect blank, until 1798, when it acquired a melancholy notoriety as the chief seat of the insurrection of that year.

In the month of April, 1798, the county was subjected to martial law, in consequence of the suspicions of the secret organization of the society of United Irishmen, which had already pervaded most of the other counties, having been extended to it; but it was not until after actual hostilities had broken out in other parts, that any military force was sent hither. The burning of the chapel of Boulavogue, in the parish of Kilcormuck, by the military, and the cruel treatment of the peasantry in order to force them to confess their guilt, hastened the assembly of the people in arms on the two neighbouring hills of Oulart and Kilmacthomas. They were immediately driven from the latter position with some loss; but at the former they routed and cut to pieces the detachment of the military sent to disperse them. Increasing now in numbers and in confidence, the insurgents attacked Enniscorthy the next day, and forced the garrison to fall back upon Wexford. Having at the same time cut off a party of infantry and artillery that was advancing from Duncannon Fort to strengthen

the garrison of the latter place, the insurgents moved upon that also; and the garrison made a hasty retreat to Waterford. At this time a camp was formed at Vinegar hill, in the immediate vicinity of Enniscorthy, which was the head-quarters of the insurgent army during its short existence. The possession of Wexford gave occasion to the slaughter of many of the loyalists who had not been able to effect a timely escape, and also of several of the prisoners brought in from time to time; nor were these atrocities without their counterpart in the excesses of the royalist soldiery. At the commencement of hostilities, Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, Esq., a Protestant gentlemen of the county, who had long signalised himself as an advocate of the people, and an enemy to the measures of the Irish government, had been chosen general. A few days subsequently to the occupation of Wexford, the insurgents attacked the town of New Ross, but after ten hours' hard fighting they were repulsed on all sides with considerable loss: shortly afterwards Harvey was superseded, and the command was given to a Roman Catholic clergyman named Roche. The royal forces which had been collecting from various parts now made a simultaneous attack from all sides on the position of Vinegar hill, which was taken with little difficulty, and the main body of insurgents forced to retreat. The recapture of Wexford immediately followed, and a fresh torrent of blood was poured forth in the punishment of numbers engaged in the rebellion, which was thus terminated in this district, except in the lingering efforts of detached parties.

The county, with the exception of parts of two parishes, which are in the diocese of Dublin, is entirely within the diocese of Ferns. For CIVIL purposes it is divided into the baronies of Ballaghkeen, Bantry, Bargy, Forth, Gorey, Scarawalsh, Shelburne, and Shelmalier East and West. It contains the ancient episcopal town of Ferns; the borough and market towns of Wexford and New Ross; the market and post towns of Gorey, Enniscorthy, Newtownbarry; the disfranchised borough of Fethard; and the post-towns of Arthurstown, Broadway, Clonegal, Camolin, and Taghmon, the last of which was anciently a borough, as were also Clonmines and Bannow. The minor posts are Ballycarney, Bannow, Bridgetown, Duncannon, Kyle, and Oulart. It sent eighteen members to the Irish parliament, two being for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Wexford, New Ross, Gorey, Enniscorthy, Taghmon, Fethard, Clonmines, and Bannow; but since the Union its representatives in the Imperial parliament have been, two sent by the county, and one for each of the boroughs of Wexford and New Ross. The county members are elected at Wexford. The shire is included in the Leinster circuit: the assizes are held at Wexford; general sessions of the peace are held twice in the year at each of the towns of Gorey, Wexford, Enniscorthy, and New Ross; and petty-sessions are held, at various intervals, at each of the above towns and at Newtownbarry, Burkestown, Clonroche, Duncormuck, Killinick, Oulart, and Taghmon. The county gaol is at Wexford, and there are bridewells at New Ross, Gorey, and Enniscorthy. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 16 deputy-lieutenants, and 81 other magistrates. The number of constabulary police stations is 43. The district lunatic asylum is at Carlow, the county infirmary at Wexford. there are fever hospitals at Wexford, New Ross, Gorey, Enniscorthy, Arthurstown, Castleborough, Oulart, and Newtownbarry; in each of which places is a dispensary, as also at Taghmon, Kilcavan, Bannow, Broadway, Ferns, Bridgetown, Killenagh, Skreen and Ardcolm, and Clongeen and Newbawn. The grand jury presentments for the year 1844 were £35,268. In the military arrangements the county is in the Dublin district, and within its limits are barracks at Wexford, New Ross, and Duncannon, for cavalry, artillery, and infantry; the whole capable of accommodating 18 officers and 372 men.

This district is much detached from the rest of Ireland, having the sea on its eastern and southern sides, and the estuary of the Suir and the river of Ross along the greater part of its western border, the remainder of which and the northern side are hemmed in by a lofty range of mountain land, through which there are but few lines of communication. The mountains on the side of the county of Wicklow extend from *Slieve-buy*, a beautiful conical hill covered with verdure, to the valley through which the Slaney flows, the river dividing this part of the range from the still more extensive and lofty chain of *Mount Leinster* and the *Blackstairs*, three remarkable pointed summits of which are distinguished by the names of the "Leaps of Ossian's Greyhounds." Except on the confines, there are no high or extensive ridges of mountains; but the surface is diversified with many single hills, of considerable height, and, towards the south-east, the mountain of Forth forms a ridge about 500 feet above the level of the sea, extending 5 or 6 miles in a north-eastern and south-western direction. The general surface between these single hills does not expand into large plains: the land declines from the primitive mountains on the north towards the sea in unequal elevations, and, where the depositions of alluvial substances are considerable, the surface has a beautifully waving outline, and is enlivened by numerous gently winding streams. *The Slaney*, which traverses the northern and eastern part, presents a succession of highly picturesque views, beautifully ornamented with remains of antiquity, and with modern mansions, villas, and plantations. The scenery on the *Barrow*, in the vicinity of New Ross, is marked by grander features, and can scarcely be surpassed. The southern baronies of *Bargy* and *Forth*, which are shut out from the remainder of the county by the Forth mountain, consist of low land that owes its attractions more to human labour and ingenuity than to the gifts of nature. The entire county presents nothing meriting the name of lake, except *Lady's Island Lake*, in Forth, which claims notice, not from its extent or beauty, but from the singularity of its formation, receiving several small rivulets and having no natural outlet, so that once in every three or four years an opening is cut through the sand-bank which separates it from the sea.

The SEA-COAST on the eastern side presents no opening for shelter from foul weather from Arklow to Wexford harbour, and is rendered still more dangerous to shipping by a range of sand-banks parallel to the shore, the most northern of which is marked by a light-ship. Towards the northern extremity of this line of coast, a harbour has been made for small craft at the inlet of Courtown, in Kilbride bay, consisting of two rough piers

forming a floating-dock. Wexford harbour is large and capacious; but its entrance is obstructed by a bar, and the navigation is in other respects dangerous. The Tuscar Rock lies about seven miles south-east of Greenore Point: it is marked by a revolving light of three faces, two bright, the third a deep red; a bell, also, rings in foggy weather. In the northern part of Wexford harbour are the islands of Beg Erin, or Little Ireland, and Great Island, both inhabited: the former is of very small extent, but ancient fame; the latter contains about 80 acres. On doubling Carnsore Point, the Saltee Islands, two in number, the Larger and the Smaller, present themselves off the southern coast. A late return from the resident incumbent of the adjoining parish on the main land, states that these islands are considered to form part of the county of Tipperary. The larger is a mile long and half a mile broad, but not more than one-third of it consists of arable land; the lesser is about a mile in circuit: both are high, and contain some rocky pasture. From the lesser island to the main land is a ridge of rocks called St. Patrick's bridge, extremely dangerous, having not more than from 7 to 10 feet of water above them at low tide. Farther westward is Bagenbon Head, and near it the small dry harbour of Fethard. What was formerly called "Slade Island" is connected with Bannow by a narrow isthmus of sand. The extreme south-west point of the county is marked by a lighthouse at Hook Head, 140 feet high, with a steady fixed light. On doubling this point the navigator finds himself within the grand and safe estuary of Waterford harbour, into which the united streams of the Suir, Barrow, and Nore are received.

In the eastern and southern districts, which lie open to the sea, the temperature is milder than in the adjoining counties of Carlow and Kilkenny. Snow seldom continues on the ground; the lands may be tilled, and the surface is verdant, while those ten miles inland are frost-bound, and their elevated parts covered with snow. The southern district is subject to storms in spring and autumn, and to heavy rains in winter; but the harvest is as early, if not earlier, than in the opposite Welsh counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, which lie more southerly. It is even earlier here than in the north of Devonshire; and the climate is altogether eminently favourable to the perfection of grain crops. The SOIL is mostly of a cold clayey nature, being deficient in the substrata of limestone and limestone-gravel, universally found in the midland counties. On the whole, the maritime districts are superior to those in the interior, as to fertility. The entire of the eastern and southern border has a deep alluvial soil, abounding in various kinds of marl and calcareous sand, with some limestone. The western and inland baronies contain little marl; but in compensation for this defect they have abundance of bog, which affords an adequate supply of turf for burning the lime imported from the neighbouring counties; while the southern baronies are extremely deficient in this useful article. The prevailing clayey and gravelly loam, though apparently stubborn and untractable, when judiciously under-drained and limed is productive of abundant crops. In the Hook, a peninsula entirely open to the ocean, and little elevated above its level, the subsoil is of a compact limestone, overspread with a thin layer of vegetable mould; it produces grasses of wonderful luxuriance, and both wheat and barley of superior excellence.

The parishes along the sea-coast, particularly in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, are divided into small farms of from five to twenty acres, the competition for which produces high rents, and on which is exhibited that wonderful exertion of industry which seldom fails to shew itself in Ireland where the inhabitants are secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour. The CROPS consist of wheat, oats, barley, and beans; also tares, rape, and turnips. Barley is the principal corn-crop throughout the county, and, though uncertain, generally repays the cultivator by a luxuriant produce. Beans are sown on the lea after it has been manured with marl; the kind sown is the small horse-bean, and the produce is generally exported to the West Indies: in seasons of scarcity, this crop has been found of great utility in diminishing the severity of famine. The potato, however, is the staple crop here, as in the other counties, and all the manure is used for its culture; the seed is planted with the plough in small ridges, three rows in the ridge, and covered with the spade. The general succession of crops is, potatoes, barley, and oats; but, in the barony of Forth, beans are introduced. The sowing of clover, which has been for some time increasing, is now very general; but the English green crops for winter feeding are still chiefly confined to the lands of the resident gentry or experimental agriculturists. In some parts, particularly in the peninsula of Hook (already mentioned), the natural grasses are very luxuriant: in the interior, on the cold clay soils, they are thin and of little value; the farmers mainly depend upon artificial grasses. Dairies are numerous, but they are not managed with the attention to neatness requisite for ensuring the best kind of butter; nor is sufficient pains taken in the selection of a suitable stock of cows: nevertheless, there is a large export of that article. In Forth and Bargy, the farmers manure with marl found in abundance in the interior of those baronies; also with calcareous sand, procured in the vicinity of Duncannon fort: floating sea-weed is much used in some parts. By these kinds of manure the land is maintained permanently in a state of great fertility. In Carne, where the tillage grounds are so overspread with large stones that the superficial observer would think the plough could hardly be used at all, the land has been kept, from time immemorial, under alternate crops of barley and beans, affording abundant returns. In the eastern district, where also marl is abundant, use is made of it: in this tract, too, particularly on both sides of the Slaney, pebble-limestone is burned, and applied to the purpose of manure. In the western baronies, lime, brought with much toil and expense from the neighbouring counties, is the chief manure employed. The cottiers on the side of Mount Leinster travel with a horse a journey of two days in going and returning, to bring home a load of limestone, forty loads of which are required for manuring an acre. The farmers on the parts adjacent to the Barrow and Suir procure from the beds of these rivers, at low water, a rich sediment of the nature of marl, but which is so heavy that it cannot be carried to a distance without much expense. Under all their various natural disadvantages, the lands of this county, by incessant industry and superior skill, are generally kept in an

excellent state unknown in many other parts of Ireland; and in the baronies of Forth and Bargy this distinction is of long standing.

The fences in the southern baronies are in general well kept, being formed of mounds of earth and sods, planted on the sides and top with furze, which affords good shelter for cattle, and has the additional advantage of being extremely useful for fuel, while it presents an impenetrable barrier against trespassing. In some cases they are still farther improved by a row of quickset on the summit, which increases both the shelter and ornament. In those parts where turf is plentiful, less attention is paid to the construction of fences; and there they are generally rugged and defective. The farmers are by no means so attentive to the improvement of the breed of CATTLE as in many other counties: the long-horned was prevalent, but the short-horned is now most encouraged. Although all the farmers, even the smallest, keep a few sheep for their wool and milk, the common breed reared here is by no means of a good kind, being long-legged, narrow-backed, large-boned, and as wild as deer, insomuch that they are only kept from destroying the fences and breaking into the cornfields by tying their feet with side lines: of the improved breeds, the Leicester is the favourite. Swine are numerous, but, like the former kinds of stock, not in general of the best kind. The *Poultry* is excellent: farmers, and even cottiers, rear vast quantities of turkeys and other domestic fowl; and many old leases contain a clause binding the tenant to rear poultry for the landlord. In the neighbourhood of Wexford the fowls are fattened by cramming, and sent to Dublin and Liverpool. There is a fair for poultry only, every Michaelmas, at Ballyhack, where the various kinds are sold in large quantities and very cheap, owing to the number of small landholders who rear them at a trifling expense from their potato offal and a little barley meal. *Bees* are in certain parts much attended to, and much mead is made: means are used in some places to save the honey without destroying the bees, by driving them into a fresh hive instead of smothering them. A source of profit, arising from the contiguity to the sea, is found in the extent of sandy warren, which furnishes great numbers of *Rabbits* yearly. The burrow of Rosslare, near Wexford harbour, furnishes the market weekly with 300 pairs for three months; they are considered peculiarly delicate and well-flavoured. *Pigeons* are also attended to, and found profitable; and, in consequence of the growth of a peculiar kind of grass or sea-weed, myriads of *Wild-fowl* frequent the shores, the flesh of which is of remarkably delicate flavour: the barnacle, whynyard, widgeon, teal, and duck, are most esteemed; besides which there is a great supply of sea-fowl, which are readily bought, though of inferior quality. Fuel in some parts of the county is very scarce, especially in places remote both from the sea-coast, where coal from England can be obtained at a reasonable rate, and from the mountains, where turf can be procured.

The great improvement which has been made in the agriculture of the county, even within the last few years, has been mainly effected by the exertions of two agricultural associations, one in the northern and the other in the southern part, in the success of which a lively interest has been taken by the resident gentry, as well by pecuniary contributions as by personal attendance and encouragement: the former is held at Gorey, and is in a flourishing state; the latter, held at Fook's Mill, is on the decline. An agricultural school was carried on for some time at Bannow, and an horticultural institution has been established at Kyle; the particulars of each of which are given in the accounts of Bannow and Kilpatrick, respectively.

The county, in its GEOLOGICAL relations, forms part of the clay-slate tract which stretches, on the eastern side of the granitic range, from the northern part of the county of Wicklow to the Atlantic. The strata in the southern portions are in some places considerably inflected, but in the northern parts of the county they maintain a tolerably uniform north-eastern and south-western direction, with a dip to the south-east; and the clay-slate is here found immediately in contact with granite, which is the chief component of the Blackstairs and Mount Leinster ranges. The Forth mountain consists almost entirely of quartz rock, with a tendency to the slaty structure from interposed laminæ of clay-slate. The strata range 25° north of east and south of west, and dip 45° towards the north-west; they are occasionally traversed by fissures and by veins of quartz, and in these veins appear in some places indications of lead, copper, and iron. The lower grounds and eminences in the vicinity of Forth are composed of alternations of quartz-rock and clay-slate; the former rock, which is sometimes iron-shot and of a deep reddish hue, ranges to the north of Wexford town, being its foundation, and in its southern progress constituting the White Rocks near Kerlogue. Clay-slate is visible on the south-eastern side of Forth, and to the north-west is distinctly seen at Carrigg bridge, and in several other parts around the inner haven of Wexford; it is traversed by contemporaneous veins of quartz, and probably contains several beds of greenstone, blocks and fragments of this rock being observable on the strand near Saunders Court, and smaller pieces in the fields above and towards the entrance of Edenvale. The general components of the extreme south-eastern quarter of the county are also quartz-rock and clay-slate interstratified, disposed in the manner above described, and containing occasionally beds of greenstone. Towards Carnsore Point the land gradually rises, forming a low swell of ground, composed apparently of granite, as great blocks of that rock, with some few scattered masses of mica-slate, occupy its entire surface.

The approach to a granite soil is indicated even at Broadway village, a little north of the lake of Lady's Island, where blocks of that rock and of mica-slate begin to appear. The granitic base breaks forth again in Carrigburn and Camorus hills, to the north-west of Forth; and blocks of granite are strewed over a part of the county extending towards Bannow on the south. At Caim, near the eastern foot of the granitic chain, the clay-slate appears to contain several beds of greenstone; and the bridge over the Urrin stream is mostly built of it. Traces of the same rock occur near Enniscorthy, on both sides of the Slaney: the clay-slate and quartz-rock in the vicinity of this town are sometimes much intermingled. Vinegar hill and the craggy rocks stretching towards Solsborough are principally composed of the latter; so also is Carrigrua-more, to the north-east. But the principal ranges of elevated land, such as Slieve-buy, Bree hill, Slieve Kelter, &c., are clay-slate;

and quarries are opened in several parts of the line adjacent to the granitic chain, some of the best slates being raised in the neighbourhood of Newtown-Barry, and towards Kilkevin to the north-east. A black slightly carbonated clay occurs near Enniscorthy, where it was mistaken for coal and some trials were made in consequence; this rock generally contains finely disseminated iron-pyrites, and exhibits also thinly interspersed galena.

The eastern side of Waterford harbour, in this county, consists principally of clay-slate in strata nearly vertical, but the rock is surmounted by a cap of sandstone in Broomhill: a similar cap occurs more to the south, in Templetown hill, which gradually declines till it underlines the tongue of fœtz-limestone which extends to the extremity of Hook Point. This limestone is arranged in strata only a few inches in thickness, dipping at an angle of from 4° to 8° towards the south, and contains numerous bivalves and corallites: its connexion with the sandstone is most conspicuous on the eastern coast, proceeding along which to the north the limestone becomes interstratified with slate-clay; and this latter rock at length predominates, alternating with very thin beds of limestone, and acquiring a much higher elevation. At the point of junction with the red sandstone beneath it, at Houseland Castle, the latter is of a fine grain and red cast: more to the north it acquires a coarser structure, thick beds of conglomerate being interstratified with fine-grained, red, perishable sandstone. These rocks form a bold coast of abrupt precipices, extending to Carnyven headland, eastward of Templetown hill and south of Bagenbon Head. Detached portions of the sandstone shew themselves in other places. The inner haven of Wexford is partly lined with four isolated patches of this rock lying unconformably on the clay-slate; it is of a deep red colour, and is principally composed of fragments of quartz, with a few of clay-slate, cemented by iron-shot quartz. Park Point, on the south side of the haven, consists chiefly of this sandstone arranged in strata from one to two feet thick, which are sometimes separated by a thin seam of red soapy clay. On the western side of the northern extremity of the inner basin is another smaller patch of red conglomerate, situated to the west of the Castle bridge. In a dell westward of Artramont Castle is a similar small patch, and a fourth of larger extent occurs in Saunders Court demesne. At Duncormuck is another patch of sandstone, which comes in contact with fœtz-limestone; and it is found in the Saltee Islands, where it is based on the clay-slate. At Ballyback, where Waterford harbour narrows to the north, are caps of sandstone conglomerate, reposing unconformably on clay-slate, and containing many pebbles of granite, but fragments of clay-slate are the predominating constituents. The great body of the rugged and isolated hill of Taragh, east of Gorey, consists of porphyry, with a compact felspar base, that sometimes passes into hornstone, containing inlaid crystals of glassy felspar; but greenstone also appears occasionally. Besides the limestone of Hook Point, there is a narrow slip at Drinagh, a mile south of Wexford, which follows the coast for four or five miles southward, consisting of a blueish-grey kind, containing corallites and bivalves, and associated with a brownish-grey, fine, granular magnesian-limestone. A third small limestone district occurs at Duncormuck, and extends from the coast into the interior three or four miles; it is generally of a reddish-brown cast, apparently derived from the sandstone conglomerate in its vicinity.

A lead-mine was discovered at Caim, and wrought for several years: the works were lately resumed. At Clonmines the remains of an ancient mine are still to be traced; and galena has been found here, partly adhering to quartz and rhomboidal ironstone, and partly thrown on shore after storms by which portions of the cliff had been torn away. The old heaps in the neighbourhood are supposed to be the remains of the silvermines said to have been worked by the ancient Ostmen. At Kerlogue, near Wexford, is a small vein of copper-ore, of the malachite or carbonated green copper-ore species. Specimens of plumbago were found, about twelve years since, at Greenfield, near Enniscorthy; and in quarrying for stone at Bloomfield, in the same neighbourhood, about ten years ago, some fine specimens of asbestos were discovered, the only ones known to exist within the county. The horns and bones of the moose-deer have been found in the alluvial districts both on the east and south, where there is marl. About ten years since, a perfect fossil skeleton of the *Cervus Megaceros*, or gigantic horned deer of Ireland, was found at Ballyhuskard, near the bog of Itty, exceeding in its dimensions the fossil deer in the Dublin museum.

Much coarse woollen-cloth was formerly manufactured throughout the county, but almost wholly for domestic use. Cotton-works were erected at St. John's, near Enniscorthy, upwards of thirty years since, but were only carried on for two or three years: at the latter place were also some iron-works. Linens, diapers, checks, and woollens were wrought at Tintern, where the weaving and spinning business was carried on to such an extent that a yarn-market and a general-market house were erected for the accommodation of the buyers and sellers; but both these buildings have fallen into decay, though there are still many weavers in the neighbourhood. The vicinity of the county to the great Nymph Bank renders its FISHERIES an important object of consideration. In addition to the supply of deep-sea fish derivable from this source, the inhabitants along the whole coast are mainly employed in fishing: there are also numerous residents at every creek that affords shelter for a few boats, who derive their subsistence from partly their little farms on shore, but mostly from the sea. A valuable fishing-ground lies near the shore, adjacent to the Saltee Islands; but the want of a harbour adequate to the reception and shelter of a good description of craft, prevents the fishery from being followed, except in open boats. There are two small harbours, one at Fethard, and the other at Cross-Farnogue at the eastern extremity of Ballyteigue bay, which, inadequate as they are, enable the fishermen to go out in the summer season; but the want of a good harbour prevents them from partaking much in the profits of the cod and herring fishery, which is chiefly carried on in the winter. Shell-fish are caught in great abundance along the shore. The oysters are much esteemed by some for their size and flavour, but they do not maintain that character in the Dublin market: the lobsters are also reckoned to be of a superior kind. Salmon, white-trout, eels, and the pearl-

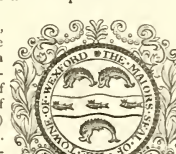
muscle, are taken in the Slaney. The chief commerce of the county is in the export of agricultural produce, especially barley, to various ports on the British coast. The principal markets for grain are Wexford, Enniscorthy, and Castlebridge; the first is the port for the two others. New Ross has also a considerable trade in the same produce. The surplus butter is either taken to Gorey, and there sold for the Dublin market, or exported from Wexford and Waterford to Bristol, Liverpool, &c. There is also a considerable export of cattle, pigs, and poultry, which are shipped at Wexford and Waterford for England by steam.

The only large river is the *Slaney*, which enters the county at Newtown-Barry, and flows in a south-eastern course through Enniscorthy to Wexford; the tide flows up to Enniscorthy, and the river is navigable so far by large boats: it receives the *Bann* near Ferns, and the *Boro* south of Enniscorthy. *The Bannow* is a small stream falling into the harbour of the same name, and chiefly remarkable for the historical reminiscences connected with it. *The Corug*, another small stream, falls into the same harbour. *The Owenvarra* empties itself into St. George's Channel at the fishing-port of Courtown, in the bay of Kilbride. *The Barrow* forms a small part of the western boundary from Blackstairs mountain to its confluence with the Nore, whence, assuming the name of the *Ross* river, it continues to skirt the county, passing by New Ross, and having depth of water sufficient for vessels of large burthen; at Great Island it exchanges its new name for that of the *Suir*, with which it here unites, and the whole body of water flows southwards, still skirting the county, and disembogues itself in the capacious and safe estuary of Waterford harbour.

The RELICS of ANTIQUITY anterior to the arrival of the English are very few, with the exception of monastic buildings. A fine tumulus or rath stands at Salville or Moatabeg, and another at Donamore, both in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy; near Old Ross is also a rath or tumulus, and two of considerable extent are to be seen near Dunbrody. Smaller raths are scattered in numbers through the southern baronies: one of the most perfect is that at Ballytrent, near Broadway, which has a double mound and has been laid out as a pleasure-garden. There are remains of monasteries at Wexford town, Enniscorthy, St. John's to the south of Enniscorthy, Ferns, Dunbrody, Ross, and Clonmines. Tintern Abbey has been converted into a residence, and the houses of Ballyhack, Carnsore, and Clonmore, are now parish churches; the remains of Glascarrig are also still visible, part being used as a barn. The sites of the other monastic buildings are either uncertain or wholly unknown: their names are Achadhabla, Airdnecoemhain, Arbensis, Ardladhraun, Camross, Disert-Cheandubhoin, Down, Drum-chaoin-chellaigh, Fionmagh, Horetown, Inverdaoile, Innisbeg, Innisfeal, Kilcloghan or Killogan, Maghere-nuidhe, Seanbhotha, and Taghmon. There were religious houses on each of the little islands of Beg Erin and Derinis. Near Carnsore are the ruins of a very ancient chapel, called St. Vaugh's.

The remains of castellated buildings are more numerous. At Wexford is *White Castle*, over against the entrance to the harbour; also a castle within the town, since taken down and a barrack erected on its site. Two miles north-west of the town is *Carrigg Castle*, seated on the pinnacle of a rock over the Slaney: two miles from Wexford is also the castle of *Barntown*; and that of *Ferns* is worthy of note both in an historical and architectural point of view. One of the noblest and earliest military structures of the English settlers is *Enniscorthy Castle*. Another of these feudal structures is at *Mackmine: Brown's Castle*, on a projecting point over the river Slaney, about two miles from Enniscorthy, is in ruins. At a short distance from Dunbrody Abbey is a curious old fortress, called *Cuislan-na-Blahie*, or "Buttermilk Castle;" and in the same neighbourhood are the ruins of *Killesk*, *Knockagh*, and *Killaile Castles*. Of *Ballykeroge* or Sutton's Castle, so called from its founder, Roger de Sutton, considerable ruins still exist; and in the same district are a castle at *Stokestown*, another at *Aldertown*, a third at *Priest's Haggard*, and two in the *Great Island*. On the summit of *Mountgarrett*, a lofty hill that overlooks the town of New Ross, are the ruins of an ancient castle, from which a branch of the Butler family derives the title of Viscount. On the peninsula of Hook are the remains of *Slade Castle* and *Houseland Castle*; and on its extreme point is the old fort Hook Tower, which has recently been converted into a lighthouse. *Duncormuck* or Croscormuck *Castle*, on the inlet of Bannow, owes its erection to the English settlers under de Montmorency. There are the remains, more or less perfect, of nearly sixty of these ancient castles or towers, most of which are situated in the baronies of Forth and Bargy: the principal, not already enumerated, are, *Johnstown Castle*, near Wexford, now incorporated with the modern castellated mansion of H. R. G. Morgan, Esq.; *Ruthmacknee*, in the same neighbourhood, which was inhabited by the Knox family within the last 80 years; *Bargy*, which gave name to the barony, also incorporated with some comparatively modern additions; *Butlerstown*, *Lingstown*, *Ballycogley*, and *Cloest*, in the barony of Forth; and *Ballyhealy*, *Ballyteigue*, *Baldwinstown*, *Coolhull*, and *Dane's Castle*, in that of Bargy. Not far from Duncormuck Castle is Strongbow's Fort, on the head of *Bagenbon*, where are yet visible the remains of strong intrenchments, attributed to that leader, though it is more probable that they were thrown up by the party under Fitz-Stephen, who landed there two years before, as Strongbow's debarkation took place in the county of Waterford. *Duncannon Fort*, on the eastern bank of Waterford harbour, is modern in comparison with those hitherto noticed.

WEXFORD, a sea-port, borough, market, and assize town, and the head of a poor-law union, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 74 miles (S.) from Dublin, and 30¼ (E. N. E.) from Waterford, containing 11,252 inhabitants. This town, which, as far as can be inferred from the earliest historical notices respecting it, was a maritime settlement of the Danes, is thought to have derived its name, anciently written Weisford, from the term Waesfiord (Washford), which



Seal of the late Corporation.

implies a bay overflowed by the tide, but left nearly dry at low water, like the washes of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Nothing further is known respecting it till the time of the English invasion, when it was besieged by FITZ-STEPHEN and Harvey de Montemarisco, immediately after their landing at Bannow, aided by the Irish army of Dermod Mac Murrough. The townsmen at first marched out to give the invaders battle, but, awed by their numbers and discipline, they retired within the walls, after having set fire to the suburbs to check the enemy's pursuit; an assault of the besiegers was gallantly repulsed, but at the end of three days the inhabitants surrendered, on condition of recognising the sovereignty of Dermod. The town, with two adjoining cantreds, was then assigned to the two English leaders, conformably with a previous agreement; and Fitz-Stephen, to secure himself in his new possession, immediately commenced the erection of a castle in a position commanding the pass of the Slaney at Carrigg.

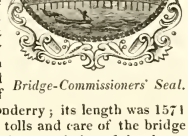
After the main body of the English had proceeded to Dublin, the Wexford men invested the castle, and, having in vain endeavoured to force an entrance, prevailed upon Fitz-Stephen and his garrison to surrender, by means of a fabricated account of the destruction of Strongbow and all his companions in arms. On the arrival of STRONGBOW, who, after the dispersion of the Irish army before Dublin, had hastened to the relief of Fitz-Stephen, the townsmen quitted Wexford and took refuge in Beg Erin, an island in the harbour, carrying their prisoners with them as hostages for their own good treatment. The plan succeeded: on the arrival of King Henry, they gave up their prisoners, and were allowed to return peaceably to Wexford, which they now promised to hold under his authority. Henry, on his hurried departure from Ireland to suppress an insurrection in Normandy, gave the town in charge to William Fitz-Aldelm, Philip de Braosa, and Philip of Hastings, with a body of 50 knights. In 1174 he granted the town to Strongbow, who, during his residence in it, celebrated the marriage of his sister Basilea with Raymond le Gros and appointed him governor. In 1177, Raymond received Fitz-Aldelm here on his arrival as custos or governor of Ireland, and the latter placed his kinsman, Walter Almain, in command of the place; but Raymond having been restored, soon after proceeded by sea with part of the garrison to the relief of the city of Cork, which was besieged by an Irish army. After the death of Strongbow, and all the male issue of his only daughter (who had married William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke), and on the subsequent partition of his immense property among his five grand-daughters, Wexford was assigned to Joan, the second sister, who had married Warren de Mountchensey. In 1318 the town received its earliest charter extant, from Adomar de Valence, into whose possession it and the lordship had come by marriage with Warren's only daughter. In 1327, an Irish army under O'Brien was repulsed from the town with great slaughter.

During the struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York, the place was seized in 1462, by Sir John Butler, whose brother, the Earl of Ormonde, had been just before beheaded by the Yorkists; but having rashly accepted a challenge from the Earl of Desmond, who had advanced to dispossess him, to decide the contest in the open field, he suffered a total defeat: the victorious earl held a parliament in the town next year. The lordship, which had been conveyed, through the female line, to Richard Talbot, who married the only daughter of Adomar de Valence, continued in the possession of his descendants, until forfeited in the 28th of Henry VIII., under the act against absentees. By a charter of James I., in 1608, the castle and borough were granted to the corporation at an annual rent. Upon the breaking out of the war of 1641, Wexford was one of the first places that fell into the hands of the insurgents, and became their chief port for receiving military supplies from other countries. On hearing of the approach of Cromwell, in 1649, the inhabitants at first refused to admit any troops on the part of the king, but afterwards consented to receive 2000 Roman Catholics sent by the Marquess of Ormonde: the aid, however, was useless, for Cromwell's troops gained admission either by force or through the treachery of Stafford, the governor; and the town was given up to military execution, as had been the case with Drogheda. The castle, and much of the corporation property, were confiscated at this period. After the battle of the Boyne, the town declared for William III., and was garrisoned by his troops.

In 1793, a large body of the peasantry advanced hither to rescue some Whiteboy prisoners. On their approach, a detachment of the garrison was sent out to disperse them, the commander of which, Captain Vallotton, having ridden in advance of his men, for the humane purpose of expostulating with the insurgents on their conduct, was cut down by a scythe: a monumental obelisk erected on the Windmill hill commemorates this deplorable event. During the disturbances of 1798, Wexford was the chief position of the insurgents in the south of Ireland. After the defeat of a detachment of the king's troops, at the Three Rocks, on the 30th of May, on their march to the town, it was evacuated in a panic by the garrison, and immediately taken possession of by the insurgents, who made it their principal station, and kept it till the 21st of the following month, during which time they put to death 91 of their prisoners on the bridge. On the advance of the royal army, however, after the total defeat of the main body of the insurgents at Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy, it was evacuated with such precipitation that a troop of yeoman-cavalry, which had boldly galloped in advance of the main body, in the hope of preventing the apprehended ill-treatment of their wives and families from the paroxysms of despair of their opponents, entered without the smallest check or opposition. Medals of gold and silver were struck by order of the corporation, to commemorate this event, and were given to the officers and privates of the corps. In 1804, the walls underwent a thorough repair, at the expense of the corporation, on which occasion a piece of plate was presented to the mayor.

The TOWN is situated on the lower part of a hill, close to the shore of the estuary of the Slaney, where it opens into the broad but shallow expansion of Wexford haven. The extent from north to south within the walls is nearly a statute mile, or a mile and a quarter including the suburb of Faithe at the southern extremity, the name of which is a corruption of Feagh, from the parish of St. Michael of Feagh, in which it is situated. The streets are narrow, partially and indifferently paved, and

not lighted: two attempts, made in 1830 and 1833, to bring the town within the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV., for Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing Towns, failed; the proposal being each time rejected by a majority of a public meeting convened for its consideration. An arrangement recently made with a Scotch contractor to light the quay with gas will probably remove part of this inconvenience, by having the contract extended to the rest of the town. There are about 2000 houses, in general well built and of respectable appearance; the supply of water is partly by pipes laid down by the corporation for improving the quays, and partly from wells, or from the public conduit in the corn-market, erected at the expense of the Marquess of Ely.



Bridge-Commissioners' Seal.

Wexford is connected at its northern end with the grounds on the opposite bank of the Slaney by a bridge occupying the site of one commenced in 1794 and opened in 1795: the old bridge was constructed wholly of American oak, at an expense of £17,000, by the late Emanuel Cox, an engineer from the United States, and the builder of the wooden bridge at Londonderry; its length was 1571 feet. The collection of the tolls and care of the bridge were committed to a corporation, consisting of the shareholders who contributed towards its erection, and some *ex officio* members. In consequence of its decayed state the corporation had it repaired, or rather re-constructed, at an expense of £6000, of which £4000 were raised by a mortgage of the tolls, which let, in 1832, for £700 per annum. The structure now has two causeways projecting from the opposite side of the river, and of the respective lengths of 650 and 188 feet; the roadway of the bridge over the intervening space of 733 feet is of timber, supported on 23 sets of piers of the same material, with a drawbridge to permit the passage of vessels with masts. A quay extends for nearly half a mile from the bridge, having a general breadth of 60 feet, except near its middle, called the Crescent, where it widens to 80 feet. On the opposite shore is the Ballast-quay, so called from being formed by the ballast deposited there by the shipping: it serves as a breakwater for the protection of the vessels moored on the side towards the town. The former of these two quays has received a considerable extension to the south-west by an embankment raised by J. E. Redmond, Esq., which carries it on in a direct line to the end of Fishers'-row, whence a communication with that part of the country is opened by a road in the same direction to the rock of Maudlintown, where it forms a junction with the Killinick road.

A branch of the Bank of Ireland occupies a very neat structure faced with granite, forming the north-western angle of the Crescent; the Provincial Bank has an establishment on the quay; and there is a branch of the National Bank. A building, with an exterior corresponding with that of the bank, has been erected on the Crescent-quay, for reading-rooms and a library; and on the same quay is a building for the accommodation of the Chamber of Commerce, established in 1831: two other reading-rooms have been opened. The Wexford Union Club, formed in 1833, is held in a building erected for it on the quay. Two newspapers are published, each twice a week, and professing respectively conservative and independent principles. A small theatre was built in the Back-street about thirteen years since, as a private speculation, which not having succeeded, it is used as an auction and commission sale-room, without any alteration in its internal arrangements: a circulating library is kept in its lobby. Balls for public charities and on other occasions are given in the Assembly-rooms, a handsome suite of apartments. The castle and its surrounding grounds, granted by Cromwell to a person named Borr, were sold about a century since to the government by that individual's representative, who contracted to convert it into a spacious barrack; but the transaction being made the subject of parliamentary inquiry, the contractor, who was a member of the house of commons, was obliged to vacate his seat, and the treaty was put an end to. The present barracks, situated at the commencement of the Faithe, form a considerable range of building, capable of affording sufficient accommodation for seven officers and 172 non-commissioned officers and privates, with an hospital for twelve patients. Several new streets have been opened within the last few years, but much is yet to be accomplished in the general improvement of the town, many of the cross lanes which connect the principal thoroughfares being of very unsightly appearance, extremely narrow and irregular, and presenting almost every indication of decay and poverty.

The inhabitants, in the time of the Danes, maintained themselves by commerce and piracy: afterwards the fisheries, and chiefly that of herrings, were their main source of subsistence. At present, the staple trade of the town arises from the agricultural produce of the surrounding country; the herring and oyster fisheries, though still of some magnitude in the winter months, having declined considerably, from the withdrawing of the bounties, the poverty of those engaged, and the want of safety harbours. The principal manufacture is that of malt, for which there were 38 establishments in 1831, when from 70,000 to 80,000 barrels of malt were made, by much the greater part of which was exported, chiefly to Dublin: the quantity has since decreased. A distillery, built on a large scale in the suburbs, consumed 25,000 barrels of grain in the same year; there are breweries, tan-yards, and rope-walks, in the town and suburbs. The magnitude of the export trade may be estimated by the fact that, in 1831, upwards of 300,000 barrels of grain were purchased by the merchants, chiefly for export either in the raw state or malted: that of cattle during the same period was very considerable; and 28,000 firkins of butter were exported. Since the place has been made a bonding port the coasting-trade has diminished, but that to Great Britain has increased proportionally; a store for bonded tea has been erected. The amount of customs' duties for 1835 was £4920. 13.; for 1836, £6306. 10.; and for 1844, £9501. The amount of the excise duties collected in the Wexford revenue district, for the year 1834, was £4084; for the year 1838, £7439; and for the year 1843, £8746. The amount of postage collected in the town of Wexford in 1844, was £871.

Harbour-Corporation Seal.

The PORT or haven is formed by two low sandy peninsulas approaching each other from the north and south, and separated by a narrow entrance half a mile broad between Rosslare and Raven Points. On the outside is a bank of shifting sand, which has been for some years gradually increasing; so that in the part where it is lowest, and which therefore is the principal passage to the haven's mouth, there are only six feet of water at the ebb of spring tides; and as the rise of springs is but six feet, and at neaps from three to four, vessels of every size larger than fishing-boats must ride outside exposed to the danger of shipwreck before there is a sufficient depth of water to float them in. The navigation, too, of the interior of the harbour, a distance of five miles, is both intricate and shallow. Several expedients have been suggested by Sir John Rennie in a report on the subject, for the diminution of those impediments to the safe navigation of the haven; but none of them have been yet acted upon. Notwithstanding these formidable obstacles the commerce is considerable: there are 110 registered vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 8000 tons, and navigated by 600 seamen, belonging to the port; chiefly engaged in the British and coasting trade. The port is deemed a great nursery for seamen, as there is always a large proportion of apprentices in the merchants' service here. There are two steamers on the Wexford and Liverpool station, one of which sails every week in winter and twice a week in summer, carrying live cattle, provisions, merchandise, and passengers. The shipping interests have been materially promoted by the construction of a patent-slip and ship-building yard, by Mr. Redmond, at the southern extremity of his new embankment; the vessels belonging to the port were previously built at Milford and Liverpool. The trade with the interior of the country is carried on chiefly by the Slaney, which is navigable to Enniscorthy. The principal market is on Saturday; there is one for poultry, butter, eggs, and small wares, on Wednesday: meat, fish, and vegetables are exposed for sale daily. The shambles occupy one side of a street leading from the quay; the butter-market is held underneath the Court of Conscience, the corn and potato market in a square named the corn-market: poultry is vended in the public street. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the 29th of June, on the Windmill Hill; on the 24th of Aug., in the Faithe; and on the Saturday before Shrovetide, March 17th, May 1st, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 1st, in the town.

The first charter to Wexford on record is that of Adomar de Valence in 1318, already noticed, which was confirmed and extended by that of the 12th of Henry IV., in 1411, and again confirmed by Elizabeth in 1558. The act of the 28th of Henry VIII. for vesting the estates of absentees in the crown, under which that of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was confiscated, was followed by another specially confirming the liberties and privileges of the CORPORATION of Wexford. A third charter was granted by James I. in 1608, which was the latest in force when the corporation was dissolved by the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108; that subsequently granted by James II., in 1688, having been annulled after the Revolution. The corporation was one of those subjected to the New Rules of the 25th of Charles II. By the charter of James I. the ground within the ancient limits of the town and its suburbs was made a free borough corporate, by the name of "the Town or Free Borough of Wexford," to consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, free burgesses, and commonalty; and the body so incorporated was called "the Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town or Borough of Wexford;" the mayor to be a justice of the peace within the borough and county, also escheator, coroner, clerk-of-the-market, and master of the say; and a court to be held every second Monday before the mayor and bailiffs, with civil jurisdiction to any amount. It also granted a guild of the merchants of the staple, of which the retiring mayor and bailiffs were to be mayor and constables for the ensuing year. At the time of the passing of the act of Victoria, the mayor appointed a deputy; there were 23 other burgesses: no recorder had been appointed for many years, and the mayor's court had fallen into disuse; but that functionary still exercised occasionally a right to attach the property of persons about to go beyond the limits of his jurisdiction. The corporation possessed large portions of its original lands, which are now managed by Municipal Commissioners; but as many of them are let on long leases or in perpetuity, at very low rates, the income from this source does not exceed £270 per annum: tolls were formerly levied to the average amount of £900 per annum, but the demand for them has been discontinued for some years, in consequence of the right being disputed. A court of conscience is held every week for debts under 40s. Irish; imprisonment for two months by this court cancels a debt under 20s., and for four months one under 40s. The assizes for the county are held in the town, and also the Epiphany and Midsummer general-sessions for this district of the county, at which the mayor used to take precedence of all the other county magistrates, on the plea of his commission bearing date from the granting of the governing charter: petty-sessions are held weekly, and special road-sessions twice in the year.

Two minor corporations have been formed under an act of the 34th of George III.; these are the Quay or Harbour Corporation and the Bridge Corporation. *The Quay Corporation*, formerly composed of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, town-clerk, port collector, and the members for the county and town, with 36 others elected by a majority of the persons attending (seven to be a quorum), is a corporation with power to levy rates on the vessels entering the port, to be applied towards making, maintaining, and improving the harbour, quays, and passages to them; it has also the regulation of the pilotage and of the supply of pipe-water, and is invested with certain powers towards the cleansing and economy of the town. Under this authority the avenues to the quay are kept in repair, and a pilot establishment has been formed consisting of two smacks with a sail-boat and row-boat attached to each; the pilot station is near Rosslare Fort. The borough corporation repaired the streets up to the period of the interruption of the collection of tolls, since which the streets have been neither

cleaned nor repaired; all the thoroughfares up to the town are kept in order by the county grand jury. *The Bridge Corporation* consists of the subscribers to the fund for building the bridge across the Slaney at Wexford, who are empowered to levy tolls for defraying the expenses of its erection and repairs, and to divide the surplus revenue among the subscribers rateably. *The Court-house*, situated on the quay, opposite to the end of the bridge, is a neat structure, erected at the expense of the county, and consists of a centre and two wings, with its entrance under a pediment supported by two columns. *The County Gaol and House of Correction* stands at the entrance of the town from New Ross, inclosed by a wall from 16 to 20 feet high, with an entrance between two turnkeys' lodges. It consists of a centre and two wings; the interior contains 42 cells, 12 day-rooms, and 16 airing-yards, with a detached hospital: the male prisoners are employed at breaking stones, or at the treadmill; the females in washing, spinning, and knitting. There is not, however, accommodation sufficient for the average number of prisoners, or for discipline and classification.

The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament, by a prescriptive right exercised without interruption from 1374, till the Union, at which period the number of its representatives was reduced to one, whom it continues to return under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88. The number of electors, in 1841, was 301, of whom 195 were £10 householders, and 106 freemen. The environs contain a number of handsome houses and neat villas, the residences of the gentry connected with the town. Within the last few years new roads have been opened between Wexford and Duncannon Fort, New Ross, and Enniscorthy, the last-named of which is now the mail-coach road: a new approach to the town from the Carrigg bridge road has been contemplated, as has been the formation of a canal of four miles to the bathing-village of Curracloe.

The ECCLESIASTICAL union of Wexford, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop, consists of the rectories of St. Patrick's, Maudlintown, Killilogue or Kerlogue, Drinagh, Rathaspick, Kildavin, and Ardcandrisk; the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary's; and the impropriate cures of St. Iberius (Wexford), St. Bridget's or Bride's, St. Selsker's or Sanctum Sepulcrum, St. Tullogue's or St. Euleck's, St. Peter's, St. Michael's of Feagh, and Carrigg. Of these, the parishes of St. Patrick, St. Mary, St. Iberius, St. Bridget, St. Selsker, and St. Tullogue are within the walls, and, being entirely built upon, pay no tithe or dues of any kind; the rest, which are without the walls, are described under their respective heads. The glebe of St. Patrick's, now the site of the parochial school, contains 20 perches; that of St. Mary's, now a dwelling-house and offices, 2 roods; of St. Selsker's, now a garden, 20 perches; and of St. Tullogue's, the site of five small houses, 1 rood; making a total of 1 acre of glebe land within the walls. By a return to a regal visitation in 1615, it appears that there were then 20 churches in the town; at present there are but two, those of St. Iberius and St. Selsker. The former, erected in the latter part of the last century, is now the principal, but not the mother, church of the union; that of Rathaspick being so considered, and the incumbent being therefore inducted first into it and afterwards into each of the other churches. It is a plain structure with stone quoins and surmounted with a cupola; the interior has a gallery round three sides, and the fourth, containing the altar, forms a semicircular recess separated from the body of the building by an open screen of two pilasters and two columns. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £252 for repairs. The church of St. Selsker is a small edifice, erected in 1818 at an expense of £1400, in the early style of English architecture, with pannelled buttresses at the angles terminating in pinnacles, and plain buttresses between the lancet-shaped windows on each side, and a combination of three similarly shaped windows at the east end; the body of the church is connected by a vestibule with the massive ancient tower of the old church: the interior is fitted up with open seats instead of pews. There are several monuments of great antiquity in the churchyard; and in St. John's churchyard is a handsome mausoleum erected by J. H. Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, to the memory of his wife.

In the ROMAN CATHOLIC divisions the union or district of Wexford extends over the whole of the town and suburbs, and includes 11 of the 16 parishes constituting the Protestant union: of the remaining five, Drinagh, Rathaspick, and Kildavin are included in the district of Piercestown; Carrigg and Ardcandrisk, in that of Glynn. The chapel of the *Franciscans* has been long used as the principal chapel of the Wexford union. The conventual Franciscans settled here in the reign of Henry III.; about the year 1380 they obtained possession of the convent and church of St. Bridget and St. John, which had previously belonged to the Knights Hospitallers: at the Dissolution, the buildings and lands were granted in perpetuity to two laymen. The community at present consists of a guardian elected triennially at a general meeting of the Franciscan order in Dublin, and six friars. The convent is a plain edifice, with the exception of a modern addition erected for a library, which contains a valuable collection of theological works, chiefly of the early Christian fathers, and also books in other departments of literature. The building is surmounted by a turret with a cupola and cross, and furnished with a clock; it was erected under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Walsh, late guardian of the convent, who, with the aid of a subscription for the purpose, also collected the library, chiefly from the continent. The chapel, dedicated to St. John and St. Bridget, and supposed to occupy the site of that of the ancient monastery of the Franciscans, is a large unornamented pile: the burial-ground attached to it has been enlarged, and a commodious house for the clergyman has been built adjoining the chapel, at an expense of about £1000. A nunnery was established in 1818 for the order of the *Presentation*. The house, adjoining the Franciscan convent and erected principally at the expense of the late Mr. Carrol, of the Faithe, contains a small chapel elegantly fitted up at the expense of the Countess of Shrewsbury, who presented £200 for that purpose; it is open on Sundays as a public place of worship. Beneath the chapel is a commodious schoolroom, in which the girls originally attached to the Lancasterian school, and those belonging to the Redmond female-orphan house, are gratuitously educated by the ladies of the order, and also instructed in useful and ornamental needle-work. *The Wesleyan Methodists* have

two places of worship: a congregation in connexion with the Irish Evangelical Society, and another called the Separatists, meet in private houses.

The Diocesan School for the see of Ferns, situated to the north of the town, on the road from Ferry-Carrigg, was built in 1800, at the expense of the county, on a piece of ground leased by the late R. Neville rent-free for 30 years, with a right reserved of charging it with a rent not exceeding £50 per annum at the end of that period, which has not been demanded by the present proprietor, Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart. The school possesses accommodation for 40 boarders and 6 daily pupils, and has a large play-ground attached: the master receives a salary of £70, paid by the bishop and the beneficed clergy of the diocese; an additional salary of £100 was paid by the corporation until the discontinuance of the payment of tolls. *The Parochial School*, founded in 1824, and situated on the glebe of the parish of St. Patrick, is a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and containing two schoolrooms, in which both boys and girls are instructed; it is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and by voluntary contributions.

St. Peter's College originated in a bequest by the Rev. Peter Devereux, P. P. of Kilmore, made during the existence of the penal code, which prohibited students for the priesthood from being educated at home. The bequest consisted of a farm, the proceeds of which were to provide for the education of two ecclesiastical students in a foreign college; the continental war prevented the gift being applied to its intended purpose, and a large sum accumulated, which, in 1818, was expended in the purchase of land and the erection of the buildings, which are vested in the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese and two clergymen as trustees. The college stands on Summer Hill, an elevated situation to the west of the town, and presents the appearance of a large mansion-house, containing accommodation for a president, six professors, and 30 resident pupils, with classrooms for 150 daily pupils. A large addition was lately made in the Gothic style, containing a chapel, library, and accommodations for a number of professors and pupils; it forms a quadrangle, the eastern front of which exhibits a square tower in its centre with octangular turrets at each angle: the interior is surrounded by a colonnade in the cloister style, inclosing an open area about 130 feet square. The course of studies comprises all the gradations of instruction from the rudiments to the highest departments in the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, physics, logic, metaphysics, and ethics; and should the wants of the diocese require it, a course of theology to supersede the necessity of students finishing their education at Maynooth. The fees, the maximum of which is limited to £28 per annum, are at present £25 for resident and £6 for daily pupils. Protestant children are admitted without any interference with their religious principles: the profits of the institution are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The Wexford poor school, founded in 1809 by Mr. W. Doran, is attended by upwards of 300 boys: an infants' school, founded in 1830, affords instruction to upwards of 70 children in a building erected for the purpose; and there are other public schools. The county infirmary, in the north-western part of the town, contains 10 wards and 35 beds; attached to it is a dispensary, with a house for the surgeon. The county fever hospital, erected in 1818 in the south-western suburb, has six wards, containing 60 beds: during the prevalence of cholera it was used for the reception of patients labouring under that disease. The Earl of Shrewsbury has for the last few years given £50 per annum to this institution. The late house of industry and lunatic asylum were established in 1816, in the old gaol: the former contained two departments, one for the aged and infirm, the other for vagrants and prostitutes; all the inmates able to work were employed. The Redmond female-orphan house was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1900; being the accumulated proceeds of a bequest of £500 by Walter Redmond, of Bettyville, Esq., together with a donation of £200 by John H. Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall. The institution, originally intended for 12 orphans, without religious distinction, but containing accommodations for 34, is maintained by a bequest of £120 per annum from the founder, and is under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic bishop and five other trustees; the children are received at an early age, and apprenticed at 16. The house stands on part of St. Peter's College lands. A savings' bank and a loan fund have also been opened: the deposits in the former amounted, in 1845, to £46,000. Some charitable bequests to the poor of Wexford and the adjoining parishes are distributed by the rector, under the names of Tottenham's fund, Browne's fund, and Tait's charity. The union workhouse, on a site of seven acres held at a rent of £58. 16., was completed in 1842, and is constructed for 600 inmates.

The ruins of the ancient monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul of Selsker, consisting of a tower now forming part of the present church, and some of the arches, are still in existence. It is said that Cromwell, when he destroyed the church at the sacking of Wexford, carried away the ring of bells, and that they are now in one of the churches in Liverpool: according to tradition, the freedom of the town, and exemption from the port dues, of Liverpool, were granted to the freemen of Wexford in lieu of these bells. There are no remains of the priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or of the Magdalene leper house. Some portions of the town walls, with five of the towers, three square and two round, are still in a sufficient state of preservation to shew that the walls were 22 feet high, and were supported on the inside by a rampart of earth 21 feet thick: ruins of most of the old churches, also, are still visible. Near the West gate was a strong chalybeate spring, now closed up. Many coins have been found at different times, but none of great antiquity: among them are some of copper, of the dates 1605 and 1615, evidently struck off for tokens by merchants or dealers to supply the deficiency of legal coin. Near the Windmill hill a rudely carved urn of unbaked clay, containing calcined human bones, was found in 1831. Nicholas French, author of "the Bleeding Iphigenia," and several other political publications during the reign of Charles II., was a native of this town. Wexford gives one of his titles of Earl, in the Irish peerage, to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

WHERRY, a parish, in the union of Parsonstown, barony of Garrycastle, King's county, and province of Leinster; containing, with part of the post-town of

Farbane, 3841 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Brosna, and comprises 17,556¾ statute acres, of which 80 are woodland and more than 7000 bog; the remainder is divided in nearly equal portions between grass and tillage. The arable land is of very good quality, and favourable to the growth of corn; but the pasture, except the lowlands near the river, is indifferent, and the meadow land poor. The system of agriculture is slowly improving; there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are, Ballylen, situated in a fine demesne; Killygally; and Moyclare. Fairs are held at Farbane on Aug. 2nd and Oct. 20th: the Grand Canal passes within a quarter of a mile of the parish. Wherry is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. J. Armstrong and the Rev. H. King; the vicarage forms part of the union of Tessauran; and the perpetual curacy, which is sometimes called Farbane, is in the patronage of the vicar. The tithe rent-charge is £207. 14., one-half payable to the impropriator and the other to the vicar. The glebe-house, annexed to the curacy, was built in 1818 at an expense of £500, of which 450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The income of the curacy is £99. 7., arising from the glebe, a stipend of £55. 7., payable by the vicar, and an augmentation of £14 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church of the curacy was built in 1804, at an expense of £461 British, of which £327 were raised by parochial assessment and the remainder by subscription; a belfry-turret was added in 1819 by the same means. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and is the head of a union, called Farbane, comprising also the parish of Tessauran: in each parish is a chapel; that of Farbane is a handsome edifice lately erected. There are remains of old castles at Cool and Kilcolgan.

WHIDDY ISLAND, in the parish of Kilmacomogue, union and barony of Bantry, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 1¾ mile (W.) from Bantry; containing about 714 inhabitants. It is situated near the inner extremity of the bay of Bantry, and extends from N. E. to S. W. nearly three miles, having an average breadth of about one mile, and comprising 1218 statute acres of land, chiefly under an improved system of cultivation. It is remarkable for the variety of its soil, which in some places consists of a rich loam, and in others of rock, sand, and stiff clay: on the north side are extensive rocks of a black shaly substance, soft and unctuous, and much resembling black lead; it is called *Lapis Hibernicus*, and was formerly given medicinally in cases of inward bruises, but is now chiefly used by carpenters as black chalk. Bogs supply the inhabitants with turf for fuel; and there are both a fresh and a salt water lake on the island. Three batteries, each consisting of a circular tower surrounded by a deep fosse, and together mounting 18 guns, were built subsequently to the descent of the French fleet here in 1796: there were barracks for seven officers and 188 non-commissioned officers and men of the engineer and artillery departments; but the whole are now entrusted to the care of one man. Along the eastern shore of the island are five small islets, between which and the main land on the east is the best anchorage in the bay, in five or six fathoms, quite landlocked, and secure from all winds. On an eminence near the eastern point of the island are the ruins of a castle, built by O'Sullivan Bear in the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was in the possession of Sir George Carew, lord-president of Munster; it was ultimately destroyed by Ireton during the civil war of the 17th century. There are also some vestiges of an ancient church, with a cemetery attached. The island forms part of the estate of the Earl of Bantry.

WHITEABBEY, or Whitehouse-Abbey, a village, in the parish of Carmoney, union of Belfast, barony of Lower Belfast, county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, 4 miles (N.) from Belfast, and on the shore of Belfast lough; containing 96 houses, and 650 inhabitants. It takes its name from an old abbey, whose picturesque ruins consist of a chapel, denoting the early English style of architecture, but at what time or by whom founded is not known. The inhabitants are chiefly workers in the flax-spinning manufactory which adjoins the village. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

WHITECHURCH, or Templegall, a parish, partly in the baronies of Barretts and Barrymore, but chiefly in the barony of Cork, union and county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5 miles (N. W.) from Cork, on the road to Limerick; containing 3368 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,515 statute acres. The land is generally cold, and the soil light, resting on a substratum of clay-slate; it is chiefly under tillage, but there are some large dairy-farms: the proximity of the city affords the facility of procuring an abundant supply of manure, and from the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Horgan and others the system of agriculture is rapidly advancing. A line of road lately opened from Cork by the perseverance of A. Beale, Esq., proprietor of the Monard iron-works, has stimulated the farmers to clear their rocky grounds; and having established a trade with the city for flags and building-stone, they are deriving an immediate profit in preparing their waste land for future cultivation. This road was constructed at an expense of about £400, of which the grand jury gave £190, three gentlemen of the neighbourhood gave £25 each, and the remainder was defrayed by Mr. Beale. In a romantic glen on the western boundary of the parish are the iron-works, an extensive manufactory for spades and shovels, to which is attached a dye-wood mill. A copious and powerful stream, which, after running for two or three miles in a line with the Mallow road, enters the glen, gives motion to the six water-wheels of these works, which occupy three fine sites supplied by spacious ponds rising one above the other, the iron-works being attached to the first and second, and the dye-wood mill to the third fall. The glen is handsomely planted, and, with the ponds, weirs, and buildings, presents a very picturesque and animated appearance. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £588. 9. The church, rebuilt in 1800, is a spacious structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Garrycloyne, or Blarney: the chapel is a large and very neat edifice, and near it is a tower, erected in 1834

by the Rev. Mr. Horgan, in imitation of the ancient round towers peculiar to Ireland.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the union of RATHDOWN, barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from the General Post-office; containing 1375 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2873¼ statute acres, of very varied surface. The northern portion, though lying high with respect to the sea level of Dublin bay, is generally flat and of good quality, highly improved by continued cultivation; the southern rises into heights of considerable elevation, forming the base of the northern range of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. The Cruagh river and another of smaller size, both carrying down from the high grounds a large volume of water during the rainy season, though nearly dry in summer, irrigate the whole district from south to north, and after uniting their streams join the Dodder at Rathfarnham. Each of these has several mill sites, on which are paper-mills at present little used, though capable of executing much work, and cotton-factories that employ about 120 hands in the aggregate: attached to the works of Mr. Bewley are bleaching-grounds and an extensive laundry. The mountain land produces only pasturage, and about 550 acres of it are a barren waste; but there are inexhaustible stores of granite, which is in great demand for the public buildings and the more ornamented dwelling-houses in Dublin and the surrounding country. The military road through the county of Wicklow passes by the villages of Ballyboden and Rockbrook.

The greater portion of the cultivated part of the parish is inclosed in the DEMESNES and grounds of the gentry who reside here, all of which, in consequence of the land forming a gentle declivity from the mountainous parts to the shores of Dublin bay, command fine views of the beautiful and highly cultivated valley of the Liffey and the basin of the bay itself, with its back-grounds of Howth, Lambay, and the Carlingford and Morne mountains in the distance. Marlay, a residence of the La Touche family, took its name from Bishop Marlay, whose daughter was married to the Right Hon. David La Touche, by whom the place was built. The demesne contains about 400 acres, and enjoys all the advantages which fertility, high cultivation, variety of surface, a copious supply of water, rich and varied planting, and extent of prospect, can bestow: the gardens, containing about four acres, are stocked with a large selection of native and exotic plants, and have extensive ranges of glass. In a sequestered spot is a mausoleum with a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, Countess of Lanesborough, sister to the present proprietor. Among the other seats are, Hollypark, the beautiful residence of the late Jeffrey Foote, Esq., situated at the base of Stagstown Hill, and tastefully laid out, with a well-planted deer-park attached to it; Glen-Southwall, better known by the name of the Little Dargle, as being a miniature resemblance of the valley of that name at Powerscourt, the seat of C. B. Ponsonby, Esq., by whom the grounds are thrown open for the inspection of visiters; Larch Hill; Hermitage; the Priory, formerly the seat of the celebrated and gifted John Philpot Curran, who resided here during the latter part of his life; The Park; Eden Park; Highfield; Sommerville; Elm Grove; St. Thomas; Kingston; Cloragh; Tibradden; Grange Cottage; and Harold's Grange.

The LIVING is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin. The rectory is appropriate partly to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly to the incumbent of Tallaght: the parish was erected into a perpetual curacy in 1823, when it was separated from the union of Tallaght, and the curacy is in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop, and W. Bryan, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £163. 3., of which £39. 3. are payable to the commissioners, and the remainder to the incumbent of Tallaght, who allows the curate a stipend of £69. 7.: 1089 acres of the parish are tithe-free. The church was erected in 1826, at an expense of £2000, on a site in the grounds of Marlay, given by John David La Touche, Esq.; it is in the pointed style, with a tower and spire: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £283 towards repairs. The old church, which has a burial-ground attached to it, and stands on an eminence about half a mile distant, forms a picturesque ruin. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Rathfarnham. There is a Moravian cemetery in the grounds of Marlay, not far from the church. Near it, also, is a school-house with apartments for the master and mistress, erected in 1824: about 30 of the pupils are annually clothed. At the Little Dargle are the ruins of a cromlech, the three upright stones of which are still standing, but the table-stone has been displaced and lies on the ground near them. At Larch Hill is a Druidical circle, with an altar or cromlech in its centre; and on Kilmashogue mountain is a strong chalybeate spa.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Naas, on the road to Celbridge; containing 320 inhabitants, and comprising 3165¾ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Kill; the rectory is entirely impropriate in the Earl of Mayo, and the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15., of which £33. 15. are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar. A priory of Carmelites stood here.

WHITECHURCH, or CASTLANE, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 837 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Lingan, near its junction with the Suir, and comprises 2186¾ acres, all arable and pasture land; there is abundance of limestone, and the system of agriculture has much improved. The seats are, Castletown, a fine mansion, situated in a well-wooded demesne, and built by Archbishop Cox; Ballycaushlawne Lodge; and Anneborough. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, the one in the patronage of the Crown, the other in that of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £165. The church is a neat building with a spire, erected by Archbishop Cox, and for which, in 1766, the Board of First Fruits gave £200, and in 1820 £300. The glebe-house was built in 1812 by aid of £400 and a loan of £316 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 16 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Templeorum. There is a dispensary.

WHITECHURCH, an ancient parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles

(S. W.) from Cahir, on the road to Mitchelstown; containing 1274 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3922 acres, the greater part of which is arable and pasture land: the soil is mostly of a light quality; and adjoining are the Galtee mountains. A woollen manufactory was carried on some years since, but from want of proper encouragement was given up. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and forms part of the ecclesiastical union of Tubrid. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is the head of a district, called, from the village, Ballylooby, and comprising the parishes of Whitechurch, Tubrid, and Tullaghorton, in which union are two chapels; that in Whitechurch is a modern building.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-without DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Dungarvan, and on the coach-road from Waterford, through Youghal, to Cork; containing 3403 inhabitants. This place was the scene of repeated hostilities during the parliamentary war. In 1645, Sir Richard Osborne, then proprietor of Knockmoan Castle, notwithstanding his scrupulous observance of the cessation of hostilities which had been previously concluded, was closely besieged by the Earl of Castlehaven, to whom he was compelled to surrender. The castle was delivered up to Lord Lisle in 1646; and in 1649, while Cromwell was besieging Dungarvan, it was taken by a detachment of his army, by whom it was afterwards demolished. The PARISH comprises 9952 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture very much improved. Limestone abounds on the low lands, and marl of rich quality is obtained in several places; on the high grounds, brown freestone and green flagstone are in abundance; manganese is also found at Cappagh, but has not been worked to any extent; and at Carriglea is a stratum of pure black marble. Ballyntaylor, formerly a seat of the Osborne family, is in the southern part of the parish, within half a mile of the picturesque ruins of Knockmoan Castle. The other seats are, Mount Odell, the property of the Odell family, of Carriglea, also in this parish, the latter a mansion in the later English style, situated in a highly improved demesne commanding fine mountain scenery; Cappagh, a handsome residence embracing some picturesque and romantic views; and Whitechurch, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out. The farmhouses are of very superior character. At Cappagh is a lake whence a stream issues, which after turning a mill pursues a subterranean course for nearly two miles, emerging at Canty, where it falls into the river Brickey. A fair is held on the 5th of August; and at Cappagh is a constabulary police station.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to the vicarages of Lickoran and Colligan, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £393. 15., of which £262. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross value of the vicarial benefice is £184. 4. 4. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600, is a neat edifice built in 1827. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Aglish: the chapel is a spacious edifice. There are some remains of the castle of Kilmoan, said to have been originally built by a lady, whose tombstone was long shewn here; they occupy the summit of a lofty limestone rock, surrounded by a deep morass, the only passage across which was a narrow causeway. Near Cappagh is an ancient building, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars; not far from Ballylemon, when searching for marl, the skeletons of several moose-deer were found. In the limestone-rocks are two extensive caverns, situated near each other. One, called Oon-na-glour, or "the pigeon hole," is divided into two chambers, through the inner of which runs a small stream that disappears at Ballymacourty and after passing through this cavern emerges from its subterraneous course at Knockane; the larger chamber is of elliptical form, and about 150 feet in length, very beautifully ornamented with stalactites and crystallizations of various forms. The other cavern, which is called Oon-na-mort, contains numerous chambers, and has been repeatedly occupied as a place of religious retirement. Near the river Phinisk is a cavern called Oon-na-glour, about 100 feet square, the roof of which is very lofty in some parts; there is also a small cavern at Bewley, within a very short distance.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, partly in the barony of BANTRY, but chiefly in that of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from New Ross, on the road to Fethard; containing 1384 inhabitants. After the battle of New Ross in 1798, the insurgents under the command of the Rev. Philip Roche encamped on Slieve Kieltre, a lofty eminence partly in this parish; and during their continuance here, a detachment from the main body destroyed a gun-brig lying off Pilltown. The parish is situated on the Ross river, by which it is bounded on the west; it comprises $5342\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly under tillage. The soil is in some parts good, and the system of agriculture has in particular instances been brought to a high state of perfection; green crops, and an extensive system of drainage, introduced by the late Mr. Glascott, have been continued with great success on the estate of Pilltown, and are gradually being adopted on other estates. But in the central and inland parts of the parish, the soil of which is chiefly of a poor quality, the old system of agriculture is still practised. Lime, and a testaceous sediment found on the banks of the river, are in general use for manure. There are some patches of bog on the sides of Slieve Kieltre; and on the summit of that eminence is an extended plain, forming a good sheep-walk, and serving as a common for the adjoining estates. A black mould resembling tin-ore appears in veins in many parts of the parish, and there are quarries of roofing-slate of an indifferent quality. The river, which abounds with the finest salmon, is here navigable for vessels of several hundred tons, and the inlets to Pilltown and Camlin are navigable for small vessels. At the village of Whitechurch is a station of the constabulary police. One of the chief seats is Pilltown, pleasantly situated on the Ross river, and surrounded by an extensive demesne embellished with thriving plantations. Landscape, a seat, derives its name from the fine view it embraces of the river and the ornamental grounds of Castle Annaghs on the opposite bank; it is surrounded with a fine plantation of fir, sycamore, beech, and oak trees. Stokestown is similarly embellished; and Killowen is a pleasing seat.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council in 1723 to the rectory of Kilmokea, together constituting the union and corps of the prebend of Whitechurch in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £261. 14., and the entire tithe of the benefice £484. 12. There is a glebe of 2 acres in this parish, and one of 12 acres in that of Kilmokea, on which is the glebe-house, built in 1810 by aid of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain building, with a tower erected by subscription within the last few years; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £190 for repairs and improvements. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Horeswood; there is a neat chapel near the village of Old Court. At Strokestown is an excellent school-house with apartments for the master and mistress, built at an expense of £500 by Mrs. Erith Paul, who by her will, in 1810, endowed the school with £800, and with $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground for the use of the teachers; she also bequeathed a further sum, the interest of which was to be applied for the relief of such poor aged and infirm persons as her trustees should appoint. These legacies were paid over to the Commissioners for Charitable Bequests, but delays, occasioned by official difficulties, occurred in their appropriation; the funds accumulated to about £6000, and are now vested in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., and the interest regularly applied as follows: £50 per annum to the master and mistress of the school, £50 for apprenticing the children, and the remainder, £107. 18., in annuities of £8. 6. per annum to 13 aged and infirm persons.

WHITECHURCH-GLYN, a parish, partly in the barony of SHELMALIER WEST, but chiefly in that of BANTRY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Taghmon, near the road to Enniscorthy; containing 1960 inhabitants. It comprises $7187\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, partly in pasture, but chiefly in tillage: the new road from Wexford to New Ross passes through the southern part of the parish. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the remainder, which was formerly impropriate in the Colclough family, was, about the year 1740, purchased by the Board of First Fruits for the endowment of the impropriate cure, which now forms part of the union of Killurin. The tithe rent-charge is £195. 0. 10., of which £34. 0. 6. are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Taghmon, but chiefly in that of Glyn.

WHITEGATE, a village, in the parish of AGHADA, barony of IMOKILLY, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Cloyne; containing 1129 inhabitants. It is situated upon the south-western side of the harbour of Cork, and on the road from Cloyne to Carlisle Fort; containing 227 houses, which are all small but neat and well built, and, being white-washed, have a pretty and cheerful appearance. A considerable fishery is carried on, in which 6 boats of from 15 to 20 tons' burthen are regularly employed during the season in taking hake, mackerel, and herrings; and about 20 boats of from 5 to 10 tons are engaged in conveying sand to Cork, Midleton, and other places. Two boats occasionally ply from the village to the Cork and Cove markets, during the summer season; and a steam-boat from Cork comes every Tuesday to a small pier situated about one mile north-east from the village. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Cloyne. The country around is exceedingly fertile, and is embellished with several elegant mansions, the principal of which are Corkbeg House, Whitegate House, Trabolgan, Hadwel Lodge, and Aghada House. Close to the village are the ruins of the castle and church of Corkbeg, and near the ruins of the old church a new one has been erected.—See AGHADA.

WHITEHALL, a village, partly in the parish of SHANKILL, but chiefly in that of KILMOCAHILL, barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Leighlinbridge, on the road to Kilkenny; containing about 33 houses and 212 inhabitants.

WHITEHOUSE, a village, in the parish of CARNMONEY, union of BELFAST, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Belfast, on the road to Carrickfergus; containing about 132 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of Belfast lough, and is principally occupied by the proprietors and workpeople of the factories. The first cotton-mill established in Ireland was erected here, in 1784, by Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, by whose sons the manufacture was subsequently carried on in all its branches; the buildings were very extensive, and the spinning of yarn and weaving of cotton and muslin latterly afforded employment to above 1000 persons. Here were also some very large print-works, erected by another of Mr. Grimshaw's sons, in which more than 200 persons were employed. The village now partakes with the villages of White Abbey and Ballyduff, and with Monkstown and Mossley, in the spinning of flax, which has entirely superseded the former cotton and printing establishments. The place is neatly built, and its inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances. It has a receiving-house for letters under Belfast and Carrickfergus; petty-sessions are held every three weeks, and there is a coast-guard station, being one of eight in the district of Carrickfergus. A handsome church has been built and endowed at a cost of £2000 raised by subscription.

WHITESTOWN, a village, in the parish of CARLINGFORD, union of DUNDALK, barony of LOWER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Carlingford; containing 334 inhabitants. It is situated near the eastern coast, and entrance to the bay of Carlingford; and comprises 62 houses, mostly inhabited by farmers and agricultural labourers.

WICKLOW (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by St. George's Channel; on the north by the county of Dublin; on the west, by those of Kildare and Carlow; and on the south by that of Wexford. It extends from 52° 35′ to 53° 16′ (N. Lat.), and from 5° 58′ to 6° 55′ (W. Lon.); comprising an area of 500,178 statute acres, whereof 280,393 are arable land, 200,754 uncultivated, 17,600 plantation, 341 in towns and villages, and 1090 under water. The population, in 1821, was 110,767; in 1831, 121,557; and in 1841, 126,143.

According to Ptolemy, the inhabitants of this part of the island, and also of the present county of Kildare, were the *Cauci*, supposed to have been of Belgic-Gaulish extraction. But Wicklow is chiefly celebrated as the country of the BYRNES and the O'TOOLES, the former of whom occupied the northern and eastern parts, and the latter the south-western. The country of the Byrnes on the western side of the mountains was called the Ranelagh or Kilcounell, and, in Queen Elizabeth's time, Pheagh Mac Hugh's country, from the name of the chief of the Byrnes. Another sept of the Byrnes inhabited the eastern side, bordering on the sea; while the country of the O'Tooles was called Imale, and comprised the mountain regions surrounding the great glen of Imale. The O'Cullans possessed a tract along the northern confines, but they are scarcely mentioned after the Anglo-Norman invasion; the Danes, also, appear to have had some settlements on the coast. After the arrival of the English, the maritime portions of the county most easy of access were partitioned among the adventurers, and the Byrnes were compelled to retire to the mountains, as also were the O'Tooles who had previously occupied part of the county of Kildare. On the division into counties by King John, this extensive region was included in Dublin; but the septs of the mountains did not acknowledge the English jurisdiction until many centuries after. Secured from successful pursuit by their mountain fastnesses, they waged an incursive warfare against the surrounding English settlements, and more particularly against the citizens of Dublin, of whom, on one occasion, they slaughtered three hundred at Cullen's-wood, where the latter had assembled for recreation at Easter. Besides several fortresses built for private protection, royal castles to keep the natives in check were erected at Newcastle, and at Castle-Kevin, near Annamoe; but with little effect. Piers Gaveston, in the reign of Edward II., drove back the septs with considerable slaughter into their mountain fastnesses, after which, however, they became so powerful that they were accustomed to make formal treaties with the English authorities. They were overawed by the first military expedition of Richard II., and agreed, with the rest of the native tribes, to evacuate Leinster; but in 1398, after this monarch's return to England with his army, the fulfilment of the agreement was refused. Upon this Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, the king's lieutenant, attended by the Earl of Ormonde, marched against the septs of Byrne, and drove them from their lands in Wicklow; but at the very moment of their triumph, while feasts were held, and knights created in honour of this success, they were disturbed by the intelligence of a victory gained by the neighbouring sept of O'Toole, who slaughtered a considerable number of the king's forces. The Byrnes, retiring into Ossory, there maintained the war with obstinacy; and Mortimer, pursuing them with more courage than circumspection, was surprised, defeated, and slain.

About 1402, the septs of Wicklow were severely chastised by the arms of the magistrates of Dublin; and in later times they sued to become English subjects. In the 34th of Henry VIII., the Byrnes of the mountains who had lately sworn allegiance, earnestly desired that their country might be converted into a distinct county, and called the county of Wicklow; but this request was either neglected or refused. When the opponents of the English government had acquired increased strength by fomenting religious dissensions, the celebrated Pheagh Mac Hugh Byrne, in the years 1577, 1578, and 1580, in alliance with several disaffected lords, harassed the English pale; and in the last-named year obtained a sanguinary victory over the lord-deputy's forces at Glendalough, whither they had penetrated with great difficulty. In 1595, on a reverse of fortune, he made his submission at Dublin. In 1596, his sept was defeated by the British troops, after a sharp action; and in the following year, Pheagh Mac Hugh fell in an engagement with the lord-deputy, Sir William Russell. His son Phelim Mac Pheagh was chosen in his place as chief of the Byrnes, and in 1600 made an humble submission to Queen Elizabeth, together with several other Irish toparchs. An expedition was undertaken against him, however, in the same year; but the country was reduced to comparative tranquillity in 1605, in the reign of James I., and during the lieutenancy of Sir Arthur Chichester, by being erected into a county distinct from that of Dublin, under its present name. The Byrnes, in the wars of 1641, united with their neighbours of the same party in the counties of Wexford and Carlow, and extended their ravages to the very walls of Dublin. Notwithstanding the cruelties exercised by Sir Charles Coote in his expedition against them, they maintained their cause until Cromwell, after the siege of Drogheda, marched triumphantly through the county, and reduced every town and fort in it; thus terminating the war in this quarter. In the disturbances of 1798 the county was the scene of many acts of violence, and in the southern part of it several severe conflicts took place. Even after their general suppression, bands of insurgents found a refuge in its mountain recesses, and hence committed extensive depredations, which a large military force was unable to repress. Government at length entered into composition with the principal leaders, in order to restore tranquillity to the country; cut roads through the wildest districts; and erected barracks at different places in them; which effected the object proposed, and also tended much to improve the country by facilitating the means of communication through a district previously almost impassable.

The county is partly in the diocese of Ferns, but chiefly in that of Dublin. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Arklow, Ballinacor North, Ballinacor South, Newcastle, Rathdown, Shillelagh, Lower Talbotstown, and Upper Talbotstown. It contains the once incorporated sea-port, market, and assize town of Wicklow; the once incorporated market-town of Baltinglass; the sea-port and market towns of Arklow and Bray; the disfranchised borough, market, and post town of Blessington; the market and post towns of Rathdrum, Carnew, Dunlavan, Newcastle, Tinahely, and Stratford-upon-Slaney; the post-towns of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Enniskerry, Ashford, Annamoe, Delgany, Glanealy, and Newbridge; and the disfranchised borough of Carysfort: the principal villages are Bolinolea, Rathnew, Donard, Kilcoole, Roundwood, and Redcross. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament; two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Wicklow, Baltinglass, Blessington, and Carysfort: since the union the two returned for the

county at large to the Imperial Parliament have been its sole representatives. The constituency, as registered in 1841, was 1503, of whom 339 were £50, 102 £20, and 856 £10, freeholders; 1 £50, 40 £20, and 105 £10, leaseholders; and 7 £50, and 53 £20, rent-chargers: the election takes place at Wicklow. The county is included in the Leinster circuit; the assizes are held at Wicklow, and general-sessions are held there and at Baltinglass. The county court-house and county gaol are at Wicklow, and a district bridewell is maintained at Baltinglass. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and 71 other magistrates; besides whom are the usual county officers, including 5 coroners. There are 24 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables, 28 constables, and 171 sub-constables, with 7 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842, was £10,004. The District Lunatic Asylum is in the city of Dublin: there are infirmaries, with dispensaries attached, at Wicklow and Baltinglass; fever hospitals with dispensaries at Arklow, Bray, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Stratford-on-Slaney, and Enniskerry; and dispensaries at Kiltegan, Rathdrum, Blessington, Carnew, Coollattin, Tinahely, Dunlavan, Delgany, Dunganstown, and Redcross. The grand jury presentments for 1844 were £26,380. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Dublin district; it contained several barrack stations for infantry, which have been converted to the use of the constabulary force and other purposes, except that at Baltinglass, which is still occupied as a military barrack, and contains accommodation for one officer and about 25 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The county is somewhat of a rectangular form, about 40 English miles in length from north to south, and 33 in breadth. A vast tract of mountains, composing almost the whole of the baronies of Ballinacor and Upper Talbotstown, with parts of Lower Talbotstown, occupies the entire central portion from the confines of Dublin to those of Carlow; and nearly cuts off all communication between the opposite sides of the county, where are more fertile districts, thickly inhabited, as the barony of Newcastle on the east, bordering on the sea, and the vales of Blessington and Baltinglass, on the confines of Kildare and Carlow. The natural divisions are four, the central mountain region, the fertile districts on the east and on the west, and the barony of Shillelagh to the south. The general direction of the MOUNTAIN ranges is from north-east to south-west: the declivities towards the north and west are mostly abrupt; while on the south and east, where their ascent is commonly more gradual, basins and hollows are scooped out, forming romantic glens. These mountains constitute a splendid background to most of the extensive prospects in this and the adjacent counties, and some of their summits command views of superior magnificence. The mountains do not form extended chains, but are assembled in lofty groups separated by precipitous ravines, usually narrow and straight. The groups are eight; that of Kippure on the north; those of Djouce, Thonelagee, Comaderry, and Lugnaquilla, in the centre; those of Slieve Gadoe and Cadeen on the west; and that of Croghan Kinshela to the south. The summit of Lugnaquilla, the highest in the county and in the south-east of Ireland, is 3039 feet above the level of the sea; that of Djouce is 2384; of Kippure, 2473; of Thonelagee, 2307; of Slieve Gadoe, 1791; of Cadeen, 2143; of Croghan Kinshela, 2064; and of Warhill, 2250. The interior of this large tract, though almost uninhabited, has been rendered accessible by the military road; and on its eastern side are the celebrated scenes of Lough Bray, Luggelaw, Lough Dan, Glendalough, and Glenmalur, all embosomed in mountainous recesses of vast depth, and characterised by wildness and sublimity.

To the east of the mountain range, and at the northern extremity of the county, rise two conical mountains called the Great and Little Sugar-loaf, the former 1651, and the latter 1120, feet above the sea; and Bray Head, a vast mass with a remarkable broken outline, 870 feet high, which projects into the sea to the south of the town of Bray. From the Little Sugar-loaf commences a mountain range of secondary elevation, cultivated in some parts to the very summit, and extending in a direction south by west to the rugged heights of Carrickmacreilly, near Glanealy; thence sweeping eastward, it joins the heights that, to the south of Wicklow, form the elevated promontory of Wicklow Head. Between this range and the more elevated mountain chain is a cheerless table-land, watered by the Vartrey river, and formerly entirely overspread with bogs and rocks, which yet occupy great portions of it, though cultivation has made considerable advances near the lines of road by which it is now intersected. The most conspicuous of the secondary range are the Downs mountain, Dunran, and the mountains above Glanealy. Encircled by these mountains from Bray Head to Wicklow Head, and extending to the coast between those promontories, lies a tract distinguished for its fertility and beauty, which justly entitle it to be called the garden of the county. At an elevation greatly below that of the sheltering range, it is diversified by extensive swells and fertile vales enriched in every direction with fine seats, neat villages, and thriving plantations. These open on the east to the sea, towards which the surface gradually declines, until it reaches a flat tract of boggy marsh, extending along the shore from Wicklow to near Greystones, and protected from the sea only by a broad bank of sand and gravel called the Murrough, presenting at the back a beautiful smooth sward. The streams of the plain or vale find their way through the bank to the sea at Wicklow and at a place called the Breaches, where the sea is making considerable encroachments. From this shore the view of the amphitheatre of mountains is extremely grand, particularly to those sailing along the coast through the channel between the land and the range of dangerous banks running parallel with it at some miles' distance. The encircling range displays some of the most splendid of the picturesque scenes of the county, in the Glen of the Downs, Hermitage, Dunran, and the Devil's Glen; and to the north, the celebrated valley of the Dargle intersects the elevated grounds between the Sugar-loaf mountain and the confines of Dublin county. The peaked cone of the Sugar-loaf appears prominent in every prospect on this side of the county, and commands views of great scope and grandeur, extending northwards to the mountains of Morne in the county of Down, and eastward to those of North Wales.

In the country east of the great central mountain chain, and south of Wicklow, the only scenes of peculiar beauty are the vales of the Ovoca and the Avonmore. The general aspect of this part of the county is marked by extensive swells and ranges of elevated ground descending to vales of little picturesque beauty, though the road along the coast, from Wicklow to Arklow, presents many fine sea-views. One of the southern extremities of the central mountain tract is Askeaky, close to Aughrim, from which hill a range of mountainous heights stretches south-westward, by Tinahely and the western side of the Aughrim or Derry river, through Shillelagh, to the confines of Carlow and Wexford counties. The barony of Shillelagh, though much improved through the exertions of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, still wears a rugged and forbidding aspect. The alluvial district to the west of the great mountain range consists for the most part of low, long, and flat hills, with intervening valleys sometimes spread out into broad meadows of considerable fertility; the only hills of striking elevation being those of Baltinglass, 1271 feet high; Brisselstown, 1330; and Spynan's, 1351. This district is enriched with numerous gentlemen's seats; yet some parts exhibit a neglect of improvement, such as the great glen or valley of Imale, between five and six miles long and from three to four broad, extending from Stratford-upon-Slaney to the foot of Lugnaquilla mountain, and presenting an appearance of desolate wildness, notwithstanding that there is every inducement to cultivation.

The climate of the mountains, though remarkably mild for their elevation, is necessarily moist, and rain frequently falls among them when the low lands on the east side are free from it; the vapours, carried by the prevailing westerly winds, following the summits of the mountains to the sea at Bray Head and Wicklow Head. Although these low lands are exposed to the chilling effect of the east winds in spring, yet, being completely sheltered on every other side, the climate is more genial than that of any other part of the county; and the vigour with which the arbutus, laurestinus, and other delicate shrubs flourish even in elevated situations is very remarkable.

The SOILS of the county are various. A great part of the mountain tract is covered with heath and peat to a considerable depth, underneath which is found a coarse gravel, consisting of decayed granite; where not encumbered with rocks, the surface is commonly a deep bog. The table-land of the Vartrey has for the most part a thin mould interspersed with bogs, and encumbered with vast masses of granite. The soil of the marsh (already described) along the coast is a black peat, but that of the firm land bordering on it is commonly a deep loam of the greatest fertility. Beyond Wicklow to the south, the soil changes into a variety of thin loams and poor gravels on slate rock, extending to the confines of the county of Wexford; marl, however, has been found in one or two places near the Ovoca. Along the banks of the Liffey and the Slaney, on the western side of the mountains, are alluvial strata of limestone-gravel, pebble-limestone, and loose marl; and in the glen of Imale they are found as high as the base of Lugnaquilla. These strata give a character of fertility to the entire district, except on the border of the county of Dublin, where there is a considerable extent of low hills covered with heath and dwarf furze on a wet and boggy soil, producing very poor herbage in summer, and in winter wholly unprofitable. The soils here acquire their unproductive character from a stratum called "the curh" or "griddle," occurring within a few inches of the surface, totally impervious to water, and, though but from four to six inches thick, so hard as to resist the plough and spade: when broken with the pick-axe, however, and intermixed with the substrata of argillaceous earth and limestone-gravel, it forms a productive soil. These hills extend from those of Tallaght to Dunlavan. The barony of Shillelagh, like the south-eastern part of the county, is covered with various thin soils, based on clay-slate, and much interspersed with rocks and stones, often of granite. The soils in these lower districts are generally of an argillaceous nature, becoming gradually gravelly and heathy in the vicinity of the mountains.

CULTIVATION has for many years been rapidly extending up the more improvable mountains, and in the richer districts has undergone considerable amelioration, to which the liberal measures of Earl Fitzwilliam, one of the largest proprietors, have greatly contributed. Tillage is the chief object of husbandry. The crops in the more elevated situations are potatoes and oats, in exhausting succession; wheat and barley, and occasionally green crops, are also cultivated in the lower districts, but the land is commonly left to recover itself under pasture. Turnips are cultivated in the south; and rape is grown by a few agriculturists. Artificial grasses are seldom sown. The inclosed pastures are chiefly fields on which grasses have been left to grow naturally after the land has been worn out with corn-crops; in the eastern part of the county these pastures are luxuriant, particularly near the sea, where cattle are fattened on them. On the banks of the Liffey and Slaney are also many excellent pastures. The upland and mountain pastures, devoted entirely to rearing and feeding store cattle and sheep, are remarkably good of their kind; and even where bogs most abound, there are spots covered with soft grasses. Lugnaquilla, to the very summit, which is nearly flat and clothed with a dry green sward of velvet softness, is a good sheep pasture. The cattle reared in the northern part of the county are mostly for the Dublin market; in the southern, for Ross and Waterford. The milk in the former is chiefly applied to the feeding of lambs for the Dublin market; and in the vicinity of Rathdrum some butter is made that is in high esteem in that city. But the common application of grass lands is to the feeding of store cattle and the produce of hay: both cattle and sheep are commonly small; and the sheep of the mountains are usually very wild and active.

Lime is one of the principal manures; the cultivation of the land in Shillelagh entirely depends on the use of lime brought from Carlow county. It is also imported to Bray, Wicklow, and Arklow, from Sutton, on the south side of Howth, as no limestone is found in the county, except in the alluvial beds, the pebbles of which have sometimes been burned. Marl and limestone-gravel are used very extensively. Oxen are employed by many in the labours of husbandry, sometimes in teams by themselves, but more frequently yoked with horses. The agricultural implements are of the ordinary improved construction; and the carriages, one-horse

cars. In the great vale of Newcastle the country is enriched and enlivened with hedgerows of various growth, interspersed with timber trees, but badly plashed; most other parts exhibit an appearance of nakedness, from the fences being commonly composed of rough mounds of earth, covered here and there with furze. Walls are sometimes formed by piling the stones on the mountain lands, but so loosely is the work done that breaches are constantly occurring. Frequently the land is so encumbered with rocks as to be utterly valueless until these have been blasted or undermined, and buried. The gardens in the barony of Newcastle are generally very productive. There are a few orchards.

Owing to the nature of the country, there is more natural WOOD than perhaps in any district in Ireland of the same extent; it consists chiefly of coppices, usually cut at 30 years' growth, and which enrich some of the most romantic glens. But the finest timber is that in gentlemen's demesnes, with which this county is so much embellished; that in Powerscourt Park and Rosanna is perhaps unequalled for grandeur by any in the island. Large tracts, however, adapted to the growth of timber, remain neglected; although Dr. Frizell, of Castle-Kevin, Mr. Grattan, and some other proprietors, by their extensive and flourishing plantations on mountains of considerable elevation, have proved the capabilities of the soil. The natural growth of the county is chiefly oak, birch, and hazel.

Of the vast extent of BOG and mountain, the greater portion forms the wild region in the centre. The mountainous and uncultivated lands of the entire range, as estimated by the surveying engineer who examined the district with a view of developing its capabilities, comprise 329,967 acres, of which 97,190 are black bog, and the remainder a moory soil commonly producing coarse sedgy grass or heath, interspersed in many parts with tracts of pasture land on some of which large numbers of sheep and young cattle are fed, while other tracts, now unproductive, might be brought into a state of profitable cultivation by draining and manuring. The bogs on the outskirts of the mountains are in some places becoming exhausted by the constant digging for turf; the barony of Newcastle is beginning to apprehend a deficiency of that valuable article, in the marsh extending along the coast northward from Wicklow. The peat of this tract, from its maritime situation, is found to be impregnated with salt, which gives its slight flame a blue colour. To make it fit for use, it is necessary to reduce it to a soft mud and spread it upon the surface, in which state it is divided into lumps of convenient size, which, when dry, are carried home at the approach of winter; its superior durability compensates for the greater trouble in preparing it than in digging for that of the mountains. In the barony of Shillelagh is a tract several miles in length, called the Derry bog, the principal of the kind south of Lugnaquilla. The ordinary fuel is every where peat, though much coal is imported to Bray, Wicklow, and Arklow, from Whitehaven, for the gentry and farmers of the surrounding districts.

Wicklow is not less remarkable for the variety and importance of its MINERALS than for the wild and picturesque beauties of its scenery; it comprises the greater portion of the south-eastern mountain chain of Ireland, composed of formations of granite, mica-slate, quartz-rock, clay-slate, greywacke, trap, and porphyry. Nearly the whole of the most elevated and wildest part of the mountain range, in a line from north-east to south-west, is composed of granite, which supports, in geological position, all the other beds: this rock occupies a tract which, to the north of Lugnaquilla, is about seven miles in breadth; but to the south-west, where it descends towards the plains of Carlow, it is greatly expanded. The granite is in general remarkably pure. The size of the grain varies much: some of the largest and most beautifully grained is found at the Scalp and in Glencree; the finest-grained, at the northern foot of Cadeen, in the glen of Imale. The rock is sometimes porphyritic, as in Glenismaule, Glencree, and the head of the waterfall of Glenmacanass. Numerous minerals are found imbedded in the granite, and in the veins of quartz that sometimes traverse it, but so small in quantity as to be considered merely adventitious.

The mica-slate occurs in direct contact with the granite range on each side, and is found in an uninterrupted range along its eastern border from Shillelagh, by Glenmalur, Glendalough, and Luggelaw, to the Scalp, where it is seen distinctly resting on the granite, as in many other places. It is usually fantastically contorted, on a small scale, and of a dark-grey hue; and consists of alternate layers of quartz and mica of various thickness: in some places strata of quartz and of granite, and irregular masses of the latter, are imbedded in it. In the lower part of Glenmacanass it contains a bed of talc-slate, easily worked with the chisel, and hardening in the fire; which qualities fit it for chimney-pieces, hearthstones, gravestones, and troughs. On the western side of the granite range is a similarly incumbent series of mica-slate strata, but extending no farther south than Baltinglass, and not so regular and continuous as the eastern tract in its range from the point where it enters from the county of Dublin, north-east of Blessington. Lugnaquilla, though composed chiefly of granite, is capped with mica-slate, with some alternating strata of granite; and although the glen of Imale is entirely based on granite, this slate is seen forming the summits of many of the high surrounding mountains on the north and south. Brisselstown hill, and its lateral extension to the west, called Spynan's hill, consist of mica-slate, fine and minute granular greenstone, and greenstone-porphyry: the mica-slate in the western part is porphyritic, containing numerous crystals of felspar; and similar translations, as also into greenstone porphyry by an intimate intermixture of hornblende, are observed in various neighbouring localities. Garnet, in general so constant a companion of mica-slate, is seldom seen in the strata of this county; but hollow spar occurs in some places. The low range of hills west of Blessington, and the rest of the north-western border of the county, are based on clay-slate.

On the eastern side of the county, between the mica-slate range and the sea, the prevailing rock is clay-slate; but in detached situations are found granite rising from beneath it, and quartz and trap rocks associated with it. The granite of this tract is very remarkable, as seldom comprising quartz; the chief ingredients being simply felspar and mica, forming in one part pure felspar porphyry. The central and south-eastern parts of Dunganstown hill are composed of greenstone; but the prevailing rocks to the south are clay-slate and quartz,

extending down the Avonmore and Ovoca, and the varieties they display are very numerous. The varieties of clay-slate, which are here all quartzose, abound in contemporaneous veins of pure quartz more or less metalliferous: the western extremity and the brow of Croghan Kinshela mountain consist of granite, with broad veins of quartz towards the east, succeeded by alternations of granite and clay-slate, terminating in interstratifications of clay-slate and greenstone, beyond which is found only the clay-slate, traversed by veins of quartz, sometimes metalliferous. Beds of granular felspar in the prevailing clay-slate are worked for building on the right bank of the Avonmore, north-west of Rathdrum. Bordering on the Derry or Aughrim river, and likewise near the Ovoca in its course from Newbridge, are numerous beds of greenstone. Arklow rocks, on the coast, south of the mouth of the Ovoca, present ill-defined columns of greenstone, with four, five, or six sides: the northern part of the hill consists in general of greenstone; on the north-western side is a variety of the character of basalt. Quartz-rock forms a prominent naked ridge on Coollattin hill, in Shillelagh; and constitutes also a very extensive mountain range from the banks of the Avonmore above Rathdrum to those of the Vartrey, comprising the high naked ridge of Carrickmacreilly and the picturesque rock of Cronroe. In the northern extremity of the county it forms the Great and Little Sugar-loaf, Bray Head, and a great part of the neighbouring hills.

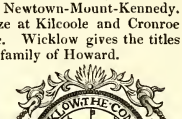
In no part of the county have organic remains been found in its rocks. It is also remarkable that there is a total absence of METALLIC ORES on the western side of the great granitic mass, while on the eastern they are found in abundance. A vein of lead has been worked and apparently exhausted in the granite brow of Carrigeenduff, on the banks of Lough Dan; a second, called the Luganure vein, wholly in granite, intersects the mountain of Comaderry, and is now very productive. Another great vein which has been worked crosses the upper part of Glendalough; and in the alternating beds of granite and mica-slate on the northern side of Glenmalur, is the vein on which are the lead-mines of Ballinafiuchogue, and which comprises, besides, galena, white-lead ore, blende, and copper-pyrites. The above minerals are found at all these places, in true veins; but in the only other metalliferous tract, situated in the clay-slate district, they are found only in beds, in contemporaneous veins, or in alluvial deposits. This tract is about ten miles in length, from Croghan Kinshela, across the northern end of the vale of Ovoca, towards Rathdrum. Its most celebrated produce has been the alluvial gold, found in the gravelly deposits of the streams descending from the eastern side of Croghan Kinshela, and discovered in 1796: of this a further notice will be found under the head of Arklow. As no trace of auriferous veins could be found in the mountain by the most persevering efforts, the works necessarily ceased when the stream ore was exhausted. Trials were also made in Croghan Moira mountain, but without effect. Metallic substances, however, are diffused through the whole district in disseminated particles, in slight layers, in contemporaneous veins and strings, and in massy beds, which latter are principally composed of copper-pyrites and iron-pyrites. The rocks have been perforated in various directions by the works of the Associated Irish Mine Company, the line of which, extending into Connery and Tigrony hills, occupies more than one thousand fathoms. These works are on the north side of the Ovoca, and there are other productive works on the opposite side, especially in Ballymurtagh. In Kilcashel some trials have been made, and copper-ore has been met with; indications of copper in Avondale, and of lead in Knockanode, have also been found in the form of slight strings. The abundance of building-stone in every part of the county appears from the previous detail: the granite used in building the Bank of Ireland, the library of Trinity College, Nelson's Pillar, and several other of the public buildings of Dublin, was raised from the Golden quarry near Blessington. The clay-slate is seldom found in layers sufficiently thin for roofing; there are, however, good slate-quarries in the parishes of Carnew and Dunganstown.

The flannel and frieze manufactures were formerly of considerable extent, the chief market for their produce being Rathdrum, where a handsome flannel-hall was erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam; but they have entirely declined, and their only vestige is the manufacture of a little frieze for domestic use. The principal fishery is that of herrings at Arklow, which, however, has much declined. They are also taken by a few fishermen at different places along the coast; but the extension of this branch of industry is checked by the want of safe harbours for the boats. Oysters are taken at Arklow, and carried to Liverpool and Dublin. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exportation of its agricultural and mineral produce, and in the importation of the various supplies of foreign articles and manufactured goods necessary for its inhabitants. Although Dublin is a principal market for the northern part of the county, Wicklow is a very improving port, where are several stores; and grain and cattle are sent from the southern part of the county to New Ross. This trade is carried on by ordinary land-carriage, as the county is devoid of river or canal navigation.

The Rivers are numerous, but their courses rapid and short, except some of those which flow westward; the principal are the Liffey, the Slaney, the Ovoca, the Vartrey, and the Derry, Daragh, or Aughrim. The principal *Lines of Road* are of first-rate excellence: the new mail-coach road to Wexford, through the Glen of the Downs and the Vale of Ovoca, constructed by grand jury presentments, is a noble line. A new turnpike-road on the western side of the county to Carlow, Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, by Blessington and Baltinglass, has also been opened. The cross roads, too, are generally good and in sufficient number: so much has of late years been done in the cutting of new lines of road, as to make it a popular subject of complaint; but the result is the formation of excellent toll-free lines in every direction. The Military road, which commences near Rathfarnham, a few miles south of Dublin, and extends southward through the midst of the mountain region, in a line selected with great skill, was planned in 1799, by order of government, with the view of opening a direct and easy line of communication between the city of Dublin and the barracks of Glenceree, Laragh, Drumgoff, and Aughavanagh, which had been built after the insurrection in the preceding year. It obtained its name from having been made by some Scotch fencible regiments then quartered in the county.

The VESTIGES of remote ANTIQUITY are comparatively few. Near Enniskerry is a small cromlech, and another is to be seen on the summit of Lugnaquilla. Raths are numerous: there are a Druidical circle and a cromlech in Donoughmore; a cromlech at Baltinglass; and a curiously sculptured stone at Old Court, near Bray. Besides Glendalough, a collection of monastic ruins of peculiar antiquarian interest, there were eleven religious establishments; those of which any remains exist are at Rathdrum, Baltinglass, and Wicklow. Ruins of churches are to be seen on Slieve Gadoe near Donard, at Kilcoole, Killeskey, Kilmacanogue, Aghold, Kilbride near Arklow, Killadreeny, Kilpipe, and Templemichael; besides slight vestiges of several others, all situated in ancient burial-places. The native septs do not appear to have erected any strong fortresses; those of which remains exist were built by the English, and serve now to mark the districts in which they secured a permanent footing. The most remarkable are, the Black Castle at Wicklow, Newcastle, Dunganstown, Bray, Old Court near Fassaroe, Kindlestown and Rathdown near Delgany, Carnew, Arklow, Kiltimon, Ballivolan in the parish of Killeskey, Kilcommon and Knockrath near Rathdrum, Grange near Baltinglass, and Castle-Kevin near Annamoe.

The present residences of the nobility and gentry are very numerous, and render the county the most richly adorned and the most peaceable in the island; the chief are noticed in the parishes or places in which they are respectively situated. The farmhouses of the principal tenants in the northern and eastern parts are built in a style of superior accommodation, with roomy and convenient offices; those in the southern and western parts were mostly destroyed in the year 1798, and have been rebuilt in an improved mode, with slated roofs. In the vicinity of gentlemen's demesnes are many pretty cottages, and those of the north-eastern part of the county generally have an appearance of superior comfort; but the habitations of the lower tenants and cottiers are for the most part extremely wretched, being roughly formed of sods or stones supporting a thatched roof not impervious to the weather. The squalid misery of these in parts of the mountain districts is extreme; in some places even the roof is of sods taken from the mountain side. The character of the peasantry is the same as in the country generally; with regard to their language, it is remarkable that, while the Irish is often spoken in the contiguous counties, it is never heard here, and scarcely a peasant even of the wildest districts understands it. Natural curiosities of a minor character, such as mineral springs, are very few; but those of the highest order, exhibited in the mountains and glens, their fantastic rocks and picturesque waterfalls, present a greater variety of sublime features than any tract of equal extent in the island. The most celebrated spots are, the waterfall of Poul-a-Phuca, near Blessington; Luggelaw, included in the modern parish of Calary; the Vale of the Avonmore and the Meeting of the Waters, below Rathdrum; the Vale of Ovoca, with its contiguous seats and demesnes, extending by Castle-Mac-Adam towards Arklow; the Glen of the Downs, near Delgany; the Scalp, near Enniskerry; the recesses of Glendalough; the Devil's Glen, that of Dunran, and those of Kiltimon and Ballyvolan, in the parish of Killeskey; the Dargle, the Waterfall, and Lough Bray, near Powerscourt; Glenmalur, with its waterfalls, in the parish of Rathdrum; Lough Dan, near Roundwood; and Hermitage and Altadore, near Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. The abrupt rocks of vast size at Kilcoole and Cronroe are worthy of especial notice. Wicklow gives the titles of Viscount and Earl to the family of Howard.



Seal.

WICKLOW, a sea-port, assize, market, and post town, partly in the parish of RATHNEW, barony of NEWCASTLE, partly in the parish of DRUMKEY, but chiefly in that of KILPOOLE, barony of ARKLOW, union of RATHDRUM, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 24 miles (S. S. E.) from Dublin, on the coast-road to Arklow; containing 2794 inhabitants. Its ancient name *Wykinglo*, or *Wykinglogh*, is derived from its situation at the southern extremity of a creek shut out from the sea by a long narrow peninsula called the Murragh. It is supposed to have been one of the maritime stations occupied by the Danes previously to the landing of the English in 1169, and to have been called by them *Wigginge Lough*, "the Lake of Ships." Afterwards it formed part of the extensive possessions granted by Strongbow to Maurice Fitzgerald, who commenced the building of a castle here for the protection of his property, the execution of which was discontinued in consequence of his death in 1176. His sons were subsequently dispossessed of their inheritance by William Fitz-Aldelm, and compelled to accept in exchange for it the decayed and defenceless city of Ferns. In 1301 the town was burned by the Irish; but the castle was put into a state of defence, in 1375, by William Fitzwilliam, a descendant of one of the early English settlers, in whose family the constableship continued for several generations. From its vicinity to the Irish mountain septs it was a frequent subject of contention. In the early part of the 16th century it fell into the hands of the Byrnes, the chieftains of the northern part of the county, by whom the castle and town were surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1543. In 1641, Luke O'Toole invested the castle, but was forced to raise the siege on the approach of Sir Charles Coote, who sullied his victory by an unauthorised and indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants of the town.

WICKLOW is situated on a piece of elevated rugged ground backed by hills of considerable height, over the point at which the river Vartrey, or Leitrim, after flowing through the narrow creek already noticed, discharges itself into St. George's Channel; this river is crossed by a bridge of eight arches. The houses, 458 in number, are irregularly built, and of very inferior appearance; the streets are narrow, and not lighted; but there is an ample supply of water from springs: the town is a place of resort for sea-bathing during the summer months, and would be much more frequented for this purpose were suitable accommodations provided for visiters. Races occasionally take place on the Murragh, a portion of which is kept as a race-course, where a small stand has been erected. This border of low land, which extends nearly six miles northwards, slopes down gradually to the strand, which, at low-

water mark, sometimes consists merely of fine sand, but at other times of layers of small pebbles, three or four feet deep and of considerable breadth, varying according to the changes of the weather; many of these pebbles are so much esteemed for their beauty as to be bought up by the jewellers in Dublin, to be wrought into necklaces and other ornaments. Several neat houses have been lately built on the Murragh, and also hot and cold baths.

In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Naas. The market is held on Saturday, for butchers'-meat, poultry, and vegetables, which are exposed for sale in the market-house and the shambles; there are no regular markets for corn, that article being delivered at the merchants' stores on any day of the week. The fairs are on March 28th, May 24th, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 25th. The trade is confined to the exportation of grain, and of copper and lead ore, of which 400 tons from the neighbouring mines are shipped weekly; and to the importation of coal, culm, limestone, timber, and iron. The gross estimated value of the exports in a recent year was £86,566, of which £23,491 were for corn, and £63,075 for copper-ore: the gross value of the imports in the same year was £15,671, of which £6202 were for coal, &c., £4168, iron and other metals, &c., £948, tea, &c., and the remainder various other articles. The estuary of the Vartrey, which forms the harbour, is accessible only to vessels of small burthen, in consequence of a bar at its entrance, on which there are only eight feet of water at spring and not more than four or five at neap tides; but vessels may ride in the bay, in three or four fathoms of water, during the prevalence of westerly winds. Some attempts were made, about the year 1760, to diminish the obstruction, when sums to the amount of £800 were granted by parliament, but did not produce any beneficial result. In 1835 an application was made to the Irish government by the merchants and traders of the port, pointing ont the advantages of having a large and secure harbour formed here; which was not acceded to, in consequence of the expense that must have been incurred, as, according to the reports of scientific men, the construction of such a harbour would require an outlay of £80,000. In the same year the number of vessels belonging to the port was 20, varying in burthen from 35 to 100 tons; and about 30 small craft. Two lighthouses have been erected on Wicklow Head, a promontory of considerable height boldly projecting into the sea, about a mile to the south of the town. The lantern of one of these lighthouses is 250 feet above high-water mark, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of 21 nautical miles; the other, 540 feet distant, is but 121 feet above the same level, and spreads its light only to 16 miles distance: both are fixed lights. Under the Head are several caverns, scooped out by the incessant working of the waves, and in which seals frequently take shelter. A coast-guard is fixed here, being one of the eight stations which constitute the district of Glynn.

The limits of the late BOROUGH, which were fixed by prescription, included the town of Wicklow and a space of a mile from it in every direction on the land side. The corporation was constituted by a charter granted in the 11th of James I., according to which it consisted, till its dissolution in 1840, of a portreeve chosen annually from among the burgesses, 12 burgesses elected for life from among the freemen, and an unlimited number of freemen, who were admissible by birth, apprenticeship, marriage, or special favour, and enjoyed an exemption from tolls and harbour dues, and a right of commonage on the Murragh: there had been no recorder for several years. In 1840 the town was placed under commissioners appointed by act 9th George IV., cap. 82. The charter granted the portreeve and burgesses the power of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which was exercised by them until the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The landed property of the late corporation consists of 200 or 300 acres, all let on terminable leases: the rental is on the increase. Market tolls have been relinquished for some time: a barrel of coal is taken from each vessel discharging in the port; harbour dues are levied on all vessels of above 20 tons' burthen. The corporation exerted the power of regulating the pilotage. The portreeve held a court every Tuesday, in which debts to the amount of five marks, or £3. 6. 8. Irish, could be recovered: he was not, however, a justice of the peace for the borough, which was, in this respect, under the control of the county magistracy. The town is a station for the constabulary police. The castle, called in public documents "The King's Castle of Wicklow," was specially exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough: from an inquisition held in 1620, it appears that every person selling beer in the town had to pay to the use of the castle four sextaries (pints) of ale for every bushel of malt brewed; and that several parcels of land, amounting to 45 acres, belonged to it. The assizes for the county, and the general-sessions for its eastern district, are held here; petty-sessions are held at Rathnew, as being more central for the surrounding district. The representatives for the county are elected here. The county courthouse, erected in 1824, is a plain but commodious edifice, with sufficient accommodation for all requisite purposes. The gaol, which adjoins it, contains 6 wards, having in all 32 cells, 5 day-rooms, and 4 yards, a small chapel, and a separate hospital, besides a debtors' ward; it has also a treadmill: the building stands on $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, inclosed with a high wall. An addition is about to be made to it, to carry out the penitentiary system.

The BENEFICE of Wicklow extended over a district comprehending several chapelries and parochial churches; and on the annexation of the church of Newcastle-Lyons to the archdeaconry of Glendalough, in 1467, it was separated from that dignity, and erected into a distinct prebend. According to a terrier dated 1781, the vicarage of Wicklow comprised what are called, in the ecclesiastical return, the chapelries, and in the civil return the constablewicks, of Rathnew, Killeskey, Glanealy, and Kilcommon. The place is a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, and a vicarage, in the archdiocese of Dublin and Glendalough, episcopally united in 1795; the whole comprising the rectory and vicarage of Drumkey, the vicarage of Kilpoole, and the chapelries of Glanealy, Kilcommon, Rathnew, Killeskey, and Killoughter; and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge of the four chapelries amounts to £862. 10., and that of Drumkey and Kilpoole to £138. 15., £45 of which are payable to Earl Fitzwilliam; the tithe of the whole union is about £1000. There is a glebe-house in the chapelry of

Glanealy; and in the union are three glebes, containing in all 40*a*. 2*r*. 19*p*. The church, locally in Drumkey, is a neat edifice with a tower and a copper cupola, which were added in 1777, by a bequest of a member of the Eaton family, formerly resident in the town; over the south door is a fine Saxon arch which belonged to a more ancient church: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £670 for repairs. There are also churches in the chapelries of Glanealy and Killeskey, the latter of which was built partly at the expense of the late Francis Synge, of Glenmore, Esq. The Roman Catholic district is nearly co-extensive with the Protestant union: the principal chapel, a plain cruciform edifice with a tower, forms, with the schools annexed to it, an extensive pile near the entrance to the town; there are also chapels at Ballynahinch, near Ashford, and at Glanealy. In the town are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends.

The diocesan school for the archdiocese of Dublin was established here under an act of the 12th of Elizabeth; a grant of ten acres of land near the town to encourage a Protestant clergyman to keep a classical school remained inoperative for some years, until the land was recovered by the Rev. Mr. Corcoran, headmaster of the diocesan school. The Wicklow parochial schools were built in 1827, at an an expense of £656 late currency, of which £200 were granted from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund; and an infants' school was established in 1830, by the Hon. Martha Stratford. Among the sources from which these schools are maintained, are, a bequest of £37. 6. 8. per annum from a member of the Eaton family, £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and an allowance varying from £40 to £50 from the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin, for instructing and clothing some of its children. There is also a school of industry, chiefly supported by a bequest of £25. 5. per annum by Miss Catherine Eaton. The county infirmary and fever hospital were erected in 1834, at a cost of £2000, defrayed by subscription and grand jury presentments: each of the two departments is divided into four wards. The whole forms a neat building, situated in an airy part of the town: the infirmary is supported by county presentments, the petty-sessions' fines of the whole county, and subscriptions; the fever hospital, by subscriptions only. A parochial almshouse for 15 aged men and widows is supported by subscription, and by the weekly collections at the church. There are also a coal and sick-clothing fund, a fund for supplying the poor with blankets, and a loan fund. A sum of about £500 per annum is thus expended on the poor, of which £82. 18. 8. procced from a bequest of the late Miss Eaton, £11. 1. 4. from a bequest of Mr. Boswell, and £21 a bequest from a Mr. Morrison.

On a rocky projection overhanging the sea, may still be seen a small fragment of the walls of the ancient castle, the masonry of which is so excellent that it appears to be a portion of the natural rock: it is called the Black Castle. There are also some remains of a Franciscan convent, founded by the Byrnes and O'Tooles in the reign of Henry III., near the entrance of the town from the Dublin and Wexford road; they are inclosed in the grounds of the parish priest, for which a nominal rent is charged. In the grounds are a number of remarkably fine old yew-trees.

WILLESTOWN.—See Carrigparson.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village, in the parish of Booterstown, partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in the barony of Rathdown, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Kingstown and Bray; containing 575 inhabitants. This village is situated upon the southern shore of the bay of Dublin, close to the Kingstown railway, with which it communicates for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers. It is much frequented in the summer months as a bathing-place, from its fine, smooth, sandy beach, and its baths. Here is a station of the metropolitan police; the post has three deliveries daily from the city, and a constant communication is kept up with Kingstown. In the immediate vicinity are several neat villas, which embrace a fine prospect of the bay: the principal are Ruby Lodge, Belleview, Seafort Lodge, Caroline Lodge, Westfield, and Williamstown Castle. Here are two eminent boarding schools, Castledawson and Seafort.

WITTER, or Grange-Outer, a parish, in the union of Downpatrick, barony of Ardes, county of Down, and province of Ulster, 2 miles (S. E.) from Portaferry; containing 1053 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern coast, forming a peninsula round which is the entrance to Strangford lough; and comprises 2529¾ statute acres, the greater portion good land in an improved state of cultivation. On the north side of the entrance of the lough is Ballyquintin Point, in lat. 54° 19′ 30″ (N.) and lon. 5° 28′ 20″ (W.), from which the coast extends N. E. 4 miles to Carney Point; and within this distance of coast are two creeks, affording occasional shelter to fishing-craft. About half a mile to the east of Tara Hill, on which is a moat or earthern fort, is Tara bay, which is spacious, and sheltered from all winds except the north-east, but dry at low water; and about half a mile farther is Quintin bay, affording good anchorage in four fathoms in off-shore winds, and having a tolerably well-sheltered cove. At Tara is a coast-guard station belonging to the Donaghadee district. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of Inch; the rectory is impropriate in John Echlin, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the unions of Upper and Lower Ardes: at Ballygilgat is a chapel for the parishes of Slane, Ardkeen, and Ballytrustin, and the liberty of Castlebuoy, called the parish of Lower Ardes. On the shore of Quintin bay are the ruins of a very strong castle, built by De Courcy in 1184.

WOODFORD, a town, in the parish of Ballynakill, union of Scariff, barony of Leitrim, county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Portumna, and on the road from Loughrea to Nenagh; containing 396 inhabitants. It is situated on the Rossmore river, which flows into Lough Derg on the Shannon and is here crossed by a bridge, and, about two miles below the town, by Rossmore bridge, to which the river is navigable at present for boats of about 20 tons' burthen. It has been proposed by the government engineers to improve the navigation of the river, to form a good road from Woodford to Rossmore bridge, and at the latter place to construct a quay and other accommodations for the shipment of agricultural produce. About 70 years since an extensive iron-foundry was carried on here, and, 20 years subse-

quently, the manufacture of salt; iron-ore is supposed to exist extensively in the neighbouring mountains, and evidence of the old iron-works may still be seen adjoining the town, where is a stratum of cinders from three to four feet deep. Here is a mill for grinding corn; and fairs are held on March 18th, May 12th, June 25th, and Dec. 26th. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Loughrea: there is a good barrack, at present occupied by one company of infantry; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. A seneschal's court for the recovery of small debts is occasionally held. Here are the parochial church, a neat building; and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district of Woodford: Marble Hill, the seat of Sir John Burke, Bart., and Eagle Hill, are in the vicinity. On Benmore mountain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town, is a quarry of fine freestone, capable of furnishing blocks of large dimensions, adapted both for useful and ornamental purposes; and should the proposed improvements be carried into effect, it is likely to be worked to a considerable extent. Near the town is a chalybeate spa, formerly used with success for medicinal purposes.

WOODS-CHAPEL, or CHAPEL-IN-THE-WOODS, a district parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Magherafelt, and on the road from Belfast to Londonderry, by Toome bridge. Prior to the Reformation this district was a parish, called in ecclesiastical records the parish of Ross-Aglish, with a church, glebe, and glebe-house, as appears by the return made to Henry VIII. in 1540. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, together with Ardtrea, and Kiltinny now called Upper Aglish, to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; the three were then united into a single parish under the name of Ardtrea, and so continued until 1823, when this district was severed from it, and constituted a perpetual curacy according to the ecclesiastical, and a district parish according to the civil, arrangements.

The district thus consists of 15 townlands taken from the parish of Ardtrea. It extends from near Moneymore, along the shore of Lough Neagh, by Ballyronan, Castledawson, and Toome, to the neighbourhood of Bellaghy, on the shore of Lough Beg; comprising an extent of $10,440\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The soil in general is light, with an occasional intermixture of rich land; that in the neighbourhood of Ballyronan is very fertile and highly cultivated, well fenced, and planted. The crops usually raised are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and flax; mangel-wurzel, clover, and vetches sometimes form part of the rotation. In the neighbourhood of Toome, between the lakes and towards Bellaghy, the land consists altogether of low marshy meadow, mostly covered with water during winter, but in summer yielding excellent and abundant pasturage. The Lough Neagh Improvement Company proposed, some years ago, to draw off the surplus water of the lake through this tract, and thus not only to effect the thorough drainage of this quantity of rich land, but, by reducing the waters of Lough Neagh to their summer level, to reclaim many thousand acres now under water, and consequently unprofitable during a great portion of the year. The soil of the parish rests mostly on a substratum of basalt, which shews itself frequently above the surface in knolls of rock, much broken and decomposed: some veins of the coal formation from Castledawson appear near Warwick Lodge, and a few scattered fragments of the limestone formation from Springhill; but in neither case does the appearance of the seams hold out encouragement for an expenditure of capital to work them. Close to the shore of Lough Neagh is the village of Ballyronan, *which see*. The houses of the farmers, though generally small, are well built, comfortably furnished, and for the most part surrounded with small orchards and gardens. The plantations about the mansion of Lakeview, being arranged partly in hedgerows and partly in clumps or groves, give the neighbourhood a lively appearance. The other seats are, Warwick Lodge; Lisnamorrow; and Ballyneil House, of the Dowdall family, lineal descendants of the celebrated Geo. Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, whose opposition to the orders of Henry VIII. respecting the changes of the Liturgy gave rise to the long-continued controversy between the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, as to the right of each to the primacy of the Church of Ireland, which was ultimately determined in favour of the former prelate.

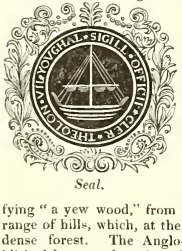
The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Ardtrea: the income of the perpetual curate amounts to £89. 4., of which £69. 4. are payable by the rector of Ardtrea, and £20 from the augmentation fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebes appear to have been comprised in the grant by James I. to the London Society, or they have since merged into the estate of the Salters' Company, which has an extensive and valuable property here. The church, at Lisnamorrow, ten miles distant from the mother church, and between two and three east of Magherafelt, was built in 1730, and enlarged in 1825 at an expense of £415 British by a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £183 for repairs. The ruins of the old church still remain; and its yard is used as a burial-ground. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Moneymore, and has a chapel, a small plain edifice, at Derrygarve. At Ballymaguigan, or Gracefield, is a small Moravian settlement, with a chapel, burial-ground, and school attached to it. The male and female parochial schools, at Lisnamorrow, close to the churchyard, are chiefly supported by the rector; one at Ballyronan is supported by the Marquess of Londonderry, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., and D. Gaussen, Esq., of Lakeview; and there are others in the parish, at Aughrim, Anahorish, Ballymuldey, Ballymuldeymore, Creagh Moyola, and Derrygarve, in connexion with different societies: these schools afford instruction to a considerable number of children of both sexes; and there are also several Sunday schools.

WOOLLEN-GRANGE, or MOLLGRANGE, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Gowran, and on the river Nore; containing 328 inhabitants. This parish comprises $1663\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It anciently formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Jerpoint, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, being one of the several denominations that form the union of Burnchurch; the tithe rent-charge is £141. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Danesfort.

Y

YAGOE, or YAGOESTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Ballymore-Eustace, on the road to Kilcullen; containing 291 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called St. Jago, from its church being dedicated to St. James, is situated upon the confines of the county of Wicklow, and comprises 1520½ statute acres. The advowson anciently belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and was granted in 1230 to the Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of a compact between him and Archbishop Henry, by which the earl confirmed to him the church of Moncolumbkill (granted by his father) on the condition that he and his heirs should present to a prebend of the value of fifty marks. On the failure of issue male in the family of the earl, the living became the property of Agnes De Vesey, from whom it passed to the Earl of Kildare, whose family have ever since presented. It had two dependent chapels, Inchebrislane and Brethnockstown: the former, from an extensive grange belonging to the abbey of Baltinglass, obtained the name of Grangia Monachorum; that of Brethnockstown is now within the demesne of R. La Touche, Esq. The seats are Ardenode, Anne-field, Enfield, and Bollabeg. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, the rectory being the corps of the prebend of Yagoe, in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster; the vicarage is part of the union of Ballymore-Eustace. The tithe rent-charge is £62. 6. 2., of which £23. 12. 6. are payable to the prebendary and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also part of the union or district of Ballymore-Eustace. The ruins of the parochial church, in a burial-ground, are within the demesne of Annefield.

YELLOW-FURZE, a village, in the parish of PAINSTOWN, union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Slane, and on the road from Dublin, by Stackallen bridge, to Nobber; containing 26 houses, and 127 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome modern building in the Gothic style.



Seal.

YOUGHAL, a sea-port, borough, and market town, and a parish, in the poor-law union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 29 miles (E.) from Cork, and 124½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 11,054 inhabitants, of whom 9939 are in the town. The place derived its name, *Eo-chaill*, in the Irish language signifying "a yew wood," from its situation at the base of a range of hills, which, at the period of its erection, was a dense forest. The Anglo-Norman adventurers established here a colony from Bristol, soon after their conquest of Waterford; and so early as the year 1209 the town received from King John a charter of incorporation which is still preserved among the archives of Lismore Castle. In 1229, according to Holinshed, Maurice Fitz-Gerald founded a Franciscan monastery on the south side of the town, which was the first religious foundation of the order in Ireland. It is recorded that he originally intended the building for a castle, but that, in consequence of some harsh treatment which the workmen received from his eldest son, he changed his design and determined to devote it to religious uses: dying in 1257, it was completed in 1260 by his second son, Thomas, whose son, in 1268, founded a Dominican monastery, called the Friary of St. Mary of Thanks, which was opened for its inmates, in August, 1271. At this time the town had attained some commercial eminence, for in 1267 the amount of customs paid was £103. In 1317, Sir Roger Mortimer, who had been appointed lord-justice, landed here in Easter week with 38 knights, and in a short time compelled Edward Bruce, with his plundering Scots, to retreat from the neighbouring country and take refuge in Ulster; and in the year following, Alexander Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord-Deputy of Ireland, also landed at this port. The collegiate church and college-house, which form the chief attraction of the place, were founded in 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond. The latter institution was richly endowed with money and lands, and comprised a community of a warden, eight fellows, and eight choristers, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table and all other necessaries allowed them, with an annual stipend each.

In 1579, the Earl of Desmond, on being proclaimed a traitor, led his forces to this place, plundered the town, and carried off the property of the inhabitants to his castles of Strancally and Lisfuny, in the county of Waterford, at that time occupied by the Spaniards. The Earl of Ormonde, receiving intelligence of this attack, sent a ship from Waterford with troops which entered the town; but, being overpowered by the forces of the seneschal of Imokilly, most of them were killed, and the remainder escaped with difficulty to their ship. The mayor had before this perfidiously refused to receive an English garrison, promising to defend the place to the last extremity; having made no effort for that purpose, he was tried by a court martial, found guilty, and hanged before his own house. The devastation to which the town was subjected during this rebellion compelled the inhabitants to abandon it; but on the retreat of the insurgents in 1580, they were invited to return, and in order to inspire them with confidence a garrison of 300 foot was left for their defence. In 1582 the seneschal of Imokilly, with all the forces he could muster, came suddenly to Youghal and scaled the walls; the alarm however being given, he was repulsed by a portion of the garrison, with the loss of 50 of his men. On the plantation of Munster, in the 28th of Elizabeth, 1586, an important project was contemplated which has been strangely overlooked by most writers on the subject, yet which, if it had been carried out, would have resulted in the formation of a new county in Ireland. We learn from Sir Richard Cox, that it was the royal wish the county of Cork should be divided into two; the western and more considerable portion to retain its name, having for its capital the city of Cork; and the

eastern to be denominated "the county of Youghal," and to derive its designation from its chief town. The project was favourably regarded by her successor, James I., who, in a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, dated 30th January, 1613, proposed "that Cork should be divided into two counties," adducing his reasons from its unwieldy size. The measure was frustrated chiefly through the energetic opposition of the Earl of Cork; yet, if we may judge from contemporaneous documents found among the archives of the corporation of Youghal, there can be little question that the scheme would have become a law had it not been for the king's death. It was feebly renewed by Anne, when it was resisted by the Earl of Burlington and the Irish chancellor Brodrick. A modification of the original design was at length adopted in a late reign: by the act 4th George IV., cap. 93, the county of Cork was divided into the East and West ridings, for the purpose of holding general-sessions of the peace.

In the war of 1641 the town again became an important military station, and was defended against the insurgents by the Earl of Cork, at his own expense, with 1000 foot and 60 horse; in addition to which, the townsmen maintained 15 companies without any other supply than what the earl might furnish. Sir Charles Vavasour, with his regiment of 1000 men, came to their assistance in February, 1642, and landed with some difficulty; soon after, the earl, assisted by his sons the Lords Dungarvan, Broghill, Kinalmeaky, and Barrymore, held a session in the town, at which the principal insurgent leaders were indicted for high treason: this powerful nobleman died in the following year. In 1644 the native Irish were expelled from the town, and their property was seized. In 1645 the place was besieged by Lord Castlehaven: although the town was in a very weak state of defence and the garrison small, the besiegers were several times repulsed and, on the arrival of Lord Broghill with assistance, were compelled to abandon the enterprise. On the approach of Cromwell in 1649, the inhabitants, through the interest of Lord Broghill, embraced the cause of the parliament, and the Protector made Youghal his head-quarters till the spring; after the siege of Clonmel he returned, and embarked here on the 29th May, 1650, for England. By letters-patent under the privy seal, dated Feb. 14th, 1660, their estates and franchises were restored to the inhabitants, being "innocent Papists," who had been deprived of them during Cromwell's usurpation. On the 2nd of August, 1690, after the reduction of Waterford, Youghal surrendered to a few dragoons of King William's army; and on the 9th the governor marched at the head of a small army to Castlemartyr, where he defeated a large number of the Irish, and seized the castle for the king's use. In 1696 the inhabitants manned a boat with 40 seamen and soldiers, and captured a French privateer which had seized on some boats belonging to the town, and sent one of them into the harbour to obtain supplies, while she lay herself at anchor under Capell Island. His Majesty William IV., when Prince William Henry, visited Youghal as commander of the ship *Pegasus*, in 1787; and honoured the corporation with his company to dinner, on which occasion he was presented with the freedom of the borough.

The town is pleasantly situated on the western shore of the harbour to which it gives name, and which is inclosed between two bold eminences called Blackball Head and Knockvarry, leaving a channel about half a mile in breadth for the confluent streams of the Toragh or Tohrig and the Blackwater, which discharge themselves into the bay. The Toragh is a boundary between Cork and Waterford for about two miles before it falls into the Blackwater, and then makes a bold sweep to the east and south, forming in appearance a fine lake, environed by an amphitheatre of verdant and gently sloping hills, which terminate abruptly on the south in the two bold eminences previously noticed. Knockvarry, rising immediately over the town, is in many places well planted. The principal street, from which diverge several smaller streets, is nearly a mile in length, and is divided by the Clock-Gate into the north and south main-streets: the houses are irregularly built, but generally of respectable appearance, though occasionally intermixed with a few of the more ancient, which are in a ruinous and dilapidated state; the total number, in 1841, was 1360. The streets are macadamized, with the footways flagged; they are lighted with gas, and cleansed under the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pumps erected in various parts; but the supply in dry seasons being deficient, and the water, from an admixture of sea-water, being at times (at high water) rendered unpalatable, it is in contemplation to bring water of a better quality to the houses by pipes from the extremities of the town, where there is an abundant supply.

Within the last half century the town has extended itself in all directions; the ancient walls, with the exception of portions at the western side and some strong flanking towers, have been removed, and a valuable piece of slab having been reclaimed by the corporation and their tenantry, Catherine-street, the Mall, and numerous extensive warehouses, have been built on it. At the southern extremity of the town, on the site of the South Abbey, two ranges of spacious and handsome houses have been erected, and an elegant and commodious hotel built, by the Duke of Devonshire; on the north-west side of the town is Nelson-place; and a neat row of houses has been built on the east side. Most of the houses in the principal streets are either new, or have been modernised; many of the ancient houses have been newly fronted, but may still be distinguished by their gable ends fronting the street, and their pointed doorways of stone. The town is much frequented during the summer for sea-bathing, for which it is well adapted, having a fine, smooth, and level strand extending nearly three miles along the western shore of the bay; but as a watering-place it is deficient in the accommodation of good lodgings, which might be easily supplied by the erection of marine villas and lodging-houses at the Cork entrance to the town, along the declivity of the hill, which would command a pleasing prospect of the bay, the strand, and Capell Island. This would not only increase the number of visiters during the season, but induce many persons to take up their permament abode in the town, which among other advantages, enjoys the benefit of cheap and well supplied markets, salubrity of atmosphere, central situation, and excellent society.

The Bridge over the Blackwater, a mile and a half north-east from the town, was erected in 1830, after a

design of the late Alexander Nimmo, by George Nimmo, Esq., under the provisions of an act passed in 1828, which empowered certain commissioners to take ground and to erect a bridge from Foxhole, in the parish of St. Mary, Youghal, to the opposite shore, in the parish of Clashmore, county of Waterford. The expense of its erection, exclusively of £8509 paid to the corporation for the ferry, was £22,000, towards which government advanced £10,000 as a loan; it was carried into execution by proprietary shareholders of £100 each, but the speculation has not renumerated them. This structure is built of Memel fir, and is remarkably light and elegant: it is 1787 feet in length, including a drawbridge 40 feet long; its uniform breadth is 22 feet within the railings, which are 4½ feet in height; and the whole is supported on 57 sets of piers, of five pillars each. *The Gas-works*, on the strand adjoining the northern entrance to the town, were built in 1830 under the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV.; the establishment is managed by 21 commissioners.

There are two public reading-rooms, one in the Mall-house and the other in the Operative Association Rooms, both well furnished with English and Irish newspapers, periodicals, and works of reference. The Youghal Literary and Scientific Institution for the diffusion of knowledge by lectures on subjects capable of practical illustration, was founded in 1833, and is supported by annual subscriptions of half a guinea each, which entitle the subscriber and his family to admission to the lectures: a library and museum are in course of formation. A horticultural society has been established, and at fit seasons gives public exhibitions of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, for which prizes are awarded. Balls and concerts are held during the summer season at the Mall-house. A savings' bank was established in 1818, and a large and handsome building was erected for it in 1831, the expense of which was defrayed from the accumulated surplus fund; the business is conducted by 10 trustees and 30 managers: in the year ending 20th November, 1844, the number of depositers was 1178, by whom £10,653 were lodged; and the total amount of deposits is £37,513. On an eminence north of the town are infantry barracks for the accommodation of 6 officers and 180 men.

The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but has long since been discontinued; that of porcelain and fine delf was likewise carried on for a time: the manufactures at present are those of bricks, of which some of a very fine quality are sent coastwise to Cork; a coarse kind of pottery made for the use of the neighbourhood; and an extensive rope-manufacture. A large porter and ale brewery was established at the northern end of the town by Messrs. Deaves and Eustace, the machinery of which is of the most improved kind; a malting concern is connected with it. Messrs. Keays and Messrs. Ronayne have each establishments for the purchase and export of salmon in ice: the annual amount of export is valued at about £2500. At the north end of the town is a quarry of good clay-slate used as building-stone, which produces an abundant supply; it is the property of the Town Commissioners, who generously give it to the quarry-men working it, by whom the produce is disposed of to great advantage. The trade of the PORT is very considerable, especially the coasting-trade; it consists chiefly of the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coal, culm, timber, Staffordshire ware, porter, and groceries, for the supply of the neighbourhood. In a recent year there were sent from this port 156,653 barrels of oats, 12,827 of wheat, and 16,973 of barley, 13,123 sacks of flour, 832 barrels of rye, 8593 firkins and 419 kegs of butter, 641 sacks of biscuit, 2190 bales of bacon, 6429 live pigs, 866 head of cattle, 434 sheep, 40 hogsheads of lard, 613 gallons of whisky, and a large quantity of dried salmon. The value of these exports was estimated at £215,316; the value of the imports in the same year was £28,310. The number of vessels that cleared outwards was, 420 with cargoes, and 46 in ballast; and the number that entered inwards, 459 with cargoes of coal, culm, and timber, and 26 in ballast. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 28, of the aggregate burthen of 2998 tons, two of which were engaged in the foreign trade: the duties paid at the custom-house amounted to £561. 15.

The harbour is safe and commodious, and at spring tides is accessible to vessels of 500 tons' burthen. Ships of any burthen may ride afloat off the town, when inside, as there is a depth of four fathoms at low water; but there is a bar across the entrance, extending about a mile to the south, on which are only five feet at low water, and thirteen feet at high water of neap tides: the sea is consequently rough when the wind blows on the shore or against the tide. The quays are extensive and in good repair; and on one of them is the custom-house, a building well adapted to its purpose; but Youghal being only a creek to Cork, most of the large vessels discharge at the latter port. Here is a coast-guard station consisting of one officer and seven men under a resident inspecting commander, forming the head of the district of Youghal, which extends from Ballyvoile Head to Bally-William Cove eastward, a distance of 54 miles of maritime boundary, comprising the subordinate stations of Helwick Head, Ardmore, Knockadoon, and Ballycotton. In 1844 the fishery district possessed 586 registered craft for fishing, giving employment to 2864 men and boys. The market is daily, but the principal market is on Saturday, which is large and well supplied, particularly with fish, meat, and vegetables; and fairs, all of which are toll free, are held on the first Thursday of each month, Ascension-day, and the 18th of October. There are two convenient market places for butchers'-meat, and another for fish. The Bank of Ireland, and the Provincial Bank, have each a branch in the town, and transact considerable business. A mail-coach to Cork from Waterford passes through the town every evening, and another to the latter city is despatched every morning; a second daily mail to Dublin, *via* Fermoy, has been recently established, as also a second daily mail to Cork; besides which there are several stage-coaches every day to Cork; and public cars to Ardmore, Dungarvan, and Clonmel, on the plan introduced by Mr. Bianconi. The lovely scenery of the river Blackwater, which procured for it from the tourist Inglis the name of "the Irish Rhine," is now rendered accessible by means of a small steamer that ascends the river daily as far as Cappoquin. The question of rendering the Blackwater yet further navigable, even up to Fermoy and Mallow, has been often canvassed; a joint-stock company is now in process of formation under the patron-

age of the Earl of Mount-Cashel and Sir Richard Musgrove, and promises to be successful.

The earliest charter to Youghal on record, exclusively of those of a temporary nature, is that of the 49th of Edward III., directing that the dues hitherto paid at Cork for certain staple articles should henceforward be paid in the port of Youghal. Another charter of the 2nd of Edward IV. granted to the sovereign and provosts the cognizance of pleas to any amount, both real and personal, and appointed the sovereign clerk-of-the-market, with power to regulate the weights and measures and the assize of bread; also escheator and admiral of the port, which was made a petty limb of the cinque-ports of Ireland. The charter of the 2nd of Richard III. changed the titles of Sovereign and Provosts into those of Mayor and Bailiffs, and incorporated the town by the name of "*The Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Youghal*," with cognizance of all pleas real and personal, and a court of record every Friday, the freemen to be free of tolls throughout England and Ireland, and the corporation to have the customs and cocquet from the headland of Ardmore and Capell Island to the island of Toureen. The charter of the 12th of Henry VII. gave the corporation a ferry at Youghal and a mease of herrings from every fishing-boat. That of the 7th of James I. which was considered to be the governing charter till the dissolution of the corporation in 1840, after confirming all the privileges in former grants, and licensing two weekly markets and two fairs, granted a corporation of the staple, as in Dublin, the retiring mayor and bailiffs to be mayor and constables of the staple for the ensuing year; the mayor, deputy-mayor, and recorder, to be justices of the peace and of oyer and terminer for the borough, and for the county of Cork; and licensed the mayor to have a sword borne before him. The charter granted by James II., in the fourth year of his reign, was not considered valid. The borough appears to have exercised the elective franchise by prescription, as, though no notice of that privilege appears in any of its charters, it continued to send two members to the Irish parliament from the year 1374 till the Union, since which period it has returned one member to the Imperial parliament: the right of election was vested solely in the members of the corporation and the freemen, whether resident or not; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, it was granted to the £10 householders, and the non-resident freemen were disfranchised. A new boundary was drawn round the town, including an area of 212 statute acres. The present constituency of Youghal is 470.

The mayor was elected from among the burgesses annually; the bailiffs were elected annually at the same court out of the freemen. The aldermen were those burgesses who had been mayors; the burgesses, those freemen who had been bailiffs: the number of each class was unlimited. The freemen were chosen at the court of d'oyer hundred, but had to be proposed by the mayor; no qualification on the part of the candidate was required. The court of d'oyer hundred was an assemblage of all the members of the coporation, and exercised the right of admitting freemen, disposing of the corporation property, and performing all other corporate acts except the election of officers. There was a class of freemen, called freemen of trade, arising from a power given to the corporation to license foreigners to trade in the town; but they exercised no political functions. The recorder was elected for life at a special meeting of the corporate body, called a court of election. The court of quarter-sessions, held by the mayor, bailiffs, and recorder, had jurisdiction in all cases, but confined its proceedings to larcenies and misdemeanours punishable by fine and imprisonment: the court of pleas or record, held before the mayor and bailiffs, or one of them, assisted in special cases by the recorder, took cognizance of pleas to any amount. The town is a constabulary station in the Midleton district, and the police are under the control of the resident justices of the peace for the county, who, in consequence of the extinction of the corporation, hold petty-sessions weekly on Thursday. The property of the late corporation is now vested in twenty-one Town Commissioners chosen under the Lighting and Cleansing act 9th George IV., cap. 82. It consists of lands and tenements, yielding about £900 per annum; of tolls and customs, producing an uncertain amount; and of an annuity from the Commissioners of the Blackwater Bridge, being the interest on £8500, the purchase money of the ferry. Quarter-sessions are now held at Youghal once a year, before the assistant barrister for the East riding of the county of Cork; debts amounting to £20 are recoverable by process in this court, and all offences not capital are cognizable in it; it is also a court of registration. The Mall-house, in which the courts are held and the public business transacted, is a handsome structure, built by the corporation in 1779, on a site reclaimed from the slab; it contains, besides the court-rooms, an assembly-room, a reading-room, and the magistrates' offices: adjoining it is an agreeable promenade. A lofty square building of four stories, called the Clock-Gate, from its being surmounted by a lantern and cupola containing the town clock, was until recently used as the borough gaol; but, being defective in several of the accommodations essential to the health of the prisoners, it has been condemned, and a new spacious bridewell is now in course of erection.

The PARISH comprises 4830 acres: the surface is exceedingly undulating, and the lands are mostly under cultivation or planted. The substratum is clay-slate, the soil light but productive, and the system of agriculture is rapidly improving: there is a small portion of waste land, which is chiefly composed of marsh and turbary, comprising about 400 acres; it is being reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The surrounding scenery is varied, bold, and interesting, and is embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats. Among these, the most interesting to the visiter is the Warden's House of the old collegiate establishment, now called *Myrtle Grove*; it formed part of Queen Elizabeth's Irish grant to Sir Walter Raleigh, and was for some time occupied by the chivalrous knight. In 1602, when Raleigh feared an attainder, he disposed of all his Irish estates to Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards created Earl of Cork; and, with the rest, passed his residence at Youghal, where Sir Richard established himself as owner and occupier, and where he died in 1643: from his successor, Richard, the second earl, the place was purchased in 1670 by Samuel Hayman, Esq., of the ancient Kentish and Somersetshire family of that name, and it has since continued in the possession of his descendants. The house is situated in a secluded spot

near the church, and, with the exception of some of the windows which have been modernised, preserves its antique character of pointed gables and spacious chimneys, and is considered a perfect specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. The drawing-room is panelled with polished oak superbly carved; the mantelpiece is an elaborate and exquisite specimen of carved work in the richest designs, the lower cornice resting upon three beautiful figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the whole embellished with a profusion of richly carved figures and emblematical devices. In removing the panelling of one of the rooms, some years since, an aperture in the wall was discovered in which were found several old books. One, bound in oak, and printed at Mantua in 1479, consisted of two parts, one in black letter, a History of the Bible, with coloured initials; the other part, printed at Strasburgh in 1483, is Peter Comestor's Ecclesiastical History, translated by John Schallus, professor of physic at Hernfield, dedicated to Prince Gonzales: it is now in the possession of Mathew Hayman, Esq., of South Abbey. The demesne of Myrtle Grove is remarkable for the luxuriant growth of myrtles, bays, the arbutus, and other exotics, in the open air, some of which have attained the height of twenty feet. In the garden of these grounds the potato, brought by Sir W. Raleigh from America, was planted; but, from an erroneous opinion that the apple which grew on the stalk was the sole produce of the plant, it was gathered and rejected; and it was not till some time after, when the ground was dug for another crop, that the potatoes were discovered and the value of the plant appreciated: from these few plants the whole country was in course of time stocked. *College House*, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, is a handsome modern edifice, the ancient house built in 1464 having been taken down; it is a quadrilateral building with a circular tower at each angle: in the great hall is preserved one of the ancient mantel-pieces of the old house, of the same character but not of such elaborate workmanship as that at Myrtle Grove. The grounds are ornamented with myrtles, bay-trees, and the arbutus. The other gentlemen's residences are, Green Park; Clifton, of Sir Wm. Homan, Bart.; Bellevue; Nelson Hill; Muckridge; Brookloge; Healthfield; and Rockville; besides numerous large and handsome houses in the town.

The LIVING is a rectory, formerly annexed to the Wardenship of the College of St. Mary, Youghal, as united in perpetuity to the see of Cloyne by act of council in 1639, but separated from it by an act obtained by the late Dr. Brinkley; it now forms a distinct living, but the wardenship is still annexed to the bishopric, and the Bishop is patron of the rectory. The tithe rentcharge is £390. 17. 6. The collegiate establishment was founded in 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and consisted, as before stated, of a warden, eight fellows, and eight choristers. It was endowed with the parishes of Agher, Moyallow, Newtown, and Olchan, to which were subsequently added those of Ardagh, Clonpriest, Garrivoe, Ightermurragh, Kilcredan, and Killeagh, and the vicarage of Kilmacdonough, in the diocese of Cloyne, and four others in that of Ardfert; of all which the duties were performed by the warden and fellows. The collegiate church was a magnificent structure in the enriched Gothic style of architecture, esteemed the finest specimen of the kind in the island, with a lofty tower on the north side: it consisted of a nave, choir, transepts, and north and south aisles; the nave and aisles have been fitted up for the parish church. The chancel or choir is a splendid ruin; the north transept is used as a vestry, and the south contains some ancient monuments of the founder, and also of the earls of Cork and other branches of that family: the latter transept is the private property of the Duke of Devonshire; it has lately been roofed in, and glazed, but the monuments are much neglected and fast going to decay. The church is remarkably handsome, and contains a throne for the bishop, as warden of Youghal, and a state pew for the corporation. At the south end of the town is a chapel of ease, a neat plain building, erected in 1817 on the cemetery of the ancient Franciscan friary, at an expense of £1200, of which £900 were a gift from the late Board of First Fruits and £300 were raised by subscription. The Roman Catholic district comprises the whole of the parishes of St. Mary Youghal and Clonpriest: the chapel is a handsome structure, 100 feet in length and 50 in breadth, built by subscription, aided by a donation of £700 from Dr. Coppinger, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, under whose patronage it was erected; above the altar is a fine painting of the Crucifixion, brought from Lisbon. An imposing entrance tower and graceful spire were added in 1844, which considerably improve its outward appearance. At the south entrance of the town, a handsome convent for nuns of the Presentation order has been erected, towards the expense of which £2000 were received from Miss Gould, of Doneraile; attached to it are a small chapel, the female national schools, an infants' school, and a magdalen asylum. There are also places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

There are 18 schools in the parish, affording instruction to nearly 1800 children. Of these the male and female general free schools are supported by subscription and collections after annual sermons in the churches; the master and mistress have each a residence. The Youghal United schools are upon a novel and very interesting plan; they are self-supporting institutions, managed by a committee, and the children obtain a good English and scriptural education. The national school is supported by an annual grant of £30 from the Board of Education and collections at the Roman Catholic chapel; it is attended by 320 boys, who are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and the mathematics. The Convent school, in which are 600 girls, is conducted by the ladies of the convent; and an infants' school is supported by subscription among Protestants. The ancient school, founded by the Earl of Cork in 1634, has an endowment of £30 per annum, paid by the Duke of Devonshire, and affords instruction to 40 boys; the master has a house and some excellent land. The remainder of the schools are private boarding and day schools, and are wholly supported by the pupils.

The Earl of Cork's alms-houses for poor widows, founded also in 1634, adjoin the free school: they have been recently rebuilt in their original style, with the arms of the founder in front; and contain apartments for six poor widows, who are supplied with fuel and

receive £5 per annum from the Duke of Devonshire. The alms-houses founded by Mr. Ronayne have no endowment for their maintenance. A Protestant alms-house was established in 1834 at a cost of £675, raised by subscription, and is for aged persons, who receive religious instruction every day from a minister of the Established Church; there is also a parochial poor establishment, in which 40 persons are supported chiefly by collections made in the church. The infirmary, fever-hospital, and a dispensary are situated in a healthy and retired spot just without the town; they form different wards in the same building, and were opened originally in 1784, and greatly enlarged in 1806. This invaluable institution is under the direction of a committee of management, and has resident medical attendants; it is supported by donations, and by an annual presentment from the grand jury of the county of the same amount as that locally subscribed. In the year ending June, 1845, 1960 persons applied for relief, of whom 1934 were cured or relieved; of 18 surgical cases, two patients only, died, and of 56 fever patients 50 were discharged cured: the institution is conducted with the strictest attention to economy and usefulness in every department. The lying-in hospital was founded in 1833, and is wholly supported by voluntary contributions: in 1845, 114 poor married women were relieved, and of these 78 were received into the hospital. The merchant-seamen's fund was established in 1835, for the support and relief of sick and disabled seamen, and for the maintenance of the widows of such as are drowned or otherwise killed in the merchant-service: the funds arise from the voluntary contributions of masters and sailors in the local shipping; the former contributing two shillings per month, and the latter, one. The Tuscan-plat institution was commenced in 1829, under the patronage and personal direction of the lady of the Rev. H. Swanzy, who established a platting-school for the instruction and subsequent employment of destitute females, whose moral improvement was to be promoted by a perusal of the Scriptures. This establishment affords employment to more than 30 females, and since its commencement has paid upwards of £800 to the most destitute class of society. A loan-fund had, in 1844, a capital of £1723, and circulated in that year £8436, leaving a gross profit on the year of £233, and a net profit, after paying all expenses, of £63 available to charitable purposes. John Perry, Esq., bequeathed a sum now producing £22 per annum; Dr. Dehay left £100, which has accumulated to £217, and now produces £13 per annum; John Spencer, in 1690, gave a rent-charge of £1; Mr. Cozens bequeathed a house in 1783, which is now let for £18 per annum; Mr. John Rea, in 1795, bequeathed £100; Mr. W. Mannix, a rent-charge of £6; and Mrs. Walker, one of £3; producing altogether £64. 14. 5. per annum for distribution among the poor. Thomas Croker, in 1718, left a rent-charge of £4, the payment of which has been latterly discontinued; and George Melin, Esq., left £100, which were distributed by his executors in 1834.

The ANTIQUITIES may in conclusion be noticed. The western gable and some of the eastern portions of the Dominican friary, at the north end of the town, still remain. The chancel of the collegiate church of St. Mary, now in ruins, affords a good specimen of its former magnificence; the east window of six lights is richly embellished with flowing tracery: on the north side of the altar is a canopied niche with crocketed finials of elegant design, in which was a tomb, now removed, but there is still remaining the inscription, "Hic jacet Thomas Fleming;" on the south side of the altar is another ancient tomb. On the south side of the church is a chapel, formerly called the chantry of Our Blessed Saviour, which was purchased from the corporation by the first earl of Cork and contains the remains of that nobleman and several of his family, to whose memory is a handsome altar-tomb, bearing his effigy recumbent under a splendid arch, with those of his two wives kneeling; on either side, and around, are the effigies of his children: over the monument is a large mural tablet of black marble, with the genealogy of the family. There are also the monument of the founder of the chapel, which having been defaced in the Desmond rebellion was restored by the earl; and a splendid monument of white marble to the memory of Lord Broghill. Near it is the tomb of Sir Edward Villers, lord president of Munster, who died 7th Sept. 1626. The north transept or chapel, now used as a vestry, contains some ancient monuments, among which is one of the Uniacke family, with a cross fleury and inscription both in relief, but much injured by exposure to the damp; it bears the date 1557. At the west entrance into the church are two monuments found, a few years since, in digging the foundations of the new buildings on the site of the ancient Franciscan monastery at the south end of the town, one bearing a male and the other a female effigy, supposed to be husband and wife, with an inscription in Norman French nearly obliterated. On the north side of the altar is a very chaste and beautiful monument of white marble, to the family of Smyth, of Ballinatra. In the nave, now used for divine service, are several fine mural tablets to members of the Hayman family, who came to Ireland from Somersetshire in the reign of Charles II. In the churchyard, which is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, are also many curious monuments deserving of notice.

Of the ancient walls there are some remains on the western side of the town, where they are tolerably perfect, and three of the tenalia or flanking towers are yet standing. The gates have all been removed, except the Water-Gate leading out to the quay, which is extremely dilapidated; and the Clock-Gate, which was rebuilt in 1777. In the north main street is Tynte's Castle, in the style of those erected in the reign of Elizabeth; it was built in 1643, by Sir Robert Tynte, Knt., a distinguished officer in Lord Carew's army, from whom Smith relates that the Lord President was obliged to seize £4000 for the supply of his army. Sir Robert Tynte died in 1663, and lies buried in the church of Kilcredan, three miles eastward of Castlemartyr, of which he was founder: his tomb is on the south side of the communion-table; on it is placed the effigy of a recumbent knight, clad in a surcoat of mail, while at the head and feet are two kneeling female figures, supposed to represent his two wives. At the north-eastern extremity of the parish, near the river Tohrig, are the remains of the castle of Kilnatohrig, a noble structure formerly belonging to the great Earl of Desmond. Several ancient houses are still remaining in the town, some of them having the staircases in the walls, which

are of extraordinary thickness: among them is one said to have been that of Coppinger, the mayor who was hanged before his own door; also one in which Cromwell took up his residence during his stay at Youghal. A great quantity of silver coins was found here in 1830; the number could not be ascertained, but more than 400 oz. were sold as old silver in Cork; they were mostly pence and half groats of Edward I., and also some halfpennies of the same reign. In 1818, several pieces of stamped pewter of the size of half-crowns and shillings were found near the walls, which had evidently been made and passed as money. Many remains of crosses, croziers, and other ornaments, worn by the monks and friars, were found in 1817, when sinking the foundations for the chapel of ease, on the site of the old South Abbey. On the old Cork road, near Mary Ville, the property of Mr. Taylor, are the remains of an ancient Danish fort, which runs under ground nearly a mile. There are two chalybeate springs, one on the Spa road near the fever hospital, and the other at the quarry near the Waterford road, which are but seldom used. The Earl of Cork and Orrery, among his inferior titles in the peerage of Ireland, enjoys that of Baron Boyle, of Youghal, conferred upon his lordship in September, 1616.

YOUGHAL-ARRA, a parish, in the union of Nenagh, barony of Owney and Arra, county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 4½ miles (W.) from Nenagh, and on the river Shannon; containing 3321 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the junction of the counties of Clare and Galway, where the Shannon expands and forms Lough Derg; it comprises 8356 statute acres, of which 560 are under water. The land is of inferior quality, much of it being moist and unprofitable, and there is a considerable quantity of mountain, but capable of being reclaimed. There are three extensive slate-quarries of the Mining Company of Ireland at work, situated at Curraghbally, Corbally, and Clonebrien, where large quantities of slate are raised, for the exportation of which the steam navigation of the river affords every facility. The small rivers Newtown and Youghal run through the parish, and afford sites for mills. On the north and east boundaries of the parish, between it and that of Dromineer, is the bay of Youghal, said to be one of the safest in the river. The seats are, Kilcoleman, in a handsome and well planted demesne containing some very fine oak-timber; Monroe; and the seat of the Smithwick family, surrounded by thriving plantations. Fairs are held on March 6th, June 27th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 13th. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £312. 4. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Youghal-Arra and Burgess or Burgesbeg, in each of which is a chapel; that of Youghal-Arra is a remarkably neat building of modern erection in the Gothic style, pleasantly situated on an eminence. On the lands of Monroe are the remains of a square tower, much dilapidated. Here are also the ruins of an oratory, supposed to have been a place of worship of the O'Brien family; and on a part of the wall of the old church is the figure of a head, with the inscription "St. Coonna, 434." A well near it is called St. Coulan's.

END OF VOL. II.

GILBERT & RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON.

INDEX

OF

PLACES DESCRIBED IN THE WORK;

NOT INCLUDING THE PARISHES AND OTHER PLACES FOR WHICH THERE ARE SEPARATE ARTICLES.

*** *The last word in each line refers to the article where the place indexed is noticed.*

A.

ABBEVILLE, seat, Kinsealy.
Abbey, river, Kilbarron.
Abbey Branch, Clongeen.
Abbey Down, Johnstown.
Abbey House, Tipperary.
Abbey Point, Saltee.
Abbey River, Limerick city.
Abbeyshrule, barony, Longford.
Abbey View, Kilmallock.
Abbotstown, seat, Castleknock.
Abhain-Naille, river, Leitrim.
Achad-finglass, Agha.
Achadfobhair, Aughagower.
Aclare, Drumconra.
Acre-river, Arlelinis.
Acres mountain, Ballinvohir.
Addergoole, lands, Omagh.
Adelphi, residence, Kilneboy.
Aeluyn, lough, Roscommon co.
Aghalusky, Kilmalooda.
Aghamarta, Castle of; Templebready.
Aghamore Abbey, Kilcrohane.
Aghentine Castle, ruin, Fivemile-town.
Aghenure, castle, Oranmore.
Aghla, Inniskeel.
Aghnacean, Kilbeggan.
Aghnish, peninsula, Galway co.
Aghrim, village, Rathdrum.
Aghris Point, Galway co.
Agivey water, Aghadowy.
Aglish, Mahonagh.
Aglishvenan, Ballymacart.
Agnew Hill, Kilwaughter.
Ahadoe House, Killeagh.
Aharne, Tullamore.
Ahenny, ruins, Newtown-Lennan.
Aher, lough, Tory.
Aherlow, glen, Galbally.
Aherlow, river, Killaldriff.
Aherlow Castle, Bansha.
Ahern House, Aghern.
Ahoey, lough, Tory.
Ailbe's, St., well, Emly.
Aile, lough, Mayo.
Aile, river, Mayo.
Aileach Castle, Muff.
Aird Suout, Billy.
Airfield, seat, Castleknock.
Akeras, priory, Templeboy.
Albani, Mount; Castletown.
All Hallows College, Clonturk.

Alla, Cork co.
Alla, lands; Cumber, Upper.
Allanstown, mansion, Martry.
Allen, Bog of; Kildare.
Allen, Hill and Leap of; Kildare.
Allen, Lough; Kilronan.
Allitrim, stream, Burrisnefarney.
Allua, river, Kanturk.
Altadawin, Errigal-Trough.
Altamira, seat, Liscarrol.
Altavilla, residence, Lismakeery.
Altavilla, seat, Cahir.
Alternan, Easkey.
Altidore, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy.
Altmore Mountains, Pomeroy.
Altnaveagh, mountain, Newry.
Anacarthy, Donohill.
Anaghroe, Glasslough.
Anakissey, seat, Clenore.
Anbally Castle, Kilmoylan.
Andruim, Antrim co.
Angliham, Galway co.
Annachmore, seat, Kilvarnet.
Annacotty, Castle-Connell.
Annagh, Glendermot.
Annagh, headland of; Kilmore-Erris.
Annagh, Innishannon.
Annagh, island, Kilbelfad.
Annagh, lough, King's County.
Annagurra, Ballingarry.
Annah, castle, Kilbarron.
Annahone, Donnybrook.
Annalong, creek, Kilkeel.
Annaly, Longford county.
Annamoe, river, Glendalough.
Annasilla, Rathcooney.
Annefield, demesne, Yagoe.
Anner, river, Kilteyman.
Anne's, St., house; John's, St.
Annestown, Dungourney.
Annsbrook, Duleek.
Annsgrove, Castletown-Roche.
Antaim, Lower, barony, Antrim co.
Antrim, Upper, barony, Antrim co.
Anville, Mount; Booterstown.
Anacarthy, river, Toom.
Araglyn, river, Macrony.
Arbutus Island, Killarney.
Arch Hall, seat, Clongill.
Ard Castle, Moyrus.
Ardagh, barony, Longford.
Ardagh, ford, Boyle.
Ardagh, mountain, Clonmany.
Ardagh, village, Rathronan.
Ardagh Castle, Tullagh.
Ardandra, castle, Ahara.
Ardbear, harbour, Galway co.
Ardcandrisk, House of; Ardeandridge.
Arddameilivan Castle, Beagh.
Ardea, ruins, Tuosist.
Ardee, barony, Louth.
Ardekellen, lake, Killuken.
Ardes, barony, Down.
Ardfry, seat, Renville.
Ardgillan Castle, Balrothery.
Ardgonnell, castle, Middletown.
Ardgroom Harbour, Tuosist.
Ardilea, house, Loughin-Island.
Ardintenant, castle, Skull.
Ardkilmore, mountain, Denn.
Ardmore, Glendermot.
Ardnacrany, Nogheval.
Ardnaglass, Skreen.
Ardo, mansion, Ardmore.
Ardoyne factory, Belfast.
Ardpatrick, Donoghenry.
Ardpatrick, Louth town.
Ardrigoole, Kilcaskin.
Ardrum, Inniscarra.
Ards, seat, Clondehorky.
Ardsallas, stream, Clare co.
Ardscull, Moat of; Athy.
Ardsrath, Ardstraw-Bridge.
Ardtole, Ardglass.
Ardtully, castle, Kilgarvan.
Ardwest, bay, Moyrus.
Argala, rivulet, Listerling.
Argial, Louth co.
Arigideen, river, Rathclarin.
Arigna, works, Roscommon co.
Arklow, barony, Wicklow co.
Arleston, manor, Omagh.
Arley, seat, Mount-Nugent.
Armagh, barony, Armagh co.
Armour's Hole, Newbawn.
Arodstown, castle, Kilmore.
Arran, barony, Galway co.
Arranview, house, Killeliagh.
Arrow, lough, Kilmactrany.
Arthurstown, Tallanstown.
Articlave, Dunboe.
Artoags, river, Skerry.
Ash Island, Templecarne.
Ashesky, lough, Arranmore Island.
Ashfield, Banbridge.
Ashfield, Rathfarnham.
Ashfield, seat, Castleknock.
Ashley Park, Cloghprior.
Asigh, castle, Assey.
Assylin, Boyle.
Athade, monastery, Carlow co.
Athearne Castle, Duleek.
Athdalaragh, ford, Boyle.
Athenay, barony, Galway co.
Athgarvan, ford; Connell, Great.
Athgoe Park, Newcastle.
Athlone, barony, Roscommon.
Audeleys, castle, Strangford.
Audley's Cove, Skull.
Aughacashel, seat, Kiltubrid.
Augher Castle, Clogher.
Aughfarrell, castle, Tallaght.
Aughinanagh, Tullamore.
Aughnacloghmullan, Camlough.
Aughnagurgan, lough, Armagh-Breague.
Aughnish Point, Oughtmanna.
Aughris, Templeboy.
Aura, mountain, Loughguile.
Auvane, river, Kilmacomogue.
Avannachora, river, Midleton.
Avean, lough, Aughamullen.
Avonbeg, Rathdrum.
Avoumore, Rathdrum.
Avondale, seat, Rathdrum.
Avullin, lough, Clare Island.
Aweheg, river, Donerailе.
Awenbeg, vale, Carrigrohanbeg.
Awenbuoy, Templebready.
Awencharry, Donegal co.
Awenchillew, Donegal co.
Awencranagh, Donegal co.
Awenduffe, stream, Owenduffe.
Awen-o-varra, river, Kiltennel.
Ayes, lough, Tory.

B.

Baffin, lough, Galway co.
Bagenbon Bay, Fethard.
Baggot-rath Castle, Ball's Bridge.
Baggots-town Castle, Aney.
Bahoss, seat, Cahir.
Bahy Castle, Taunagh.
Bailenambratbarbeg, monastery, Rochestown.
Bailey, Howth
Ballick, quays, Midleton.

Baldwinstown, Kilcowan.
Balegalle, lands, Ballygawley.
Balheary House, Swords.
Balief Castle, Clonmaine.
Balintagart, Garfinagh.
Ballaas, castle, Tory.
Ballagh, castle, Rathdowney.
Ballagh, lough, Raharrow.
Ballaghkeen, barony, Wexford co.
Ballaghmore Castle, Burros.
Ballianveigga, Ballyane.
Balleen Castle, Freshford.
Balleighan, friary, Raymochy.
Balleodinus, Ightermurragh.
Ballenemony, lands, Lurgan.
Ballentaggart, Portadown.
Ballestillenury, Tullamore.
Ballashill, seat, Cloneeagh.
Ballickmoyler, Killeshan.
Ballier, manufactory, Keady.
Ballievey, Banbridge.
Ballina Park, Rathoew.
Ballinabanaba, Fohenah.
Ballinacor, North, barony of, Wicklow co.
Ballinacor, South, barony of, Wicklow co.
Ballinacourty, Clonbeg.
Ballinacourty, Dungarvan.
Ballinacourty, inlet of, Claran-Bridge.
Ballinacurrig, Templebodane.
Ballinafad, Drum.
Ballinagall, mansion of, Portshangan.
Ballinagard, Templemore.
Ballinahinch, castle, Knocklong.
Ballinakill Castle, Clonasslee.
Ballinamona, Mourne.
Ballinamultina, Clashmore.
Ballinamore, Killedan.
Ballinamore, village, Killian.
Ballinarober, Templequinlan.
Ballinaskelligs, Prior.
Ballinasmale, abbey, Kilcoleman.
Ballinatone, Rathdrum.
Ballinatray, Templemichael.
Ballincar, Drumcullin.
Ballincarrig Castle, Ballymoney.
Ballinderry Castle, Kilmacrean.
Ballindoon, hamlet, Arran.
Ballingarry, castle, Ballyheigue.
Ballingarvey, Kirkiniola.
Ballinglena, church, Kilcummin.
Ballinglenn, seat, Preban.
Ballingoile, castle, Kilbroney.
Ballinley, Dromard.
Ballinlough Castle, Killua.
Ballimina, Taghmaconnell.
Ballinrode, Dungarvan.
Ballinruddary, Finuge.
Ballintemple, Errigal.
Ballintemple, Pubbledrum.
Ballintlea, house, Kilfentinan.
Ballintobber, North, barony of, Roscommon.
Ballintobber, South, barony of, Roscommon.
Ballintowlas, Ballyoughtera.
Ballintra, Dunluce.
Ballintra, fort, Kilbride.
Ballintubber, Kilcumreagh.
Ballinvilin, seat, Brigown.
Ballinvirick, seat, Nantinan.
Ballinward, castle, Kilmeen.
Ballisnahiney, Kilmainmore.
Ballivoney, Stradbally.
Balloo, fort, Killinchy.
Ballow House, Bangor.
Ballug Castle, Carlingford.

Balltadams, barony, Queen's co.
Ballyaline, Killeilagh.
Ballyallinan Castle, Rathkeale.
Ballyalton, Ballee.
Ballyandrein, Churchtown.
Ballyannan, Midleton.
Ballyarnet, lake, Templemore.
Ballyartella, castle, Monsea.
Ballyarthur, demesne of, Castlemacadam.
Ballyatwood ; Andrew's, St.
Ballybeg, Dingle.
Ballybeggan, castle, Ratass.
Ballybogan, Finglas.
Ballyboggy, Dunaghy.
Ballybot, Newry.
Ballyboy, Tullaghorton.
Ballybot, barony, King's co.
Ballybrack, Kilgobbin.
Ballybrado, seat, Cahir.
Ballybricken, Cahirelly.
Ballybritt, barony, King's co.
Ballybritt, fort, Scirkyran.
Ballybrittan, Coleraine.
Ballybritton, Ballymacwilliam.
Ballybroider, Rahue.
Ballycahill, castle, Kilmore.
Ballycanvan, seat, Faithlegg.
Ballycapple, woods, Modreeny.
Bally-Carberry, castle, Cahir.
Ballycarn, ruins, Killowen.
Ballycaroge, castle of, Kilrossanty.
Ballycarron, seat, Athassel.
Ballycarthy, Ballyseedy.
Ballycashlan, Ballycastle.
Bally Castle, Aghanloo.
Ballyehrystal, Templeshanbo.
Ballycolse, Newtown-Limavady.
Ballycolough, Glanworth.
Ballyclough, castle, Kilmoleran.
Ballycogley, castle, Maglass.
Ballycollaton, castle, Kilbarron.
Ballycommon, seat, Kilmore.
Ballyconra, Ahanrey.
Ballycorig Castle, remains of ; Clondagad.
Ballycotton, Churchtown.
Ballycowen, barony, King's co.
Ballycreoan, Kileredan.
Ballycrispin, estate, Kiltalla.
Ballycross, Kilnore.
Ballycullane, Kildimo.
Ballycullen, Kilfinaghty.
Ballycurrin, demesne, Shrule.
Ballycurry, demesne, Killeskey.
Ballydavid, headland, Kilquane.
Ballydavid, wood, Bansha.
Ballydevlin, Kilmoe.
Ballydian, Ballibay.
Ballydivitt, Coleraine.
Ballydonnelly Fort, Duneane.
Ballydoogan, castle, Kilmeen.
Ballydough, castle, Kiltormer.
Ballydown, Banbridge.
Ballydrain, Drumbeg.
Ballyduff, Monaniny.
Ballyduff, village, Carnmoney.
Ballydugan, Downpatrick.
Ballyeagh, Benmore.
Bally-Edmond, glen, Lisgoold.
Ballyegan, seat, Parsonstown.
Ballyellis, Carnew.
Bally Ellis, Mallow.
Ballyely, seat, Garvaghy.
Ballyfermoyle, Ardcarne.
Ballyfinboy, stream, Finnoe.
Ballyfinboy Castle, Finnoe.
Ballyfinchogue, Rathdrum.
Ballyfinn House, Mountrath.
Ballygahan, Castlemacadam.

Ballygally Castle, Carnecastle.
Ballyganuor, castle, Nonghaval.
Ballygawley House, Errigal-Kerogue.
Ballygorey, Carlow co.
Ballygourney, Churchtown.
Ballygraddy, Kilbrin.
Ballygrenane, Owregare.
Ballygriffin, estate, Monanimy.
Ballygriffy, castle, Dysert.
Ballyguin, Cloghane.
Ballyhallon, stream, Clonmany.
Ballyhargan, quarry, Bovevagh.
Ballyhassil, Ballymacwilliam.
Ballyhealy Castle, Castletown-Delvin.
Ballyhenry, seat, Killeskey.
Ballyhickey, mine, Quin.
Ballyhighland, Rossdroit.
Ballyhindon, house, Kilcrumper.
Ballyhire, seat, Kilrane.
Ballyhoe, Drumcoura.
Ballyhorgan, Finuge.
Ballyhorsey, Kilcoole.
Ballyhongh, heights, Kilquane.
Ballyikeen, Donquin.
Ballyinn, seat, Lismore.
Ballykaly, castle, Killeen.
Ballykane, seat, Redcross.
Ballykealy Castle, Kilmoily.
Ballykearogue, castle, Kilmokea.
Ballykeefe Hill, Tullohanbroge.
Ballykilbeg, Downpatrick.
Ballykilcavan, Stradbally.
Ballykillinfort, Castropetre.
Ballykinnelly, Kilnacdonough.
Ballykisteen, Solloghodmore.
Ballylahan Castle, Templemore.
Ballylahen, castle, Mayo.
Ballylarkin, Inch.
Ballylanghan Castle, Sligo town.
Ballylangban Castle, Carlow co.
Ballyleagh, lands, Lanesborough.
Ballylee Castle, Kiltartan.
Ballyleidy, seat, Bangor.
Ballylen, Wherry.
Ballylinch, Tullagh.
Ballylopin, heights, Kilquane.
Ballylough, castle, Ballydeloughy.
Ballylusk, Derrykeighan.
Bally-Mac-Adam, Ballineuslane.
Ballymacadane, Inniskenny.
Bally-Mac-Andon, Thomastown.
Ballymacash, Derryaghy.
Ballymacaw, Rathmoylan.
Ballymacdonnell, Inver.
Ballymackmoy, House of ; Kealavollen.
Ballymackney, Killaney.
Ballymacoda Castle, Kilmacdonough.
Ballymacow, Tallow.
Ballymacsswiney, monastery of ; Clondehorky.
Ballymagor, village, Killag.
Ballymagrorty, Templemore.
Ballymakane, house of, Tacumshane.
Ballymakeogh, Kilvolane.
Ballymalis, castle, Kilbonane.
Ballymaloe, Cloyne.
Ballymargy, Belfast.
Ballymarkahan, ruins, Quin.
Ballymartin, cave, Lismore.
Ballymartyr, Castlemartyr.
Ballymoe, barony, Galway.
Ballymore, barony, Roscommon.
Ballymoon, Dunleckney.
Ballymore, mansion, Kilbride.
Ballymore Castle, Laurencetown.
Ballymore hill, Carnew.

Ballymullen, Ratass.
Ballymulvey, Shrule.
Ballymurphy, castle, Nonghaval.
Ballymurtagh, copper-mines of ; Castlemacadam.
Ballynabarna, Rower.
Ballynaboola, castle, Kilfane.
Ballynaclash Castle, Ballylaneen.
Ballynafad, Clonfinlogh.
Ballynahatna, Dundalk.
Ballynahince, ruins, Kilnoe.
Ballynahinch, Moyrus.
Ballynahinch, barony, Galway county.
Ballynahinch, Lough ; Galway co.
Ballynakill, Dunleckney.
Ballynakill, Kilcommon.
Ballynakill, church, Kilshalsee.
Ballynakill, castle, Rathnaveoge.
Ballynakill House, Kilfenny.
Ballynalacken, castle, Killeilagh.
Ballynamintan, Charlestown.
Ballynamona, Templeroan.
Ballynamult, Seskinan.
Ballynary, Bunerana.
Ballynastragh, seat, Kilkevan.
Ballyneanig, hill, Marhyn.
Ballyneerega, hamlet, Arran.
Ballynecty, castle, Oolla.
Ballyneguard, seat, Fedamore.
Ballyneil House, Woods-Chapel.
Ballynesaggard, Ardagh.
Ballyness, Londonderry co.
Ballynglen, castle, Kilfyan.
Ballynochen, Wells.
Ballynocken, Ettagh.
Ballynock, Ballyrashane.
Ballynock, castle, Kilcommick.
Ballynoe, Killury.
Ballynoe Castle, Clonelty.
Ballyntaylor, Whitechurch.
Ballyoran, manor, Portadown.
Ballyphilip, Ballingarry.
Ballypertree, castle, Kilnaboy.
Ballyquin, Killokennedy.
Ballyquin, seat, Ardmore.
Ballyquintin Point, Witter.
Ballyquirk Castle, Lorha.
Ballyralmine House, Mullinacuff.
Ballyran Castle, Killinick.
Ballyrane, mansion, Arklow.
Ballyrankin House, Kilrush.
Ballyre, Dingindonovan.
Bally-Reilly Castle, Cavan city.
Bally-Robert's Castle, tower of, Castle-Lyons.
Ballyrogan, seat, Redcross.
Ballyronan, Ballinderry.
Ballyroney, lake of, Drumballyroney.
Ballysaggartmore, seat, Lismore.
Ballysally, fort, Coleraine.
Ballyscanlan, Island-Icane.
Ballysheedy Castle, Donohill.
Ballysheen, church, Kilfinaghty.
Ballyshinee, Tynagh.
Ballyshondebuie, Kilquane.
Ballysloe, Budlick.
Bally-spellan spa, Fartagh.
Ballystarsney Castle, Ballysheehan.
Ballyteigue, Kilmore.
Ballytramont, Ardcavan.
Ballytreut, seat, Kilrane.
Ballytrustin, Ballyphilip.
Ballyvaiden Castle, Megorbane.
Ballyvalley, seat, Killaloe.
Ballyvannon House, Tomgraney.
Ballyvarten, Ballyrashane.
Ballyvirane, lands, Macroom.
Ballyvohan Castle, Rathronan.

Ballyvolan, glen, Killeskey.
Ballyvourcen, Rosscarbery.
Ballyvuilling, Rathaspeck.
Ballywilliam, cave, Macosquin.
Balrath, seat, Burry.
Balrichen Castle, Castletown.
Balrothery, East, barony of, Dublin co.
Balrothery, West, barony of, Dublin co.
Baltard, Kildard.
Balteagh Water, Londonderry co.
Balthrasna, ruins, Mullingar.
Bandon, river, Cork co.
Banduff Castle, Rosscarbery.
Banemore House, Kilfeighney.
Banford, Tullylish.
Banmore, Killahiathan.
Bann, river, Antrim co.; also Armagh co., Down, and Londonderry co.
Bann, river, Wexford co.
Bannagh, barony, Donegal.
Banroe, castle, Noughaval.
Bantry, barony, Cork co.
Bantry, barony, Wexford co.
Bantry Bay, Kilmacomogue.
Bantry Lodge, Kilmacomogue.
Barbavilla, Collinstown.
Bardyville, Dunluce.
Barefield, lake, Kilraghtis.
Barov, barony, Wexford co.
Bargy Castle, Tombaggard.
Barley Cove, Kilmoe.
Barleymount, Aglish.
Barmeath, Dysart.
Barn, seat, Newchapel.
Barna, Rahoon.
Barna, castle, Killereran.
Barna, castle, Shandrum.
Barna, demesne, Kilvolane.
Barna Church, pass, Kilcloony.
Barnach, Kilmore-Erris.
Barnacor, castle, Shruel.
Barnagee, mountains, Mayo.
Barnakile, castle, Kilrossanty.
Barnes Gap; Badony, Lower.
Barnesmore, heights, Stranorlar.
Barnock's bay, Copeland Islands.
Barntick, seat, Clare-Abbey.
Barntown Castle, Carrigg.
Baronscourt, Newtown-Stewart.
Baronstown, seat, Kilbixy.
Barra, Donegal co.
Barra creek, Ardfert.
Barracks, fortress, Altedesert.
Barradaaltdeag, hills, Leitrim.
Barraghcore, seat, Grange-Silvae.
Barrels, The, rocks, Courtmacsherry.
Barrett's, barony, Cork co.
Barretts-town, Tipperkevin.
Barruonarane, Moyres.
Barrow, river, Carlow co.; also Kildare co., Kilkenny co., and Queen's co.
Barrowmount, Grange-Silvae.
Barrymore, barony, Cork co.
Barry's Court, Carrigtobill.
Barry's Hall, Timoleague.
Barry's Point, Nohoval.
Barrystown, Carrick.
Bartrach, isle, Killala.
Batterford Bridge, Caledon.
Battlebridge, Tumna.
Battlemount, Kilrush.
Bawn House, Strokestown.
Bawn, lough; Mary's de Fore, St.
Bawnachumtha, Kilpeacon.
Bawnaknuekane, Skull.
Bawnaneran, Galway co.
Bawnmore, stream, Clondrohid.
Bawnmore, Killoe.
Bawn-Ree, Cloydagh.
Bay, lough, Clogheen.
Baymount House, Clontarf.
Beal, Gap of; Cavan.
Bealad, fort, Castleventry.
Bealbally mountains, Cavan.
Beale, castle, Kilconly.
Bealfoyl, Ballyfoil.
Bear, barony, Cork co.
Beardstown, ruins, Mullingar.
Beardville, Ballywillin.
Beareforest, seat, Mallow.
Bearhaven, Castletown.
Beauchamp, seat of; Connaught, Old.
Beaufort House, Knockane.
Beaumont, seat, Blackrock.
Beaupark, Painstown.
Beechwood, Arderoney.
Beg, Lough; Antrim co.
Beggarman's Hole, Gort.
Beh Castle, Iverus.
Behamore, castle, Modreeny.
Bel Lake, Kilmacomb.
Belass, Foxford.
Belcamp House, Santry.
Belclare, castle, Kilmacteigue.
Belfast, Lower, barony of, Antrim co.
Belfast, Upper, barony of, Antrim co.
Belgarde Castle, Tallaght.
Belgooley, Kilmonogue.
Bellaghy, estate, Ballyscullion.
Bellahoo, Magheracloony.
Bellair, seat, Lemanaghan.
Bellamont Forest, Cootchill.
Bellarena, Tamlaghtard.
Belleek Abbey, Kilmoremoy.
Belle-Isle, seat, Lorha.
Bellesile, Fermanagh co.
Belleville Park, Affane.
Bellevue, Ballyheogue.
Bellevue, Croom.
Bellevue, Rathpatrick.
Bellevue, seat, Laurencetown.
Bell Grove, Finnoe.
Belline, seat, Fiddown.
Bellinter, seat, Assey.
Bellmont, house, Tully.
Bellmont, seat, Forkhill.
Bell Park, Finnoe.
Bellview, seat, Delgany.
Bellview, seat, Enniskillen.
Belville, seat, Castleknock.
Belmont, Ballyelog.
Belmont, Tessauran.
Belmont, seat, Carrig.
Belmont House, Kilcullibeen.
Belmore, mountain, Bohoe.
Belmore Lodge, seat; Jerpoint, Church.
Belpatrick, Collon.
Belrobin Castle, Baronstown.
Beltra, lake, Mayo.
Beltrim, Gortin.
Belvedere, seat, Moylisker.
Belvelly Castle, Great Island.
Belvidere House, Clonturk.
Belvoir Park, Knockbreda.
Benabola, mountain, Galway co.
Benbo, mountain, Lurganboy.
Benboun, mountain, Moyrus.
Benbradagh, Dungiven.
Benbulben, hill, Sligo co.
Benduff, mountain, Bourney.
Bengore, Dunseverick.
Bengorm, Burrishoole.
Benison Lodge, Feighan of Fore.
Benmore, mountain, Woodford.
Ben of Fore, Feighan of Fore.
Benowdran, Cork city.
Benyevenagh, Tamlaghtard.
Berkeley, seat, Ballyane.
Bernagh, Killyman.
Berreenenurragh, mountain of, Mayo.
Bert House, Kilberry.
Besborough, Ballymackey.
Beshorough, seat, Fiddown.
Bessbrook, Camlough.
Bessy Bell, mountain, Ardstraw.
Bethlem, nunnery of, Kilkenny-West.
Bethkelly, castle, Ogonnilloe.
Beulaneorna, Clare Island.
Bewley, cavern, Kilmolash.
Bilberry, Waterford city.
Bilboa, Doon.
Billeses, Killencare.
Binnian, Donegal co.
Binwee, mountain, Kilcommon.
Binwee Head, Kilcommon.
Biorra, abbey, Parsonstown.
Birchen, river, Glenbegh.
Birchfield, Kilkenny.
Birchfield, seat, Kilmacrehy.
Birch Grove, Corbally.
Bird Rocks, Sligo town.
Birdstown, seat, Fahan.
Birmingham, Tuam.
Bishop's Court, Armagh city.
Bishopscourt, seat, Kill.
Bishop's Quarter, Dromerehy.
Bishop's Rock, Killeskey.
Birterbuy, bay, Moyrus.
Black Abbey, Adare.
Black Abbey; Andrew's, St.
Blackball Head, Youghal.
Blackbank, Newtown-Hamilton.
Black Battery, Limerick city.
Black Castle, Athy.
Black Castle, Cahirelly.
Black Castle, Donaghmore.
Black Castle, Leighlin-Bridge.
Black Castle, Skull.
Black Castle, Wicklow town.
Black Cave, Larne.
Black-Cave-head, Antrim co.
Blackford, Corelone.
Black Hall, Termonfechan.
Blackhall Head, Kilmanmanagh.
Black mountain, Ballingarry.
Black mountain, Belfast.
Black river, Galway co.
Black Rock, Ringagonagh.
Blackrock, isle, Castlehaven.
Blackson bay, Kilmore-Erris.
Blackstairs, mountain, Carlow co.
Blackstones, village, Knockane.
Blackstoops, Enniscorthy.
Black Tom's Cellars, Tinahely.
Blackwater, Gort.
Blackwater, river, Armagh co.
Blackwater, river, Cavan co.
Blackwater, river, Clare co.
Blackwater, river, Cork co.
Blackwater, river, Mayo.
Blane, castle, Toomavara.
Bleeding Stone, Donoughmore.
Blindwell, demesne, Kilconly.
Bloody-Fields, Ranelagh.
Bloody-Foreland, Tullaghobigley.
Bloomfield; John's, St.
Blosom's Gate, Kilmallock.
Blue Stack, Donegal co.
Bluestone, Seagoe.
Boahinsky, Innismurray.
Boase-Baal, mount, Ardstraw.
Bodarig, lough, Kilmore.
Bodike, Kilnoe.
Boffin, lough, Annaduff.
Boggestown, Templetrine.
Boghead, Antrim city.
Bogra mountains, Cork co.
Bohedon, glen, Mayo.
Bohernanneede, Caher Island.
Bolhendesart, abbey, Kilmoleran.
Bollane Castle, Kildimo.
Boltown, seat, Kilskyre.
Bolus Head, Prior.
Bon, lake, Longford co.
Bona Margy, Ballycastle.
Bond's Glen, Londonderry co.
Bondville, forest, Tynan.
Bonistoe Castle, Ballingarry.
Bonneconlan, Kilgarvey.
Bonner's Bridge, Downings.
Bonnow, lake, Longford co.
Bonny Fort, Desertoghill.
Boom Hall, Templemore.
Boonid, river, Leitrim.
Boro, river, Killegney.
Borodale; John's, St.
Borranstown, Ballymadun.
Borris, district, Maryborough.
Bottle Hill, Ballymagooley.
Bottom, fortress, Kirkinriola.
Boulavogue, Kilcormuck.
Boulintlea, Ballingarry.
Boura, lough, King's County.
Bourthriggoum, Kilgarrilander.
Boylagh, barony, Donegal.
Boyle, barony, Roscommon.
Boyne, river, Kildare; also Meath county.
Boyne, Battle of the; Drogheda.
Boyne-Hill, seat, Navan.
Boyne Obelisk, Tullyallen.
Brabazon Park, Kilconduff.
Brackenstown, Swords.
Bracklieve, Roscommon co.
Brackloon, Clonfert.
Bracklyn Castle, Kilweilagh.
Brade, lands, Omagh.
Brade, seat, Myross.
Bradilan, isle, Ballynakill.
Braganza House, Carlow city.
Bragil, castle, Killossory.
Braid, river, Aboghill.
Brandon, Graig.
Brandon's, St., hill, Cloghane.
Brawnet, barony, Westmeath.
Bray, Lough; Powerscourt.
Breagh, river, Kilkenny city.
Breast, isle; Margaret, St.
Breda, Knockbreda.
Breedogue, river, Kilnamanagh.
Breeogue, river, Roscommon co.
Breffny, see, Kilmore.
Breffny, territory, Leitrim.
Bremore Castle, Balrothery.
Brenanstown House, Tully.
Brendan's, St., seat, Killian.
Brenhocekstown, Yagoe.
Brick, river, Kerry.
Brickeen, Killarney.
Brickland, lough of, Loughbrickland.
Bricky, Waterford co.
Bride, river, Tallow.
Bridgetown, Skibbereen.
Bridgetown, Urney.
Bridgetown, castle, Mulrankin.
Bridget's, St., Abbey, Clara.
Brieze Castle, Ballagh.
Brisselstown, Wicklow co.
Britfieldstown, Ballyfoil.
Brittas Castle, Thurles.
Brittas, river, Tallaght.
Brittas, demesne, Clonaslee.

Brittas, river, Dublin co.
Brittas, villa, Nobber.
Broadhaven, Kilcommon.
Broad Lays, Ballybought.
Broad Strand, Lisloe.
Brockagh, Glendalough.
Brockley Park, Stradbally.
Broghill Castle, Frankford.
Brookborough, Aughavea.
Brookdale, Dungourney.
Brookfield, Banbridge.
Brook Hall, Templemore.
Brook-Hill, Maghersgall.
Brook-Hill, seat, Rossinver.
Brook-View Lodge, Enniskillen.
Broomfield, seat, Killeskey.
Brosna, river, Kiog's co.
Brosna, Lesser, river, King's co.
Brough, Termoneeny.
Brow Head, Kilmoe.
Brown Hall, Ballintra.
Brown Island, Killarney.
Browne Hall, Mayo parish.
Browne's Hill, Carlow.
Brown's Bay, Island-Magee.
Brownsford, Inistioge.
Brownstown Head, Rathmoylan.
Bruce Hill, Killesandra.
Bruce's Castle, Rathlin.
Bruree, isle, Longford co.
Brusselstown, Donoughmore.
Bryen Carrogh's Country, Antrim co.
Bry Head, Valencia.
Buckroney House, Enorely.
Bui Naha, Mayo.
Bulgadine Hall, Owregare.
Buncraggy, seat, Clare-Abbey.
Bundufi, river, Ahamplish.
Buneagh, lough, Kilkeedy.
Bungarr, Sligo town.
Bunnanimma, Aughnamullen.
Bunowen bay, Ballindoon.
Bunown, castle, Killanin.
Bunratty, Lower, barony, Clare.
Bunratty, Upper, barony, Clare.
Bur, island, Andrew's, St.
Burford, Kells.
Burgh's Bridge, Downings.
Burke, Lough; Kilmaly.
Burncourt, ruins, Shanrahan.
Burndale, river, Donegal co.
Burnfoot, Templemore.
Burnham House, Dingle.
Burren, barony, Clare co.
Burreo, river, Carlow co.
Burrial, island, Andrew's, St.
Burrin, Aghaboliogue.
Burrin, rock, Lambay.
Burrishoole, barony, Mayo.
Burton Hall, Urglin.
Burton House, Churchtown.
Bush, river, Antrim co.
Busherstown, seat, Moneygall.
Bushy Island, Inniscalthra.
Bushy Park, Powerscourt.
Bushy Park, Roundtown.
Butlersgift, Dromdalcague.
Butlerstown, Ishartmon.
Butlerstown Castle, Kilronan.
Buttermilk Castle; James's, St.
Butter Pladdy, Ballyphilip.

C.

Cabra, Castleknock.
Cabra Castle, Kingscourt.
Cabragh, abbey, Donaghmoyne.
Cadeen, hill, Kilranelagh.
Cadogan, Templebodane.
Caherdriny, Glanworth.
Cahir, castle, Kenmare.
Cahir, demesne, Glenogra.
Cahir, mountain, Kilmoe.
Cahir-Canaway, Glenbegh.
Cahir Castle, Ogonnilloe.
Cahireon, Kilfodane.
Cahireonree, camp, Kerry.
Cahircullane, Kildrum.
Cahirdaniel, fort, Kilcrohane.
Cahirglissane, Kinvarra.
Cahir Inlane, castle, Killeeney.
Cahirmore, seat, Midleton.
Cahirmoyle, seat, Rathronan.
Cahirnane, seat, Killarney.
Cahir Trant, Ventry.
Cahore Point, Donaghmore.
Caillcavinde, Drumcliffe.
Cairn Castle, Glenarm.
Cairnamnhanaghan, Armagh city.
Cairn-an-Truagh, Ramoan.
Cairn Graine, Templepatrick.
Cairnmore, hill, Monaghan.
Cairntogher, Cappagh.
Caislean-na-Stucah, Clonmany.
Calla, lake, Killasser.
Calla, lands, Kilconnell.
Callahill Castle, Fermanagh co.
Callan, Kilgarvan.
Callan, barony, Kilkenny co.
Callan, river, Armagh co.
Callan, Mount; Kilfarboy.
Callanafercy, Castlemayne.
Callender's Fort, Belfast.
Calt, lough, Sligo co.
Calverstown, Clonfad.
Camagh, Kilronan.
Cambos, Macosquin.
Camden Fort, Cove.
Cameduff, valley, Killarney.
Camla-Vale, seat, Monaghan.
Camlin, river, Antrim co.
Camlin, river, Longford co.
Camm, lake, Clones.
Cammas, Cashel.
Cammowen, Edenderry.
Camp, castle, Kilgobbin.
Camp Hill, Castletown-Roche.
Camus, monastery, Macosquin.
Cangort, castle, Shinrone.
Canon-Brook, house, Lucan.
Capaoabool, Kilmacomogue.
Capard, seat, Rosenallis.
Capella de Crookmuck, Belfast.
Capella de Kilpatrick, Belfast.
Capel Moule, ruins of; Moville, Lower.
Cappa, castle, Kilfinaghty.
Cappa, mansion, Loughill.
Cappach Hill, Skull.
Cappagh, castle, Killaldriff.
Cappagh, village, Rathdrum.
Cappagh, seat, Whitechurch.
Cappanacoss, Templenoe.
Cara, lake, Glenbegh.
Cara, river, Kerry.
Caragrone rock, Clifden.
Carass, Croom.
Carbery, barony, Kildare.
Carbery, barony, Sligo.
Carbery, East, barony, Cork.
Carbery, West, barony, Cork.
Cardonaghy, Aloghill.
Cardurris. rock, Lambay.
Carew's Wood, Ightermurragh.
Carey, Culfeightrin.
Carey, barony, Antrim co.
Careysville Castle, Clondulane.
Cargan, Dunaghy.
Cargee, rock, Clogher.
Cargee Rocks, Stamullen.
Carhane, river, Holycross.
Carlaustown, Teltown.
Carlanstown, ruins, Lickbla.
Carley's bridge, Enniscorthy.
Carlingford Bay, Louth co.
Carlisle Fort, Corkbeg.
Carmavy, grange, Killead.
Carmen, Hill of; Narraghmore.
Carn Hill, Castle-Lyons.
Carnamart river, Galway co.
Carnamart, river, Mayo.
Carnealapt-Aura, Ardclinis.
Carnelly, seat, Clare-Abbey.
Carney Castle, Cloghprior.
Carney Pladdy, Ballyphilip.
Carney Poiot, Ballyphilip.
Carney Point, Slane.
Carnlea, Culfeightrin.
Carnmeen, bleach-green, Newry.
Carnown, river, Tyrone.
Carnsore Point, Carne.
Carnogher, mountain of, Killelagh.
Carntreena, Tullaghobigley.
Carra, barony, Mayo.
Carra, lough, Mayo.
Carramore, lake, Bangor.
Carramore, lough, Minola.
Carranstown, castle, Killoghconoghan.
Carran Tual, Knockane.
Carrick, demesne, Collinstown.
Carrick, estate, Seagoe.
Carrick, fort, Lecken.
Carrick, manor, Lisbellaw.
Carrick-a-Brakey, Clonmany.
Carrickabrick, Clondulane.
Carrickanass Castle, Killala.
Carrickaneady, castle, Newport.
Carrickarede, Ballintoy.
Carrickbane, Mullaghbrack.
Carrick-beg, Carrick-on-Suir.
Carrickbrack, Howth.
Carrick-Braud, Forkhill.
Carrickglass, seat of, Longford town.
Carrickhill, Portmarnock.
Carricklane, Kilcluney.
Carrickleek, Enniskeen.
Carrickmore, Termonmaguirke.
Carrickmagatt, Collooney.
Carricknaronty, Inishkeeragh.
Carrig Castle, Ballylaueen.
Carrig Castle, Carlow co.
Carrigaashel, Clonfert.
Carrigacrump, Cloyne.
Carrigacunna, estate, Monanimy.
Carrigadagon, Newbawn.
Carrigadrohid, Ahinagh.
Carrig-a-foile, Aghavallin.
Carrigahilla, Stradbally.
Carrigallen, barony, Leitrim.
Carriganass, Inishannon.
Carriganass, Kilmacomogue.
Carriganimy, Clondrohid.
Carrig-a-Phouca, Clondrohid.
Carrig-a-Quincy, Kilkeedy.
Carrigarone, rocks, Omey.
Carrigascoilty, Ballindoon.
Carrigborne Hill, Nenagh.
Carrigduff, Newtown-Barry.
Carrigdulkeen, Kilcummin.
Carrigeary, seat, Kileony.
Carrigemann, Calary.
Carrigfariogla, Cahirconlish.
Carrigilky, Myross.
Carrigkerry, Ardagh.
Carriglong, hill, Drumcannon.
Carrigmagarrett, Crossboyne.
Carrigmahon, Monkstown.
Carrigmanon, Killurin.
Carrignoistha, Adamstown.
Carrignacurra, Inchegeelagh.
Carrignagoule, castle, Kilkeedy.
Carrignamuck, Magourney.
Carrig-na-Spaniahg, Sligo co.
Carrigogunnell, castle, Kilkeedy.
Carrigonan, castle, Kilcornan.
Carrigoon, Rahan.
Carrigoreely, Cahirconlish.
Carrigorin, seat, Kilnasoolagh.
Carrigphadrie Rocks, Killala.
Carrigreen Tower, Croom.
Carrigrenan, seat, Little Island.
Carriquit, Ballymascanlan.
Carroe-Mor, Howth.
Carrowkeel, seat, Leitrim.
Carrowroe, seat, Roscommon.
Carruidhe, Kerry.
Carthage, hill, Culdaff.
Carton, demesne, Maynooth.
Cartown, Termonfeeehan.
Cartronboy, cavern, Shruel.
Carty, isle, Skull.
Carysfort House, Blackrock.
Casina, Templemore.
Casino, temple, Clonturk.
Cassino, villa, Rathdrum.
Cashen, residence, Cahir.
Cashen, river, Kerry.
Cashah bay, Galway co.
Castle, hamlet, Arran.
Castle-Archdall, Enniskillen.
Castle-Armstrong, Ballycumber.
Castle-Arundel, Templenoe.
Castle-Bernard, Ballymodan.
Castle-Bernard, Kinnitty.
Castle-Biggs, Terryglass.
Castle-Blunden, Kilkenny.
Castle-Boro, Kilcheney.
Castleboy, demesne, Killinane.
Castle-Brittas, Cahireonlish.
Castlebuoy; Andrew's, St.
Castle-Cam, Belfast.
Castle-Carey, Culfeightrin.
Castle-Carey; Moville, Upper.
Castle-Chichester, Island-Magee.
Castle-Clonkear, Maryborough.
Castle-Cloyduhh, Carrigtohill.
Castle-Conagh, Kilronan.
Castle-Conway, Killorglin.
Castle-Cooke, Macrony.
Castle-Cool, Enniskillen.
Castlecoote, Fuerty.
Castle-Cor, Knockane.
Castle-Cor, seat, Kilbrin.
Castle-Crine, Kilfinaghty.
Castle-Cuffe, Kilmannan.
Castle-Dargan, Kilross.
Castle-Dawson, Ballyscullion.
Castle-Derowil, Ballagh.
Castle-Dhermod, Kilaconenagh.
Castle-Dillon, Richhill.
Castle-Dobbs, Kilross.
Castle-Doe, Clondeliorky.
Castle-Donovan, Dromdaleague.
Castledrum, Castlemaync.
Castle-Durrow, Durrow.
Castle-Egney, Kilcoleman.
Castle-Eve, Earlstown.
Castle-Farm, Hospital.
Castle-Ffrench, Castle-Blakeney.
Castle-Field, Kilfeacle.
Castle-Fleming, Rathdowney.
Castle-Fogarty, Ballycahill.
Castle-Forbes, Newtown-Forbes.
Castlefore, village, Fenagh.
Castle-Forward, All Saints.
Castle-Freke, Rathbarry.
Castle-French, Abascragh.
Castle-Garr, Mallow.
Castle-Gore, Castlederg.

Castle-Grace, Tullagherton.
Castle-Grace, Tullow.
Castle-Guard, Deen.
Castle-Hackett, Killower.
Castle-hill, ruins, Kilmoganny.
Castle-Howard, Castlemacadam.
Castlehyde, seat, Litter.
Castle-Inch, Athmoyen.
Castle-Ishen, Knocktemple.
Castle Island, Kilbrine.
Castle Island, Strangford.
Castle-Iver, Gallen.
Castle-Ivers, Athlacea.
Castle-John, Kiltubrid.
Castlekeiran, village, Loghan.
Castle-Kelly, Athleague.
Castle-Kelly, Kilbelfad.
Castlekelly, Tallaght.
Castle-Kevin, Annamae.
Castle-Kevin, Clenore.
Castle-Kirk, Ross.
Castleknock, barony, Dublin co.
Castle-Lae, Templemartin.
Castle-Lake, Relickmurry.
Castleleeky, Tamlaghtard.
Castle-Lehane, Castle-Lyons.
Castle-Leslie, Donagh.
Castle-Lough, seat, Killarney.
Castle Mae-Andrew, ruin, Ballynahaglish.
Castle Mac-Grath, Fermanagh co.
Castle Mae-Swine, Dunkanely.
Castle-Mahon, Bandon.
Castlemahon, Mahonagh.
Castlemaine, Donaghcavey.
Castlemaine bay, Cahir.
Castle-Martin, seat, Kilcullen.
Castle-Mary, Ineh.
Castle-Matress, Rathkeale.
Castle-Mehan, Creekhaven.
Castle-Mervyn, Omagh.
Castle-Moat, Cleghran-East.
Castlemore, Ballaghadireen.
Castlemore, Fennagh.
Castlemore, ruins, Mourne.
Castlemore, ruins, Moviddy.
Castle-Morres, Aughaviller.
Castlemoyle, Ardmoyle.
Castle-Neynoe, Ballysumaghan.
Castle-ni-Park, Kinsale.
Castle-Oliver, Particles.
Castle-Palliser, seat, Carne.
Castle-Park, Athassel.
Castle-Pook, Doneraile.
Castlequin, seat, Cahir.
Castleraghan, barony, Cavan.
Castlerea, barony, Roscommon.
Castlereagh, Killala.
Castle-Reagh, Knockbreda.
Castlereagh, barony, Down.
Castlereagh, fort, Kilronan.
Castle-Redmond, Midleton.
Castle-Ring, Louth town.
Castle River, Bunerana.
Castle River, Londonderry co.
Castle-Robin, Lisburn.
Castle-Roe, Coleraine.
Castle-Roe, Kilmore.
Castle-Roe, Rostrevor.
Castleruddery, Donoughmore.
Castle-Salem, Rosearbery.
Castle-Saunderson, Cavan city.
Castle-Shane, Monaghan.
Castle-Southwell, Rathkeale.
Castlestrange, seat, Fuerty.
Castle-Sybil, Duourlin.
Castletown, Easkey.
Castletown, Whitechureh.
Castletown, castle, Kiltartan.
Castletown, castle, Lockeen.
Castletown, fort, Rathmolion.

Castletown, residence, Kilcornan.
Castletown, seat, Carno.
Castletown, seat, Celbridge.
Castletown, seat, Kilbarron.
Castletown, Old; Dingindonovan.
Castle-Townsend, demesne, Castlehaven.
Castle-Troy, Kilmurry.
Castle-Tully, Innismacsaint.
Castle-Upton, Templepatrick.
Castle-Waller, Kilnerath.
Castle-Ward, Ballyeulter.
Castlewarden, hill, Lyons.
Castle-Warren, Barnahely.
Castle-White, Inniskenny.
Castle-Widenham, residence of, Castletown-Roche.
Castle-Willington, Ballymaekey.
Castle-Worraigh, Castlefergus.
Castrum Ventrie, Castleventry.
Catherine, St., castle, Killybegs.
Catherine's, St. ; Killeilagh.
Cathlough, Carlow co.
Catsforth, Ballyrashane.
Cavan House, Fintona.
Cavan Spa, Innismagrath.
Cave Hill, Belfast.
Cavetown Loughs, Eastersnow.
Ceanchora, fort, Killaloe.
Cedy mountain, Balteagh.
Cerrigia, Kerry.
Chair of Kildare, Kildare.
Chantinee, lough, Aughnamullen.
Chapel bay, Copeland Islands.
Chapel Island, Longford co.
Chapel Island, Westmeath.
Chapel-Martel, Particles.
Chapel River, Kiltennel.
Chapple, Rederess.
Charles Fort, Kinsale.
Charlestown, seat, Kilmore.
Charleville, seat, Kyle.
Charleville, seat, Powerscourt.
Charleville, seat, Stabannon.
Charleville Forest, Tullamore.
Cherry Island, Westmeath.
Cherrymount, Castlemacadam.
Cherry-Orchard, Rathnew.
Chillo Ca Lare, Ballymascanlan.
Chimney Tops, Billy.
Chour, hill, Carne.
Chrome-Hill, mansion, Lambeg.
Church Bay, Rathlin.
Church-Hill, seat, Killyman.
Church Hill, Chapeltown.
Church Hill, Cullen.
Church Island, Roney Island.
Church Island, Dromod.
Church Island, Kilbrine.
Churchpool, Inniskeel.
Churchtown, seat, Knockane.
Church-Urney, Derryheen.
Ciaruidhe, Kerry.
Cillenalotor, church, Kileornan.
Citadella, Blackrock.
Claggan, seat, Skerry.
Claggin bay, Ballynakill.
Clanconow, Galway co.
Clan Cuilean, Clare co.
Clandeboy, Antrim co.
Clandonagh, barony, Queen's co.
Clane, barony, Kildare.
Clane, Lough ; Leitrim.
Clanfirgail, Galway co.
Clanhugh, seat, Leney.
Clan-Maurice, district, Kerry.
Clanmorris, barony, Mayo.
Clanricarde, territory, Galway co.
Clanwilliam, barony, Limerick.
Clanwilliam, barony, Tipperary.

Clantilew, Tartaraghan.
Clara, village, Rathdrum.
Clara hill, Clonaslee.
Clara Rocks, Dalkey Island.
Claran, Stradbally.
Clare, barony, Galway co.
Clare, river, Liskeevy.
Clareen, river, Clare co.
Clare Glen, Kilvolane.
Clare Hill, Killare.
Clare Island, seat, Favoran.
Claremont, Glasnevin.
Claremount Cairn, Jonesborough.
Clare-Bridge, Ballinacourty.
Clare-Yudowl, abbey, Clare-Galway.
Clarina, village, Kilkeedy.
Clarmallagh, barony, Queen's co.
Clarrisferd House, Killaloe.
Clashaghbane, Ballynefagh.
Clashanly, stream, Fethiard.
Clashnaguire, Clondrohid.
Clashymore, Inuismurray.
Claudy, river, Londonderry co.
Claugh Mc Simon, Bandon.
Clay, lake, Keady.
Cleaulis, Killeedy.
Cleedagh, glen, Kilfyan.
Clee Roadh, Kerry.
Cleganeagh, Arran.
Cleggan, Kilmore-Erris.
Clehansevan, castle, Kilballyhone.
Clenagh, castle, Kilmaleery.
Clermont, seat, Rathnew.
Clermont Park, Heynstown.
Clew Bay, Mayo.
Clifden, seat, Charah.
Clifton, seat, Hollymount.
Clifton, seat, Youghal.
Clifton House, Kilfedane.
Clifton Lodge, Tullyhanogue.
Clinliarnon Cottage, Cleenish.
Clintiveran Well, Clones.
Cloan, ruins, Inistioge.
Clobemon Hall, Ferns.
Clodagh, Waterford co.
Clodagh, castle, Kilmurry.
Clodagh, river, Tullamore.
Clodagh, waterfall, Cloneamery.
Clody, river, Newtown-Barry.
Cloest Castle, Carne.
Cloggogh, Kilmaloda.
Clogh-a-mether, Newtown-Hamilton.
Cloghan, quarry, Ardeath.
Cloghan Castle, Banagher.
Cloghan Castle, Creagh.
Cloghan, castle, Kilbelfad.
Cloghan, Hill of ; King's co.
Cloghan Lodge, Stranorlar.
Cloghan Cantualaig, Lusmagh.
Cloghan-carneen, Kilkenny co.
Cloghancaly, Donegal co.
Clogh-a'-Phoill, Carlow co.
Cloghard, Killoughter.
Cloghatana, seat, Charlestown.
Cloghbannagh, Kilkenny co.
Clogliduff, Kilbounane.
Clogher, barony, Tyrone.
Clogher, estate, Templeroan.
Clogher Head, Annagassen.
Clogher Lucas, Rossice.
Clogliketing, seat, Modreeny.
Clogblea, castle, Kilworth.
Cloghmanto, Kilkenny co.
Clegh O'Neill, Ballyscullion.
Cloghroe, Innisearra.
Clogrennan, Cloydagh.
Clohamon, Bridge of ; Newtown-Barry.

Clohass, Templescobin.
Clohua, Donquin.
Clona, monastery, Killeban.
Clonacody, seat, Grange St. John.
Clonallis, seat, Kilkeevan.
Clonana Castle, Gallen.
Clonard, demesne ; Peter's, St.
Clonarla, Dundonnell.
Clonatin, Gorey.
Clonbela, Drumcullin.
Clonbolt, seat, Longford town.
Clonbrock, seat, Fohenah.
Clonburu, seat, Moore.
Cloncarney, manor of, Mullaghbrack.
Cloncorrick Castle, Carrigallen.
Clonderlaw, barony, Clare co.
Clonderlaw, demesne, Kilmurry-Clonderlaw.
Clone, mansion, Rathbeagh.
Clone, ruins, Kilmoganny.
Clonea, village, Mothell.
Clonegford, Clonagoose.
Clonerle, seat, Croghan.
Cloncurse, castle, Kyle.
Cloneymeath, Galtrim.
Clonfad, abbey, Kilucan.
Clonfanlagh, lake, Clonmaeneis.
Clonfin, seat, Granard.
Clonfinglass, Killaldriff.
Clongowes-Wood College, Clane.
Clonkee, barony, Cavan co.
Clonkeen, Culdaff.
Clonkelly, barony, Fermanagh co.
Clonkoskeran, Dungarvan.
Clonkyne Leix, Abbeyleix.
Clonlara, Kiltonanlea.
Clonleigh, lands, Lifford.
Clonleman Castle, Clonodonnell.
Clonlisk, barony, King's co.
Clonlonan, barony, Westmeath.
Clonlonan, castle, Kilcleagh.
Clonlost, seat, Rathcounell.
Clonlur, Ross.
Clonmacnoon, barony, Galway co.
Clonmahon, barony, Cavan co.
Clonmannon, seat, Rathnew.
Clonmelane, castle, Molahiffe.
Clonmines Abbey, Fethard.
Clonmines Castles, Clontmines.
Clonmore, Street.
Clonohill, abbey, Taghmaconnell.
Clonpierce, Rathaspeck.
Clonroad, Ennis.
Clonshanvill Abbey, Freachpark.
Clonshever, lake, Westmeath.
Clonyn, seat, Castletown-Delvin.
Coonadcera, Drimtemple.
Cloonagh, Westport.
Clounakilla, Athlone.
Clooneurrin, castle, Killascobe.
Clooneagh, island, Tarmonbarry.
Cloone, abbey, Killoe.
Cloonow, Athlone.
Clounteen, seat, Kilmore.
Clouny, hil, Straidkelly.
Clopoke, Dun of ; Stradbally.
Clough, castle, Dunaghy.
Clough, district, Kilcommick.
Clough, ruins, Kilmolash.
Clough bay, Ballykindlar.
Cloughinny, Killevey.
Cloughmorne, Rostrevor.
Clough Patriek, Drogheda.
Cloughtogel, Tamlaght.
Clonghy bay ; Andrew's, St.
Cloundereen, church, Rathclarin.
Clover Hill, seat, Cavan city.
Clover Hill, seat, Fuerty.
Clowen Castle, Cloneamery.

Cloyn Hill, Kilvarnet.
Cluain-Conmaene, Cloon.
Cluntogh, Anahilt.
Clydagh, river, Mourne.
Clydagh House, Headford.
Clynish, isle, Kilmina.
Cnoc Mugha, Abbey-Knockmoy.
Cnue na Scanghaim, Ardee.
Coalbrook, Tipperary co.
Cobler's Castle, Ballyadams.
Codrum, Macroom.
Coemhain's, St. ; Arran.
Colamber, seat, Street.
Colbeck Castle, fort, Waterford city.
Colebrooke estate, Aghalurcher.
Coleman's Leap, Killarney.
COLERAINE, barony of, Londonderry.
Colganstown, lands, Newcastle.
Collans, Coleraine.
College Field, Cahirconlish.
College House, Youghal.
Collier's-Quay, Ballinadee.
Colligein, Waterford co.
Collin, Dunmurry.
Colt Island, Holmpatrick.
Comaderry, Glendalough.
Comane Bog, Blarney.
Comogue, river, Cahircorney.
Compass Hill, Kinsale.
Conagh, Innismagrath.
CONDONS AND CLONGIBBONS, barony, Cork co.
Coney Island, Armagh co.
Coningmore Rock, Saltee.
Conkrow wood, Clontibret.
CONN, lough, Mayo.
Conna Castle, Aghern.
Connaree copper-mines, Castlemacadam.
CONNELL, barony, Kildare.
CONNELLO, LOWER, barony of, Limerick.
CONNELLO, UPPER, barony of, Limerick.
CONNEMARA, Galway co.
Connor Hill, Dingle.
Conn's Hill, Templemore.
Conolly, Kilmaly.
CONYAMORE, Ballyhooley.
Cood, Kilneboy.
Coode, church, Kilcrohane.
Cooksborough, Rathconnell.
Cool, ruins, Wherry.
Coolafancy, Crosspatrick.
Coolalta, villa, Ahinagh.
Coolamona, Clonaslee.
Coolartra, mine, Clontibret.
Coolattin Park, Carnew.
COOLAVIN, barony, Sligo.
Coolavota, Kanturk.
Coolballintaggart, house, Moyne.
Coolbane, Liscarrol.
Coolbawn, Templeudigan.
Coolcawer, seat, Macroom.
Coolcappagh, district of, Kilbroderan.
Cooldross, marsh, Newcastle.
COOLE, barony, Fermanagh co.
Coolehane, seat, Macroom.
Coolemalish, manor of, Mullaghbrack.
COOLESTOWN, barony, King's co.
Coolestown, Edenderry.
Cooletooder, Portarlington.
Cooley, lands, Carlingford.
Cooley, remains ; Moville, Upper.
Cooley Point, Newry.
Coolfadda, Bandon.
Coolfrie, mountain, Kilflyn.
Coolkill, castle, Rower.
Coolmoney, Donoughmore.
Coolmore, Carrigaline.
Coolnamuck, demesne of, Kilmoleran.
COOLOCK, barony, Dublin co.
Coolreath, seat, Kilnoe.
Coolruss, Tinahely.
Coolure, seat, Castle-Pollard.
Coomainaire, Cloghane.
Coombe Dhuve, Knockane.
Coomola, river, Kilmacomogue.
COONAGH, barony, Limerick.
Coonagh Point, Limerick city.
Cooninе, river, Mullaghfad.
Cooper's Hill, seat, Kilmacabea.
Coose, Tullylish.
Coote Hall, estate, Tumna.
Cooter, Lough ; Gort.
Copeland water, Carrickfergus.
Copnagh, castle, Tankardstown.
Coppingerstown, castle, Midleton.
Coraan-Achill, Achill.
Cor-Abbey, Midleton.
Cor Island, Fermanagh co.
Corballis House, Ballygarth.
Corbalton Hall, Skreen.
Corby Rock, Dunaghy.
Corclea, Armagh-Breague.
CORCOMROE, barony, Clare co.
Corcomroe, ruins, Abbey.
Corcomroe, see, Kilfenora.
Corcumruadh, Clare co.
Cordoo, Tullycorbet.
Corduff House, Lusk.
Corfin, lake, Tullycorbet.
Corhill, mountain, Killesandra.
Cork Abbey ; Connaught, Old.
CORKAGINEY, barony, Kerry.
Corkan, castle, Rathconrath.
CORKAREE, barony, Westmeath.
Corkhill Lodge, Kilskerry.
Cormorant, isle, Westmeath.
Cornacassa, seat, Monaghan.
Cornero Wood ; Castle-Blayney.
Cornwall, village, Killurin.
Corolanty, demesne, Shinrone.
Corran, Lisnadill.
CORRAN, barony, Sligo.
Corran Tierna, Castle-Lyons.
Corrib Hotel, Ross.
CORRIB, Lough ; Galway co.
Corribiny Hill, Carrigaline.
Corrigeen, Kilmanman.
Corrin, hill, Fermoy.
Corron, Desertserges.
Corrowmore, seat, Lorum.
Corrybally, Templeichally.
Corug, river, Wexford co.
Corvalley, lake, Carrickmacross.
Corville, seat, Corbally.
COSHBRIDE AND COSHMORE, barony, Waterford co.
COSHMA, barony, Limerick.
Coskerry, isle, Ogonnilloe.
Coslin Sorley-Boy, Layde.
COSTELLO, barony, Mayo.
Costello bay, Galway co.
COSTLEA, barony, Limerick.
Cottage Island, Sligo co.
COTTON-Mount, bleach-green, Moiusk.
Coulogh, castle, Kilmore-Erris.
Coumtra, East ; Ventry.
Couragh, lough, King's co.
COURCIES, barony, Cork co.
Courson, Athlone.
Court, abbey, Achonry.
Courtafutcen, Kilroan.
Court-Browne Castle, remains, Askeaton.
COURTENAY CASTLE, Newcastle.
Courtown, seat, Kilcock.
Courtown, seat, Kiltennel.
Courtstown, Tullaroan.
Coutra, Lough, Galway co.
Cow and Calf, rock, Tyrella.
Cowboy's Chapel, Clonmines.
Cow'd Castle, Ardglass.
Cowie, lough, Ardguin.
Cowrugh, hamlet, Arran.
Coyne, lough, Strangford.
Cragduff, castle, Kilmainmore.
Cragg, Kilcomenty.
Cragleigh, Dromcliffe.
Craig rocks, Finvoy.
Craig-an-Ariff, Agherton.
Craigs, The, Errigal-Kerogue.
CRANAGH, barony, Kilkenny.
Cranagh, Templetouhy.
Cranagh, lake, Culfeightrin.
Cranagh Hill, Killowen.
Cranfield Point, Carlingford.
Crannagh, Coleraine.
Cratloe Woods, Killely.
Craugh, pass, Kilcloony.
Crawfordsburn, seat, Bangor.
Creagh, castle, Doneraile.
Creaghan, river, Louth co.
Crebilly, Ballyclug.
Credan, headland, Kilmacomb.
Creeve, Newry.
Creevlea, Dromohaire.
Creg, castle, Litter.
Cregacarean, hamlet, Arran.
Cregg, seat, Newtown-Lennan.
Cregg Castle, Annaghdown.
Creggan, Lough; Clare Island.
Cremorne, Aughnamullen.
CREMORNE, barony, Monaghan.
Crevenish, castle, Magheraculmony.
Crew Hill, Glenavy.
Crew Hill, Maynooth.
Crieve, lough, Aughnamullen.
Crieve Hill, Monaghan.
Crieve Roe, Armagh city.
Crifcairn, castle, Middletown.
Croaghaun, hill, Achill.
Croaghmoira, Ballinacor.
Croagmore, Ballintoy.
Croagh Patrick, Mayo.
Croc-a-Ysenachuisleann, fortress, Cahirconlish.
Crochan, church, Kilfentinan.
Crocknacunny, Templecarne.
Croghan, river, Killesandra.
Croghan-Kinshela, Arklow.
Croho, fort, Kilcaskin.
CROM CASTLE, Galloon.
Cromiglaun, mountain, Killarney.
Cromwell's Fort, Kenmare.
Cromwell's Fort; Michael's, St.
Cromwell's Hill, Ballinloghy.
Cromwell's Hill, Nobber.
Cromwell's Moat, Ballinloghy.
Cromwell's Mount, Dungarvan.
Cromwell's Rock, Foxford.
Cronebane, Castlemacadam.
Crooked river, Cahircorney.
Croompane-Rockard, Tralee.
Cross, monastery, Kilmore-Erris.
Cross Avenue, Booterstown.
Cross hill, Ballyeastle.
Crossard, Kilneboy.
Crosscool harbour, Blessington.
Crossfarnogue, Saltee.
Cross-Haven House, demesne of, Templebready.
Cross Island, Copeland Isles.
Cross Malin, Balscadden.
Cross-Roads, Raymunterdoney.
Crotto House, Killyn.
Croughletta, mountain, Mayo.
Crovehy, Templecroan.
Crover Castle, Ballymachugh.
Crow Head, Kilnamanagh.
Crown Rath, Newry.
Cruach, Reisk.
Cruagh, isle, Omey.
Cruagh, river, Whitechurch.
Cruanard Hill, Killybegs.
Crucknanionan, Culdaff.
Crugg Denial Noi, Ballyeclerahan.
Cruit, Templecroan.
Crump Island, Ballynakill.
Cuan-na-guactic, Galway city.
Cuannan's Abbey, St. ; Annaghdown.
CUILCAGH mountain, Fermanagh co.
Cula Hill, Aughamacart.
Cullan Castle, Kildimo.
Cullane, Mount ; Quin.
Cullean, lake, Westmeath.
Cullen, castle, Kilbride.
Cullen, lough, Mayo.
Cullenstown, Bannow.
Cullenswood, Ranelagh.
Cullina, seat, Knockane.
Cullinagh, Ballyclug.
CULLINAGH, barony, Queen's co.
Cully, river, Louth co.
CULMORE, fortress, Londonderry city.
Cultymough, village, Killedan.
CUMMERAGH, mountains, Mothell.
Cummin, river, Donegal co.
Cunnigar Point, Dungarvan.
Curcan, Stranorlar.
CURLEW Mountains, Roscommon.
Curlews, castle; Langfield, West.
Curley River, Londonderry co.
Curofin, castle, Kilmoylan.
Curraan, promontory, Larne.
Curraboy, castle, Cumma.
Curracloe ; Margaret, St.
Curragh, estate, Loughill.
CURRAGH, The ; Kildare.
Curragh Castle, Clonfert.
CURRAGHMORE, Clonegam.
Curramore, Ballinrobe.
Curramore, lough, Kilcommon.
Curran, Lough, Clonfeacle.
Currane, lake, Kerry.
Currawn, Kildecamogue.
Curreagh, rock, Lickbla.
Curtlagh, Balrothery.
Cushcam, Dungarvan.
Cusheir, river, Armagh co.
Cushkeen-morroby, Clondrohid.
Cushlawn-Thigge-Burht, castle, Kilbarron.
Cushlawn-Thullahawn, castle of, Kilbarron.
Cuslough, Ballinrobe.
Cutts, The ; Coleraine.

D.

Dalaradize, Antrim co.
Dal Gaes, Clare co.
Dalgan Park, Shrule.
Dallua, river, Kanturk.
Damer's Court, Shronell.
Dan, lough, Mayo.
Dan, lough, Roundwood.
Danes' Cast, Scarvagh.
Danesfield, seat, Moycullen.
Dancsfort, seat, Killarney.
Dangan, Kilcumnin.
Dangan, Kilmore.

Dangan, castle, Ballinacally.
Dangan, ruins, Quin.
Dangan Castle, Laracor.
Dangan Lodge, Thomastown.
Danganbrack, ruins, Quin.
Dangansmore, Kildecamogue.
Danganumere, castle, Newmarket.
Daraheen-Dharmuda, Kileaskin.
Dardistown Castle, Moorechurch.
Dargle, river, Powerscourt.
Dargle, Little ; Whitechurch.
Darinlar Castle, Killokeunedy.
Darkley, mills, Keady.
Darling Hill, Clonmel.
Darraghs, Ballyclog.
Darryvane Abbey, Kilcrohane.
Dartree, Ematris.
Dartree, barony, Monaghan.
Daughten, caves, Fermanagh co.
Davagh Phadric, Fermanagh co.
David's, St., Castle ; Naas.
Davidstown, house, Killelan.
Dawson Grove, Ematris.
Dawson's-Bridge, Castle-Dawson.
Dawson's Court, Emo.
Dawson's Table, Clonbeg.
Dead River, Dodquin.
Deeies, Waterford co.
Decies-within-Drum, barony of, Waterford co.
Decies-without-Drum, barony of, Waterford co.
Declan's, St., dormitory, Ardmore.
Dee, river, Louth co.
Deece, Lower, barony, Meath.
Deece, Upper, barony, Meath.
Deehan, lough, Kilmacdugh.
Deel, river, Maye.
Deel Castle, Crossmelina.
Deeps Castle, Tickillen.
Deer Park, Finnogh.
Deerpark Lodge, Carrick-upon-Suir.
Deirg, abbey, Teighshinod.
Delvan, river, Meath.
Delville, Glasnevin.
Delvin, barony, Westmeath.
Delvin Lodge, Stamullen.
Demifore, barony, Meath.
Demifore, barony, Westmeath.
Demen's Hole, Ballymore.
Dennet, river, Tyrone.
Dereencharrin, Kileaskin.
Dereveragh, Lough, Multifarnham.
Derg, Lough, Killaloe.
Derg, lough, Templecarne.
Derg, river, Tyrone.
Derg-Bridge, Castlederg.
Derg Castle, Castlederg.
Derg Lodge, Termonamungan.
Derhan, abbey, Roscommon.
Derig, Old ; Killeshin.
Derk, seat, Greane.
Derrin Lough, King's County.
Derrnbard House, Fintona.
Derrane, abbey, Kilbride.
Derreen, river, Carlow co.
Derrieunnihy, Killarney.
Derriquin, house, Kilcrehane.
Derry, Rosscarbery.
Derry, Templeichally.
Derry, lake, Longford co.
Derry, river, Prehan.
Derry Castle, Desertserges.
Derrybane, Derralossery.
Derrybard, Newtown-Saville.
Derrybawn, Glendaleugh.
Derrycarne, Annaduff.
Derryeasson, seat, Granard.
Derryclare, Lough ; Galway co.
Derrycorr, Tartaraghan.
Derrydimnagh, Killarney.
Derrygoole, Abbeystrewry.
Derryhegan, river, Tipperary co.
Derry-Inver, Ballynakill.
Derrymore, isle, Sligo co.
Derrynane Abbey, Kilcrohane.
Derryowen, Kilkeedy.
Derry Vale, Coal Island.
Derver, village, Loghan.
Desart House, Inchiolaghan.
Desmond, Cork co. ; also Kerry.
Desmond's Chapel, Ballincollane.
Devil's-Bit mountain, Barnane.
Devil's Castle, Kilcomly.
Devil's Glen, Killeskey.
Devil's Island & Bay, Killarney.
Devil's mill, Clonsillagh.
Dovil's Punch-bowl, Kerry.
Devrin Point, Killaghtee.
Dewa Slaney, Carlow co.
Dhermed's Castle, Castletown.
Dhu Hole, Kilwaughter.
Dicksgrove, seat, Killentierna.
Dinagh, stream, Killarney.
Diuis, Tuosist.
Dinis, isle, Killarney.
Dinrigh, Carlow co.
Direvreagh, leugh, Multifarnham.
Disert-na-cusiae, Clegher.
Dissour, river, Killeagh.
Dioucc mountain, Calary.
D'Laughtane House, Kinsalebeg.
Dodder, Dublin co.
Dog-Leap, Drumachose.
Dohilla, Valencia.
Dollardstown, seat, Painstown.
Dellymount, seat, Clontarf.
Donaghmede, Baldoyle.
Donaghrisk, Desertcreight.
Donagere, castle, Killeilagh.
Donaldshill, Balteagh.
Donald's Mount, Antrim co.
Dooard Ledge, Kilcoe.
Donell Spanagh's Country, Carlow co.
Doninga, seat, Grange-Silvae.
Don-Isle, Dunhill.
Donmore, Durrow.
Donnalong, fort, Templemore.
Donnemark, Kilmacomegue.
Donomena, Drum.
Donore, ruins, Killoghconnoghan.
Donore, seat, Caragh.
Doneur, Ardnorcher.
Doo Castle, Kiltora.
Doolrin mountains, Armagh co.
Doogary, lake, Longford co.
Deoish, mountain of ; Langfield, West.
Deoish West, Donegal co.
Deelic Reeks, Rathbarry.
Doon, Killurane.
Doon, castle, Kinvarra.
Doon, mountain, Clonclare.
Doon, seat, Lemanaghan.
Doon Castle, Aney.
Doon Castle, Ballybunnian.
Doona, castle, Kilcommoo.
Deonane, celliery, Queen's co.
Deonanineey, castle, Ramoan.
Doonass, estate, Kiltonanlea.
Deoog, peninsula, Kinnure.
Doon Glndy, rath, Maghera.
Doonglass, Ballindeen.
Doongerey, castle, Kinvarra.
Doonmary, Fahan.
Doorin Point, Inver.
Doory Hall, Tashinny.
Doreinnis, Westport.
Dormerstown Castle, Ardbraccan.
Dorset Ledge, Killiney.
Dough, bog, Kilfieragh.
Dough, castle, Kilmacrehy.
Douglas, mountain, Ardstraw.
Douglas channel, Carrigahne.
Doune, Kilmacrenan.
Dovea Lodge, Inch.
Doweorran, lands, Lurgan.
Dower, river, Ightermurragh.
Dowlas Head, Cahir.
Downdaniel, Innishannon.
Downeen, castle, Rosscarbery.
Downhill, seat, Dunboe.
Downpatrick Head, Kilbreedy.
Downs Hill, Calary.
Drake's Pool, Carrigaline.
Drakestown, Kildemock.
Draoagh, Kileormuck.
Draper Hill, Loughin-Island.
Draper's Hill, Markethill.
Dreendroch, Templenoe.
Drewstown, seat, Girley.
Dripsey, Magourney.
Dromagh, Droumtariffe.
Dromahaire, barony, Leitrim.
Dromana House, Affane.
Drombanny Castle, Cahirnarry.
Dromineen, castle, Kilshanig.
Dromoland, seat, Kilnasoolagh.
Dromona, Craigs.
Dromore, lake, Pallaskenry.
Dromore, seat, Templenoe.
Dromore House, Kilshanig.
Dromero Lodge, Clonallon.
Droughtville, Drumcullin.
Droumhumper Hill, Killarney.
Drowse, river, Rossinver.
Druid Cettage, Killiney.
Druimna-Gullion, Londonderry co.
Drum, lake, Shruel.
Drum, mountain, Waterford co.
Drumans, spring, Ramoan.
Drumavrack, Killoughter.
Drumbanagher, Donagh.
Drumbanagher Castle, Killevey.
Drumbane, castle, Moyaliffe.
Drumbee Castle, Stranorlar.
Drumboe, well, Kildallen.
Drumcaw, ruins, Loughin-Island.
Drumclogher, hill, Seagoe.
Drumceondra, castle, Killery.
Drumceondra Castle, Clonturk.
Drumeonready, Maghera.
Drumcoo, Dungannon.
Drumcree, Newtown-Barry.
Drumeree, common, Cahirdugan.
Drumeree, demesne, Kilcumney.
Drumeroon, lands, Macosquin.
Drumdiah House, Killeagh.
Drumderony, hill, Rathpatrick.
Drumfaldra, Aughnamullen.
Drumfineen, mountain, Ardmore.
Drumgariff, river, Kilmacomegue.
Drumgoold, Enniscorthy.
Drumhearny, Kiltoghart.
Drumilly, seat, Loughgall.
Drumina, hill, Killyman.
Drumkellin, Inver.
Drumlav, fort, Kileaskin.
Drummanagh, tower, Lusk.
Drummore, settlement, Letterkenny.
Drumnasole, seat, Ardclinis.
Drumod, Annaduff.
Drumoyle, village, Seirkyran.
Drumquin ; Langfield, West.
Drumtubberbuy, Monaghan co.
Drumtullagh, Derrykeighan.
Drumurry, lake, Longford co.
Drung, Glenbegh.
Dry Hurry, viaduct, Coal-Island town.
Dubh Alla, Cork co.
Duck Island, Ballindoon.
Duffearrig, seat, Ardmore.
Dufferin, seat, Killyleagh.
Dugort, Achill.
Duhallow, barony, Cork co.
Duibhachar, river, Leitrim.
Dulleek, Lower, barony, Meath.
Dulleek, Upper, barony, Meath.
Dumfare, Broughshane.
Dunadry, Templepatrick.
Dun-Aengus, fort, Arran.
Dunaff Head, Clonmany.
Dunaghy, Donegheny.
Dunaha, residence, Moyarta.
Dunalley, castle, Kilmore.
Dun-a-Mallaght, Ramoan.
Dunamase, Dysart.
Dunamegh, fort, Kilmore-Erris.
Dunamore Castle, ruin of, Cape-Clear Island.
Dunbeacon, castle, Skull.
Dunbeg, river, Tipperary co.
Dunbeden, Kilbride-Veston.
Dunbogy, cove, Noboval.
Dunbought, Dunaghy.
Dunbey, settlement, Letterkenny.
Dunbey Castle, Kilaconenagh.
Dunboyne, barony, Meath.
Dunbratten, Kilbarrymeaden.
Dunbrody, abbey, Fethard.
Dunbrody Park ; James's, St.
Dunecarma, fortress, Ringrone.
Dunerue, Carrickfergus.
Dunerun, Tamlaghtard.
Duneruthin, Dunboe.
Dundalk Bay, Louth co.
Dundalk, Lower, barony, Louth.
Dundalk, Upper, barony, Louth.
Dundanion Castle, Blackrock.
Dundedy, castle, Rathbarry.
Dundenolf, Waterford city.
Dundrum, mills, Keady.
Dundrum, seat, Ballintemple.
Dundeen Castle, Agbern.
Dunfeeny, bay, Maye.
Dungannon, barony, Tyrone.
Dungar, Corbally.
Dungarbery Castle, Rossinver.
Dungonnell, Dunaghy.
Dungooley Castle, Faughart.
Dungorthin, river ; Cumber, Upper.
Dunkellin, barony, Galway co.
Dunkellin, castle, Stradbally.
Dunkelly, lake, Kilmoe.
Dunkerron, barony, Kerry.
Dunkerron, castle, Templenoe.
Dunkirick, Templebodane.
Dunlicky, castle, Moyarta.
Dunle, Ballinasloe.
Dunloe, Gap of ; Knockane.
Dunloey, Tullaghobigley.
Dunluce, Lower, barony, Antrim co.
Dunluce, Upper, barony, Antrim co.
Dunmacfelin, Galway city.
Dunmahon Castle, Heynstown.
Dunmanas, castle, Skull.
Dunmanl, Ardclinis.
Dunminning, bleach-green of, Rasharkin.
Dunmore, Island.
Dunmore, barony, Galway co.

Dunmore, cave, Mothell.
Dunmore, ruins, Maghera-Hamlet.
Dunmore Castle, Killard.
Dunmore Head, Donquin.
Dunmull, Ballywilliin.
Dunmurry Hill, Kildare.
Dunny Cove, Ardfield.
Dunowen, Island.
Dunowen, castle, Rathbarry.
Dunowen Head, Ardfield.
Dunrally Fort, Moyanna.
DUNRAN, Killeskey.
Dunrean Point, Clonmany.
Dunroin, bleach-green, Rasharkin.
Dunsoghly, castle; Margaret's, St.
Dunworley, bay, Lislee.
Durin, Donegal town.
Dynish, Innismacnaughten.
Dysart Castle, Robertstown.
Dysart Hills, Queen's co.
Dyssett Castle, Thomastown.

E.

Eadestown Hill, Donoughmore.
Eagish, Lough; Aughnamullen.
Eagle Island, Templecarne.
Eagle Island, Fermanagh co.
Eagle Island, Kilmore-Erris.
Eagles' Island, Killarney.
Eagles' Nest, Ballybunnian.
Eagles' Nest, Killarney.
Eagles' Nest, Learmont.
Eamania, fortress, Armagh co.
Earl's Field, Ballymote.
Earlsrath, fort, Kilbeacon.
Earmaceire, Donagh.
Easkey, river, Sligo co.
Eastern Island, Arran Isles.
East-Ferry, Ballinacurra.
East-Fort, Enniskillen.
Ecclesville, Fintona.
Echlinville; Andrew's, St.
Edenderry, suburb, Seagoe.
Edenduffcarrick, manor of, Randalstown.
Edenmore, Stranorlar.
Edenvale, Artramont.
Edenvale, demesne, Killone.
Edmondstown, Kilcoleman.
Edmundsbury, St.; Lucan.
Effrieh, isle, Ballyrashane.
EGLISH, barony, King's co.
Egmont, townland, Churchtown.
Elagh, castle, Templemore.
Elaghmore, Templemore.
Elanmaedara, Galway co.
ELIOGARTY, barony, Tipperary.
Ellistown, Kilnasinmore.
Elm Hall, seat, Belcarra.
Elm-Hill, seat, Kilseannel.
Elm Park, Eglish.
Elm Park, Kilkeedy.
Elm View, Clontarf.
Elton, mansion, Arklow.
Ely House, Ardcavan.
ELY LODGE, Devenish.
Ely O'Carroll, King's County.
Emeli Castle, Templeharry.
Emla, marshes, Meath.
Emma Vale, Arklow.
Empor, Kilmacnevin.
Enagh, lough, Glendermot.
Endruin, Antrim co.
Englishman's Rock, Garomna.
Englishmen's Garden, Prior.
Ennisdavey, isle, Galway co.
ENNISHOWEN, barony, Donegal.

Ennismain, Arran Isles.
Ennisrobin, isle, Galway co.
Ennismore, Dysart.
Ennistymon, river, Clare co.
Enver, Kilcommon.
Erbull, castle, Killasser.
Erchorn, remains, Rathvilly.
Erkin, Durrow.
Ernai, Fermanagh co.
ERNE, Lough, Fermanagh co.
Erne, river, Cavan co.; also Donegal co.
Erne Head, seat, Cullumkill.
Erne-Head lake, Granard.
Ergal, Clogher.
Erra, village, Lissonuffy.
Errtal, Lough; Cape Clear Island.
Errew, peninsula, Crossmolina.
Errigal, Donegal co.
Errigal-Kierin, Errigal Kerogue.
Errill, Rathdowney.
ERRIS, barony, Mayo.
Errislaneen, ruins, Omey.
Erritt, lough, Roscommon co.
Erriv, river, Mayo.
Erynagh, abbey, Bright.
Escrahoole, Newtown-Saville.
Esk, lake, Donegal town.
Esk, mountain, Kilcaskin.
Eskanmacky, Killarney.
Esker, convent, Kiltullagh.
Evaugh, Cork co.
Everard's Castle, Clogheen.
Eyreville, seat, Kiltormer.

F.

Faha, demesne, Kilkeedy.
Fahagh, ruins, Stradbally.
Fahalty, Multifarnham.
Fahrta, river, Killinane.
Fairfield, Enniscorthy.
Fair Head, Culfeightrin.
Fair Hill, Dundalk.
Fairhill, Ross.
Fair View, Clontark.
Fairy Mount, Louth town.
Fairy Mount, Taughboyne.
Fairy Rock, Kilgarvan.
Fairy's Chair, Burros-in-Ossory.
Faithe, Wexford town.
Fall, The; Ballyshannon.
Fallen, river, Longford co.
Fane, river, Louth co.
Fanisk, river, Clonpriest.
Fannet, Clondevadock.
Fanningstown, Fiddown.
Farahie, bay, Kilfieragh.
Farbill, Rathwire.
FARBILL, barony, Westmeath.
Farlough, Tullanisken.
Farm, The; Templemore.
Farmley, seat, Burnehurch.
FARNEY, barony, Monaghan.
Farney Castle, Moyaliffe.
Farnham, seat, Cavan city.
Farra, school, Leney.
Farrenemanagh, Ballyloughloe.
Farrin-a-Urrigh, Ardmayle.
FARTULLAGH, barony, Westmeath.
FASSADINEEN, barony, Kilkenny.
Fassarow, castle, Bray.
Fastnet Rock, Cape Clear Island.
Fathenmora Abbey, Fahan.
Fathom, Newry.
Fathom hills, Armagh co.
Faughan Hill, Ardbraccan.
Faughan, river of, Londonderry co.
Fauntstown Castle, Athnassey.
Favour-Royal, demesne, Portclare.
Fea, lake, Magheracloony.
Feagh, Lough; Burrishoole.
Feagile, river, Kildare.
Feale, river, Kerry.
Fearmuigh, Cork co.
Fee, Lough; Ballynakill.
Feede, hill, Jonesborough.
Feeny, vale, Londonderry co.
Feigbeg, fort, Nantinan.
Fellows Hall, Tynan.
Feltrim Hill, Kinsealy.
Fenaghy, Craigs.
Feo, lake, Magheracloony.
Feor Magh Eanagh, Fermanagh co.
Fergus, river, Clare co.
FERMOY, barony, Cork co.
Ferne, lough, Tully.
Ferney Island, Fermanagh co.
Fernsborough, Abbeylaragh.
FERRARD, barony, Louth.
Ferriter's Creek, Dunurlin.
Ferrybank, Waterford city.
Ferry-Carrigg, castle, Carrigg.
Ferry Castle, Kilkeedy.
Fews Mountains, Armagh co.
FEWS, LOWER, barony, Armagh co.
FEWS, UPPER, barony, Armagh co.
Fidachta, Thomastown.
Fidane, castle, Kilkeedy.
Fidane Castle, Beagh.
Field of Sculls, Arran.
Fieldstown, river, Swords.
Fierd, spring, Killballyhone.
Fieries, castle, Mohahiffe.
Filadowne, Killaha.
Filemuck, Skull.
Fin, Lough, Clonmacnois.
Finabagough, Kilcrohane.
Finae, Favoran.
Finbarr's, St.; Cork city.
FINGALL, Dublin co.
Finglan, Banagher.
Fingrane, lough of, Termonmagurke.
Finish, isle, Galway co.
Finlongh, Tomfinloe.
Finn river, Fermanagh co.
Finnebrogue, Inch.
Finnery, river, Kildare.
Finnihy, river, Kenmare.
Finnis, Dromaragh.
Finnitterstown Castle, Kilfenny.
Fin's Quoit, Howth.
Finstown Lodge, Esker.
Fintown, Inniskeel.
Finvarra Point, Aughnish.
Fion Mac Cuil's Finger Stone, Clonmany.
Fiorish, river, Roscommon co.
Fir House, Tallaght.
Firoda colliery, Castlecomer.
Firville, seat, Macroom.
Fisher Hill, estate, Breafy.
Fisherwick Lodge, Deagh.
Flesk, river, Kerry.
Flesk Castle, Killarney.
Flesk Priory, Killarney.
Fleskroe, river, Kerry.
Fleury, river, Armagh co.
Fliun's Rock, Ardstraw.
Flood Hall; Jerpoint, Church.
Florida, demesne, Kilmud.
Flower-Hill, seat, Lismore.
Flurry, river, Armagh co.
Fochan-Mor Abbey, Fahan.
Fohcrish, river, Clondrohid.
Ford, The; Waterford city.
Forenaughts, Johnstown.
Forge, village, Monart.
Fort-Agnes, Kilcoleman.
Fort del Or, Dunurlin.
Fortfield, seat, Roundtown.
Fortfield, village, Kilfyan.
Fort-Grady, Droumtariffe.
Fort-Granite, Kilranelagh.
FORTH, barony, Carlow co.
FORTH, barony, Wexford co.
Fort-Henry, Ashfield.
Fort Hill, Faughart.
Fort Hill, Lucan.
Fort Island, Westmeath.
Fortland, Easkey.
Fort-Margarett, Clonfeicle.
Fort-Robert, seat, Kinneigh.
Fort-Singleton, seat of, Errigal-Trough.
Fort-Stewart, Ramelton.
Fort-town, residence, Mullinacuff.
Fort-William, Belfast.
Fort-William, Creagh.
Fort-William, Drung.
Fort-William, seat, Lismore.
Forumna, hamlet, Arran.
Foulkes Court, Fartagh.
Foulkrath Castle, Cooleraheen.
Foxhole, Youghal.
FOX Island, Ballindoon.
FOYLE, river and lough, Londonderry co. and city.
Foyle Park, Faughanvale.
Foyn's Island, Robertstown.
Francis's, St., isle, Galway co.
Frankfort Castle, Dunkerrin.
Frankford, Drumcullin.
Frayne, Athboy.
Freachillan, Ballynakill.
Freagh, Kilfarboy.
Freame Mount, Ematris.
Freeston Castle, Belfast.
Freineston, Carlow co.
French Furze, Ballysax.
FRENCHPARK, barony of, Roscommon.
Frescati House, Blackrock.
Friar Islands, Galway co.
Friar's Bush, Belfast.
Friar's Rock, Castlefergus.
Friarstown, seat, Fedamore.
Friarstown, Killerick.
Friendly Cove, Durrus.
Fruit Hill, demesne, Kilmokea.
Frum Hill, Portlemon.
Fuighes, Armagh co.
Fuith-na-Gael, Clonoe.
Funcheon, lough, Raharrow.
Fuogh, Lough; Galway co.
Furnace, Lough; Burrishoole.
Furnakurk, hamlet, Arran.
Furness, demesne, Furnaughts.
Furrinish, isle, Galway co.
Furry Park, Clontarf.
Fynish, Innismacnaughten.

G.

Gabriel, Mount; Skull.
Gageborough, Ardnorcher.
Gahanave, lands, Rathbarry.
Gaile, demesne, Geale.
Gaine, river, Westmeath.
Galavill, Innisbigle.
Gale, river, Kerry.
GALLEN, barony, Mayo.
Gallerus, castle, Kilmelchedor.
Galley Head, Rathbarry.
GALMOY, barony, Kilkenny.
Galrocstown, Carlow co.

Galtees, Tipperary co.
Galtimore mountain, Clonbeg.
Gane, stream, Multyfarnham.
Gar, lough, Rusnagh.
Gara, lough, Sligo co.
Gara, river, Roscommon co.
Gara Castle, Kilfree.
Garadice lough, Ballinamore.
Garbally, Killascobe.
Garbally Park, Ballinasloe.
Gardenmore, villa, Larne.
Garnavella, seat, Cahir.
Garran Castle, Skeirke.
Garran Tual, Knockane.
Garretstown, Templetrine.
Garron Point, Ardclinis.
Garry Castle, Banagher.
Garrycastle, Dublin co.
Garrycastle, barony, King's co.
Garry Hill, Dunleckney.
Garry-Kennedy, in Castletown-Arra.
Garryricken, Killamery.
Garryvoe, Garrynoe.
Garragh, seat, Errigal.
Garve Islands, Clonelia.
Garvey, Aughnacloy.
Garvogue, river, Sligo town.
Gaulstown Park, Kilbride-Pilate.
Gaultier, barony, Waterford co.
Gavelagh, Drumquin.
Gaybrook, Enniscoffey.
Gayfield, Donnybrook.
Geashill, barony, King's co.
Geesedon, Drum.
Geevagh, Kilmactrany.
Gelvin Water, Londonderry co.
Gheestan, river, Kerry.
Gheramine Cottage, Killarney.
Gheran Tual, Kerry.
Ghoal, mountains of, Kilmaconogue.
Giant's Causeway, Billy.
Giant's Cave, Magherngall.
Giant's Cut, Glendalough.
Giant's Finger, Ardstraw.
Giant's Grave, Coleraine.
Giant's Grave, Kilmannan.
Giant's Grave, Rathronnan.
Giant's Load, Ballymascanlan.
Giant's Organ, Billy.
Giant's Ring, Drumboe.
Giant's Sconce, Dunboe.
Giant's Stairs, Monkstown.
Giant's Steps, Newbawn.
Gibbstown, Donoughpatrick.
Gill, lough, Sligo co. and town.
Gill, West Lough, Ballintogher.
Gill-Hall Castle, Dromore.
Gillinahirk, Knockbreda.
Glahaskeen, castle, Lockeen.
Glaiscalnin, stream, Fethard.
Glan, district, Cavan.
Glanasheen, village, Particles.
Glancullen, seat, Kilternan.
Glanculnkil, Carnme.
Glandine, Gap of; King's co.
Glandniff Castle, Newcastle.
Glaneola, Glendalough.
Glaneurgh, Kerry.
Glan Flusk, Tanderagee.
Glangavlin, Cavan co.
Glanigalt, Dunurlin.
Glankeen, Parsonstown.
Glankeen, Valleeia.
Glanmurra, wood, Mayo.
Glann, Edenderry.
Glan-Patrick, Kilmoleran.
Glanquin, Kilneboy.
Glanruddery Mountains, Kerry.
Glaslacken, Newtown-Barry.
Glasleck, Shereock.
Glassabuoy, Dunbollogc.
Glassie, castle, Killeilagh.
Glasslough, seat, Caledon.
Glass-Pistol, Termonfechan.
Glastry, seat; Andrew's, St.
Glauncoum, Grenagh.
Glaun-na-Cuppul, Killarney.
Glauntane, Clondrohid.
Glebe Castle, Rathkeale.
Glenà, mountain, Killarney.
Glenade House, residence, Rossinver.
Glenahiery, barony, Waterford co.
Glenamong, Burrishoole.
Glenamory, river, Kilcommon.
Glenanna, residence, Ardmore.
Glenanne, seat, Loughgilly.
Glenarb, Aughaloo.
Glenariff, Ardclinis.
Glenarm, Lower, barony of, Antrim co.
Glenarm, Upper, barony of, Antrim co.
Glenart, mansion, Arklow.
Glenaule, Eglish.
Glenawley, barony, Fermanagh co.
Glenballema, Killyn.
Glen-Bevan, Croom.
Glenbower, wood, Killeagh.
Glenburaie Park, Ematris.
Glencairn, seat, Castle-Richard.
Glencar, Drumcliffe.
Glencara, seat, Almoritia.
Glencare, Knockane.
Glencloy, vale, Carnlough.
Glenconkene, woods, Londonderry co.
Glenconway, Glenarm.
Glencorran, seat, Ardmore.
Glencree, vale, Powerscourt.
Glendalough House, Anoamoe.
Glendarragh, Crumlio.
Glendarragh, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy.
Glendaseene, mines of, Derrallossory.
Glendoreen, Ballymartle.
Glen-Druid, Tully.
Glendullane, Clondulane.
Glendun, rock, Culfeightrin.
Glenfarne, mountain, Clonclare.
Glenfarne Hall, Clonclare.
Glenfield, seat, Knocktemple.
Glenfin, district, Kilteevock.
Glenfisk, Killaha.
Glengad, hill, Culduff.
Glengare, Doon.
Glengariff, Kilcaskin; likewise Kilmacomogue.
Glengarra, Dingindonovan.
Glengarron hills, Fermanagh co.
Glengollen, seat, Faban.
Glenistorean, Powerscourt.
Glenkeel, mountain, Bohoe.
Glen Laun, Ahinagh.
Glenlough, Glencullinbkille.
Glenmaeanass, Glendalough.
Glenmalire, King's co.
Glenmore, Stranorlar.
Glenmore, seat, Killeskey.
Glennacurra, Ettagh.
Glennalong, Innismacsaint.
Glennasmuil, Tallaght.
Glenogra Castle, Cahircorney.
Glenomera, Killokennedy.
Glenone, Portglenone.
Glenortly Castle, Kilfinane.
Glenpatrick, Clonmel.
Glenquin, castle, Killeedy.
Glenrandle, river of; Cumber, Upper.
Glenroe, Kilflyn.
Glen-Southwall, Whitechurch.
Glen-Tocher, Donagh.
Glenullen, vale, Errigal.
Glenville, Rathronan.
Glenwherry, river, Antrim co.
Glenwood, Derralossory.
Glin, lake, Longford co.
Glin, mountain, Minard.
Glinsk, seat, Kileroan.
Glore, stream, Feighan of Fore.
Gloster, seat, Ettagh.
Gloun-na-geentha, glen, Ballymacelligott.
Glyde, river, Louth co.
Glyde Farm, Louth town.
Glynn, lough, Roscommon co.
Glynn, village; Mullins, St.
Glynnes, Antrim co.
Glynwood House, Ballyloughloe.
Gnewbane, hill, Castleknt.
Gnewbaron, hill, Clonfad.
Gnewbaune, Tyrrell's-Pass.
Goat, isle, Skull.
Goat, island, Templecarne.
Goats' Island, Lisgenan.
Goban-Saor, Ramoan.
Gobbins, Island-Magee.
Gobhan's Abbey, Carlow co.
Goeman Point, Castlehaven.
Goff's-bridge, Horetown.
Golanesk, Donegal co.
Golden Arm, Westmeath.
Golden Fort, Baltinglass.
Golden Fort, Cape Clear Island.
Golden Grove, Ettagh.
Golden Hill, Kilbride.
Golden Hills, Athassel.
Golden Rock, Waterford city.
Golden Vale, Limerick co.; also Tipperary co.
Goleen, Kilmoe.
Googane, Inchegeelagh.
Goose Island, Westmeath.
Gorey, barony, Wexford co.
Gormanston Castle, Stamullen.
Gortenacappogue, Ballynakill.
Gortin, Coleraine.
Gortin Gap; Badony, Lower.
Gortmenon, Dungannon.
Gortnaderra, Ballynahaglish.
Gortnagopple, Arran.
Gortree, district, Killead.
Gosford Castle, Mullaghbrack.
Gowna, Lough; Granard.
Gowran, barony, Kilkenny.
Grace-Dieu, Lusk.
Grace-Dieu, Waterford city.
Gracefield Lodge, Ballylinan.
Grace's Old Castle, Kilkenny.
Grace's Parish, Tullaroan.
Graghlone, lake, Magheracloony.
Graig, Templeroan.
Graignoe, seat, Holyeross.
Graigue, isle, Kilfentinan.
Graigue-Padeen, Fennor.
Grailabuy Well, Clones.
Gralla, castle, Killenaule.
Grana-oge, Moate.
Granard, barony, Longford.
Grand Canal, Dublin co.
Grandison, castle, Kilmacow.
Graney, castle, Kilmacow.
Graney, Lough; Feacle.
Grange, Moy.
Grange, castle, Kilcooly.
Grange, castle, Kilmahnddrick.
Grange, seat, Athnowen.
Grange, seat, Fedamore.
Grange, seat, Kilmocree.
Grange, seat, Templeboy.
Grange, The, Baldoyle.
Grange, The, village, Ballynure.
Grange-Bellew, Dysart.
Grange Con, Ballynure.
Grange Hill, Kildare.
Grange Lodge, Lisgenan.
Grange, New; Slane.
Grangemellon, Granard.
Grangemore, seat, Killucan.
Granny, Lough; Cavan.
Granstown, convent, Kilcavan.
Grantstown, Waterford city.
Grantstown, castle, Kilfeacle.
Grass, isle, Kilfentinan.
Graystone, castle, Killenaule.
Greagavine, Clonmore.
Greatman's bay, Galway co.
Greenanstown House, Kilkeary.
Greencastle, Belfast.
Green Castle, Kilbroney.
Greencastle; Moville, Lower.
Greenfield, lands, Macosquin.
Greenhill, Kilpeacon.
Green Hill, Lisnaskea.
Greenhills, fort, Tallaght.
Greenhills, seat, Moneygall.
Green Island; Andrew's, St.
Green Island, Westmeath.
Green Mountain, Leitrim.
Greenore Point, Carlingford.
Greenore Point, Kilrane.
Greenvale, Cookstown.
Greenville, Kilmichael.
Gregans, seat, Rathbourney.
Grellagh, estate, Ahamplish.
Grena, seat, Aghadoe.
Grenan Castle, Thomastown.
Grenane, Iserlaurence.
Grenane, Rathdrum.
Greyhound, river, Kilcommon.
Grey Stane, altar, Aghadowy.
Grierston, Ballingarry.
Griffinstown, Killucan.
Gris, river, Kildare.
Groody, river; Patrick's, St.
Grouse Island, Templecarne.
Grove, Dingle.
Grove demesne, Ballingarry.
Gubberother, Roscommon co.
Guileagh, Portlaw.
Guile, lough, Loughguile.
Gullion, lough, Moyntaghs.
Gully, island, Fermanagh co.
Guns Island, Dunsford.
Gur, Lough, Cahircorney.
Gurran Middle, Clonmsliire.
Gurrane, Templemartin.
Gurrans Turlogh, Tuam.
Gurteen, Clonmel.
Gurteen, demesne, Kilsheelan.
Gurteen, Great; Kilmannan.
Gurteen House, Ballybooley.
Gurteen lake, Clonbroney.
Gurtloygragh, Shrule.
Gurtmore, Clonmeen.
Gurtnetubber, castle of, Killaliathan.
Gurtney Cloy, Clonenagh.
Guttane, lough, Killaha.
Gweedore, estate of, Tullaghobigley.

H.

Hacketstown, Templetrine.
Hag's Glen, Knockane.
Hag's Head, Kilmacrehy.
Hag's Tooth, Killirane.

Half-way House, Ballinaboy.
Hall Craig, Devenish.
Halverstown, seat, Kilcullen.
Hammersmith, Ball's-Bridge.
Hampstead, Glasnevin.
Hampton Hall, Balrothery.
Hannahstown, Belfast.
Harbour rock, Corkbeg.
Harbourstown, Stamullen.
Hardy Mount, Fennagh.
Hare Island, Benowen.
Harley Park, Ballingarry.
Harperstown, Taghmon.
Harpurstown, Crags.
Harrietville, seat, Mourne.
Harristown, seat, Rathdowney.
Harry Ouree's Castle, Ardstraw.
Hawlbowling rock, Carlingford.
Hazel Bank, Banbridge.
Hazelwood, seat, Sligo town.
Headborough, seat of, Kilwatermoy.
Headfort, mansion, Kells.
Heading, The ; Killarney.
Heartwell, house, Kill.
Heath House, Maryborough.
Hell's Hole, Cloncha.
Helvick Head, Ringagonagh.
Hempton's Bank, Londonderry city.
Hermitage, lands, Kilcoole.
Hermitage, seat, Castle-Connell.
Heron, isle, Killarney.
Herring Island, Fermanagh co.
Heywood, demesne, Ballinakill.
Hibernia, Cork co.
Hibernian Mill-, Kilmainham.
High Fort, seat, Liscarrol.
High Island, Omey.
High Park, Kiltegan.
Hillbrook, Shillelagh.
Hillgrove, seat, Cahir.
Hill Castle, Kilscoran.
Hill Mount, Craigs.
Hill Town, Ballymitty.
Hill View, seat, Crosspatrick.
Hillville, house, Stradhally.
Hilton, seat, Scotshouse.
Hilton Lodge, Currin.
Hockley Lodge, Richhill.
Hoddersfield, Templebready.
Hodson's-Bay, demesne, Kiltoom.
Hog Head, Kilcrohane.
Hog Island, Kilrush.
Hog Islands, Scariff.
Hole Stone, Muckamore.
Holland, New ; Keady.
Hollybrook, Aughanagh.
Hollybrook, Drumnaul.
Hollybrooke House, demesne of, Kilmacanogue.
Hollyfort, village, Kilnehue.
Hollymount, Downpatrick.
Hollymount, seat, Shrnel.
Hollypark, Pallaskenry.
Hollypark, Whitechurch.
Hollywell, demesne, Calry.
Holywell, demesne, Kilcoole.
Holywell, rath, Kilbride.
Holywell Hill, Templemore.
Honeycomb, The, Billy.
Honey Mug, Tamlaght.
Hore Abbey, Cashel.
Hork, Donegal co.
Horn Head, Cloud-horky.
Horse Head, Marmullane.
Horselcap, fort, Ardmorcher.
Horse-Shoe, sand-bank, Kilpoole.
Houndscourt, mountain, Kilflyn.
House, The, seat, Castle-Dawson.
Housland, castle, Hook.

Honslough, Tynan.
Hoyle, lough, Westmeath.
Hughestown, Tumna.
Hulin rocks, Carneastle.
Hume Wood, seat, Kiltegan.
Humphreystown, Boystown.
Hungry Hill, Kilcaskin.
Huntly Glen, Banbridge
Huntstown, seat, Castleknock.
Hybla, seat, Castleknock.
Hyde Park, Kilgorman.
Hyde-Park, print-field, Mulusk.
Hy Cabanagh, Carlow co.
Hy Drone, Carlow co.
Hy-Fiacra-Aidne, Galway co.
Hy Garman, Clare co.
Hy Kinsclagh, Carlow co.
Hy Lochlean, Clare co.
Hymaine, Galway co.
Hyne, Lough, Creagh.

I.

Iar Connaught, Galway co.
Ibane and Barryroe, barony, Cork co.
Iberna, Cork co.
Ibh Caisin, Clare co.
Ibrickane, barony, Clare co.
Icane, isles, Island-Icane.
Icararn, hamlet, Arran.
Ida, barony, Kilkenny.
Idderagan, Derrykeighan.
Idrone East, barony, Carlow co.
Idrone West, barony, Carlow co.
Iffa and Offa East, barony of, Tipperary.
Iffa and Offa West, barony of, Tipperary.
Ikeathy and Oughterany, Kildare.
Ikerrin, barony, Tipperary.
Ilane-a-green, Ballynakill.
Ilann-an-upsig-usthig, Bishop's Island.
Ilen river, Cork co.
Illana-Earbach, Arran Isles.
Imale, glen, Donoughmore.
Imlagh, Emly.
Immul, island, Ballindoon.
Imokilly, barony, Cork co.
Imokilly Castle, Castlemartyr.
Imagh, river, Liscanor.
Inane, seat, Roscrea.
Inch, Dromcliffe.
Inch, Innismagrath.
Inch, Templeport.
Inchboffin, abbey, Cashel.
Inchenongh, Ratheline.
Inchicrenagh, Ightermurragh.
Inchinappa, demesne, Killeskey.
Inchiovagh, Kiltoraght.
Inchiquin, barony, Clare co.
Inchiquin Tower, Clonpriest.
Inchirourk-More, Askeaton.
Inchmacnerin, Kilbrine.
Inchmore, Deer Island.
Inchmore Castle, Coolerahecn.
Inchmory, isle, Granard.
Inchtark, Inchmore.
Inchyeam, isle, Cashel.
Inchyeroan, isle, Westmeath.
Inchymore, Sligo co.
Inisclothrann, isle, Cashel.
Inis-cluan, Castle-Connell.
Inisfree, Donegal co.
Inish-eougha, Burrishoole.
Inishdarus, Galway co.
Inishna-crusha, Burrishoole.
Inishnavoe, Galway co.
Inishrater, isle, Galway co.
Inishtubride, Burrishoole.
Inishturk, Burrishoole.
Inishugh, isle, Kilaina.
Inish-urken, Burrishoole.
Inisinney, Tullaghobigley.
Inis-Sannry, Kilbarron.
Innel, Lough, Westmeath.
Inner Lake, Benowen.
Innisakill, island, Fermanagh co.
Innisbeg, Tullaghobigley.
Innisbeg, isle, Blasquets.
Innisboffin, isle, Galway co.
Innisbrinn, Ballynakill.
Innisclan-crundia, Ennis.
Innisdanrow, Ballindoon.
Innisdavoge, isle, Longford co.
Innisdoogan, Ballindoon.
Innisfallen, isle, Killarney.
Innis Glora, Kilmore-Erris.
Innis Gort, Westport.
Innishire, Arran Isles.
Inishtoosha, Templecarne.
Innishuan, Ballindoon.
Inniskea, isles, Kilmore-Erris.
Inniskeera, Donegal co.
Inniskoghlin, fortress, Magheramesk.
Innis Mac Durn, Donegal co.
Innismacklane, isle, Blasquets.
Innismain, Arran Isles.
Inmismanan, Tullaghobigley.
Innismore, Sligo co.
Innismore, island, Fermanagh co.
Innismore, isle, Blasquets.
Innismore, isle, Longford co.
Innismurbroe, isle, Blasquets.
Innisturk, Galway co.
Inniskuard, isle, Blasquets.
Inny, river, Dromod.
Inny, river, Longford co.
Innyard, seat, Fethard.
Insc, island, Sligo co.
Insholin, lough, Desertmartin.
Insovenagh, Cork co.
Insula Viventium, Corbally.
Inver-Colpa, Colpe.
Iraghticonnor, barony, Kerry.
Irishtown, Kingsend.
Irishtown, castle, Palmerstown.
Iron, Lough ; Westmeath.
Iron Park, lands, Ballyliman.
Irvan, isle, Donegal co.
Island, The ; Millenagh.
Island, valley ; Ross, Old.
Islandhawn, Strangford.
Island-Dawey, Tullaghobigley.
Island-Effrick, Coleraine.
Islanderry, Dromore.
Island Shendela, Galway co.
Islands, barony, Clare co.
Islannora, Ballindoon.
Isle Ranch, Kilcorny.
Isles of Grehagh, Culdaff.
Isselyn, Boyle.
Iveagh Castle, Restrevor.
Iveagh, Lower, barony, Down.
Iveagh, Upper, barony, Down.
Ivelagh, Cork co.
Iveragh, barony, Kerry.
Iverk, barony, Kilkenny.
Ivoig, Lough, Ballyvourney.

J.

Jack's Hole, Dunganstown.
Jackson Hall, Coleraine.
Jackson's Hall, Killowen.
Jackson's Turret, Ballingarry.
James's Churches, Marshalstown.
James's Heap, Aunaduff.
Jamestown, mountains, Kilquane.
Jamestown, seat of, Castletown-Kindelane.
Jamestown House, Kilgobbin.
Jasper Island, Granard.
Jenkinstown, seat, Mayne.
Jenny's Cairn, Templemore.
Jigginstown, mansion, Naas.
John's Court, Carrigg.
John's Port ; Andrew's, St.
John's River, Waterford city.
John's, St., Point ; Killaghtee.
John's, St., Point, Dundrum bay ; Killough.
John's, St., Well ; Island-Bridge.
John's-Well, village, Rathcool.
Johnston-Fews, Newtown-Hamilton.
Johnstown, seat, Rathecole.
Johnstown Bridge, Cadamstown.
Johnstown Castle, Rathaspeck.
Johnstown Park, Killodiernan.
Jordan's Castle, Ardglass.
Joristown, seat, Killucan.
Joyce's Country, Galway co.

K.

Kane, Lough, Fermanagh co.
Kate's Hole, Liscarrol.
Katikern rock, Copeland Isles.
Kea, lough, Roscommon co.
Keadeen, Donoughmore.
Keash, Tumore.
Keelogues, Kildecamogue.
Keely, Coleraine.
Keenagh, river, Longford co.
Keeper, mountain, Killosculy.
Keil, lough, Kilmacrenan.
Keinaile, lake, Abbeyleagh.
Kelgel, Annaghdown.
Kells, barony, Kilkenny.
Kells, Lower, barony, Meath.
Kells, Upper, barony, Meath.
Kellswater, Antrim co.
Kellymount, Shankill.
Kelly's Cave, Cong.
Kelly's Island, Templecarne.
Kelmalag, Templetogher.
Kemmea, Inchegeelagh.
Kenaught, barony, Londonderry.
Kenbane Head, Antrim co.
Kenlis, Kells.
Kenmare Castle, Hospital.
Kenmare River, Kerry.
Kennard, Caledon.
Kennard, nunnery, Street.
Kennisharrock Point, Killala.
Kenry, barony, Limerick.
Kenure Park, Rush.
Kerdiffstown, Johnstown.
Kerrhill, ruins, Kilmaganny.
Kerlis, castle ; Langfield, West.
Kernan, lough, Tullylish.
Kerney Point, Ballyphilip.
Keroda Point, Kinnure.
Keroe Islands, Bannow.
Kerramore, lake, Mayo.
Kerry Head, Ballyheigue.
Kerrycurrihy, barony, Cork co.
Kevin's, St. Bed, &c ; Glendalough.
Key, Lough ; Beg-Inuis.
Key, Lough ; Kilbrine.
Khorandhun, Templeboy.
Kid Island, Kilcommon.
Kiegall, bay, Littermullin.
Kieran's, St., Abbey, Carlow city.
Kiern, Dulcen.

Kilballygalavin, Ballingarry.
Kilballyowen, Aney.
Kilbegley, seat, Moore.
Kilbline, castle, Kilfane.
Kilbonght, remains, Kibrickill.
Kilcatton Hall; Cumber, Upper.
Kilboy, seat, Kilmore.
Kilbree, castle, Lismore.
Kilbride, castle, Moymet.
Kilbride, ruins, Kilmore.
Kilbroney, Athlacca.
Kilcarbery; John's, St.
Kilcarragh, Kilfenora.
Kilcavan, seat, Castlebrack.
Kilcloghan, Templetown.
Kilcoy, seat, Mount-Nugent.
Kilcoleman, Desertserges.
Kilcoleman, Youghal-Arra.
Kilcoleman Castle, Doneraile.
Kilcolgan, ruins, Wherry.
Kilconney, Borris.
Kilconly Point, Ballybunnian.
Kilconnell, barony, Galway co.
Kilconway, barony, Antrim co.
Kilcorban, demesne, Strudlladly.
Kilcoursey, barony of, in King's co.
Kilcoursey Castle, Charlestown.
Kilcrea, castle, Desertmore.
Kilcreen, Kilkenny.
Kilcruig, mountain, Killyn.
Kilculiawn, Glaukeen.
Kilcullen, barony, Kildare.
Kilcushnan, Ballincusiane.
Kildavenet, Achill.
Kildinan, Ratheormac.
Kildollagh, Donagheady.
Kildromin, ruins, Listeely.
Kildrum, Dromore.
Kil-Eoin, priory, Coleraine.
Kilfinnan, house, Kilfaughnabeg.
Kilfortchenn, Carlow co.
Kilfyfan, seat, Charlestown.
Kilgaligan, monastery, Kilcommon.
Kilgarret Hill, Newtown-Butler.
Kilgoban Castle, Ballinadee.
Kilgobbinett, Knockane.
Kilgory, church, Killeban.
Kilhill, commandery, Kill.
Kilhadmac Hill, Moyarta.
Kilkea and Moone, barony of, Kildare.
Kilkenny, Modeligo.
Kilkenny Collieries, Kilkenny co.
Kilkenny-West, barony, Westmeath.
Kilkeran, Killofin.
Kilkerran bay, Galway co.
Kilkerran House, Rathbarry.
Kill, abbey, Moorgaga.
Kill, friary, Kilmelchedor.
Kill, well, Killlyn.
Killagh, priory, Kilcoleman.
Killaghy Castle, Kilvemnon.
Killakee House, Cruagh.
Killanna, monastery, Killofin.
Killard Point, Dunsford.
Killarge, monastery, Carlow co.
Killary, Upper; Templeichally.
Killeagh Farm, Midleton.
Killekeen, lake, Kilmore.
Killeen, Ballyferniot.
Killeen, Kilmina.
Killeen, peninsula, Galway co.
Killeigh, Kilmon-gue.
Killemley, seat, Cahir.
Killen, quarries, Kene.
Killenbrack, castle, Killare.
Kill-Enda, abbey, Arran.
Killenmore, Benowen.
Killenure, lake, Cashel.
Killeny Castle, Clonenagh.
Killerman, Kilmainmore.
Killery, harbour, Moyrus.
Killetragh, woods, Londonderry co.
Killian, barony, Galway co.
Killigar seat, Carrigallen.
Killinor Castle, Kilfinnore-Daly.
Killinure Castle, Benowen.
Killoerin House, Finuge.
Killoghane, Knockane.
Killough Castle, Geale.
Killoughram Forest, seat, Templeshanbo.
Killoughter, seat, Killeskey.
Killowman, lake, Leitrim.
Killultagh, Ballinderry.
Killygowan, isle, Cleenish.
Killymoon, Cookstown.
Killymurris, Rasharkin.
Killyshane, Kilmainmam.
Kilmacoliver, Tullahoaght.
Kilmacow, castle, Tallow.
Kilmacrenan, barony, Donegal.
Kilmain, barony, Mayo.
Kilmaine, Kilmainmore.
Kilmakedy, Ballyadams.
Kilmakevit, district, Killead.
Kilmanahan Castle, Clonmel.
Kilmargy, Manister.
Kilmartin, chapel, Killeskey.
Kilma-hall, Newtown-Barry.
Kilmashogue, Whitechurch.
Kilmessin, river, Meath.
Kilmhodnin, abbey, Moydow.
Kilmichael Point, Kilgorman.
Kilmonn, Whitechurch.
Kilmore, estate, Lisronagh.
Kilmore-Hill, house, Tallow.
Kilmorney, Tankardstown.
Kilmoylermore, Killaldrift.
Kilmurreymeaden, Kilbarrymeaden.
Kilmurry, Kilmeanoge.
Kilmurry, Kilseannel.
Kilmurry, seat, Collumbkill.
Kilmurry, seat, Leitrim.
Kilmurry House, Ballineclusane.
Kilnabreena, glen, Mayo.
Kilnaneillech, Kilfieragh.
Kilnamona, Ballingarry.
Kilnananima, Ballincuslane.
Kilnatoghrig, ruins, Youghal.
Kilnaturra, castle, Ardagh.
Kilnavat, Templeport.
Kilnemanagh, barony, county Tipperary.
Kilnemanagh Abbey, Ballysadere.
Kilrea, mansion, Abeylaragh.
Kilredagh, castle, Kilnamartry.
Kilroan, Ballydelober.
Kilrohan, Drinagh.
Kilruddery, seat, Bray.
Kilrush, seat, Freshford.
Kilshanna, lands, Brigown.
Kilshanniek, Rathcormac.
Kilsos, Ballingarry.
Kiltairn, abbey, Kilcommon.
Kiltanon, Tulla.
Kiltartan, barony, Galway co.
Kiltimon, seat, Killeskey.
Kiltinane Castle, Clonmel.
Kiltonga, Newtown-Ardes.
Kiltorus, lake, Ardara.
Kiltubrit, Tynan.
Kilvedane, Kilnehoy.
Kilwarlin lighthouse, Castlebuoy.
Kilwee, Chapel of, Belfast.
Kimmage, seat, Roundtown.
Kimmersport, Ardglass.
Kinaff, ruin, Kilconduff.
Kinale, lough, Longford co.
Kinalmeaky, barony, Cork co.
Kinavalla, Arran.
Kinbane, castle, Ramoan.
Kincoe, castle, Aughadown.
Kindle-town, ruins, Delgany.
Kinelarty, barony, Down.
Kineshurrow, Easkey.
King John's Castle, Buttevant.
King John's Castle, Carlingford.
King John's Castle, Limerick city.
King William's Glen, Tullyallen.
King William's Rampart, Finglas.
King's Castle, Ardglass.
King's Channel, Waterford city.
King's House, Chapelizod.
King's Island, Limerick city.
King's Mountain, Newmarket.
King's River, Kilkenny co.
King's Sound, Long Island.
Kingsborough, Kilmactrany.
Kingsfort, castle, Killery.
Kingsforth, Ballyrashane.
Kingston, Clonberg.
Kingston Cavern, Templetenny.
Kingston Lodge, Kilterman.
Kingstown, sound, Omey.
Kinna, ruins, Mullingar.
Kinnalea, barony, Cork co.
Kinnatalloon, barony, Cork co.
Kinturk, Ballyhane.
Kinturk, seat, Castle-Pollard.
Kippure, mountain of; Powerscourt.
Kirkstown Castle; Andrew's, St.
Kitchen, cavern, Kilcommon.
Kittane, lough, Killaha.
Knappagh, Eglish.
Knappagh, isle, Galway co.
Knappan, seat, Ardclinis.
Knightsbrook, river, Meath.
Knightsbrook, seat, Laracor.
Knightstown, Valencia.
Knock, monastery, Louth town.
Knock, ruins, Knockbreda.
Knockadoon, Aney.
Knockalla, Clondevadock.
Knockamany, Cloncha.
Knockan, Banagher.
Knockane, castle, Toomavara.
Knockane Castle, Templecroan.
Knockanernoe, Moviddy.
Knockantoha, Grennagh.
Knockanure, hill, Kileonly.
Knockarley, river, King's co.
Knockatoother, cairn, Larah.
Knockawiin, hill, Kilcullen.
Knockbody, Stonehall.
Knockboy, mill, Skerry.
Knockbrack, Cloncha.
Knockbrack, Clonmeen.
Knockbrogan, Kilbrogan.
Knockbrush, hill, Castleknock.
Knock-Caeliagh, Kildare.
Knockeloghrim, Termoneeny.
Knockeunereagh, Edquane.
Knockdrin, lake, Westmeath.
Knockdrin Castle, Rathconnell.
Knockelly, castle, Pepperstown.
Knockendaragh, Donoughmore.
Knockeragh, Kilrush.
Knock-Eyen, Multifarnham.
Knockfergus Castle, Carrickfergus town.
Knockferine, Limerick co.
Knockfierna, Ballingarry.
Knocklodery Mountains, Kilshinane.
Knock Ion, Faughley.
Knocklaide, mountain, Ramoan.
Knocklane, hill, Raughley.
Knocklofty, Tolloghmeelan.
Knockmajor, hill, Muckalee.
Knockmaaron, Castleknock.
Knockmeldown, Lismore.
Knockmoan Castle, ruin, Whitechurch.
Knockmore, friary, Kilfree.
Knockmoy, abbey, Abbeyknockmoy.
Knocknacrea, woods, Modreeny.
Knocknafauka, Kilcaskin.
Knocknagarron, Moyarta.
Knocknagree, Nohoval-Daly.
Knocknagoun, Aghaboffogue.
Knock na-Greine, Granne.
Knocknaling, castle of, Kilmore-Erris.
Knocknamace, Ettagh.
Knocknarea; John's, St.
Knocknarea, glen of, Killaspiebrown.
Knocknarea, mountain, Sligo co.
Knocknanny, barony of, Fermanagh co.
Knocknine ss, Subulter.
Knoxknoard, Cullen.
Knockpatrick, Shanngolden.
Knock-Robbin, hill, Kinsale.
Knockroe, hill, Abbeyknockmoy.
Knockross, Westmeath.
Knockroar, Aghabollogue.
Knocksedan, river, Swords.
Knockshagowna, Ballingarry.
Knockshannacoolen, Clogheen.
Knockshiban, Killucan.
Knocksoghy, Ballintoy.
Knocksowney, Tankardstown.
Knocktopher, barony, Kilkenny.
Knock-tunoh, Lackagh.
Knockusneach, Conragh.
Knockvarry, Youghal.
Knopogue Castle, Quin.
Knockduve, seat, Rineurran.
Kyle, estate, Kilpatrick.
Kyle hill, Burros-in-Ossory.
Kylemore, lough, Ballynakill.
Kyrie Eleyson, Abbey.

L.

Labacally, Glanworth.
Labapatrick, Caher Island.
Labig Owen, Killaha.
Lachan Schal, Kilkenny co.
Lack, Ballinvohir.
Lacka, mountain, Leitrim.
Lacken Castle, Lorha.
Lacken, Duncormuck.
Lacken, castle, Kilglass.
Lackenduff, Templecomalus.
Ladle, The; Gort.
Lady Rosse's Island, Fermanagh co.
Lady's Buttery, Cong.
Lady's Finger, Mormington.
Lady's Island, lake, Wexford co.
Lady's Well, Kilshane.
Lagan, river and vale, Antrim co.; also Down, and Louth co.
Lagan Castle, Thomastown.
Lagan navigation, Antrim co.
Lagan, village, Kilglass.
Lagore, seat, Rathath.
Lakefield, Drumbeg.
Lakefield, seat, Grange St. John.
Lake Head, Lisnaskea.
Lakelands, Sandymount.
Lake Park, Derrnlossery.
LakeView, Aughadown.

Lake View, Rosslea.
Lamb, isle, Killarney.
Lamb, rock, Dalkey Island.
Lambarton, mansion, Arklow.
Lamberton Park, Maryborough.
Landscape, Whitechurch.
Lane, river, Kerry.
Langford Lodge, Killead.
Lanistown, Donabate.
Lansdowne Valley, Drimnagh.
Lany, river, Macroom.
Lara House, Annamoe.
Laragh, Ballibay.
Laragh, Glendalough.
Laragh, seat, Kilcock.
Laraghrill, Cloncha.
Larchfield, seat, Anahilt.
Larch Hill, Whitechurch.
Larch-Hill, seat, Kilmore.
Largy, deer-park, Aghalurcher.
Lark Hill, Coolock.
Laryban, Ballintoy.
Latoon, river, Kilnasoolagh.
Laughermore, vale, Londonderry co.
Laune, river, Killarney; likewise Killorglin.
Lauragh, Kilbrogan.
Lauragh, seat, Coolbanagher.
Laurel Hill, Errigal-Trough.
Laurel Mount, Faulobbus.
Lavally, house, Stradbally.
Lavally, mountain, Rahan.
Leaba Dearmid i Graine, Fenagh.
Leacrer, island, Calves Islands.
Leamonfield, seat, Knocknegaul.
Leamore, Newcastle.
Lean, Cape; Kilballyhone.
Leap, village, Kilmeaheа.
Lebros, shoal, Minish.
Lecale, barony, Down.
Leek, Strabane.
Lee, River; Cork co.
Lee, River; Kerry.
Leenan, Head, Clonmany.
Legan Abbey, Monkstown.
Legananney, Drumgooland.
Legavannon, Londonderry co.
Lehys Point, Robertstown.
Leibe-na-euhn, Kilkenny co.
Leigh, River; Kerry.
Leinapolbouty, Lough of; Clare Island.
Leinster, Mount; Carlow co.
Leithmore, abbey, Rhode.
Leitrim, Donoughmore.
Leitrim, barony, Galway co.
Leitrim, barony, Leitrim co.
Leitrinabeg, Kilcaskin.
Leitrinmore, Kilcaskin.
Leix, abbey, Abbeyleix.
Lema-vaddy, castle of; Newtown-Limavady.
Lemeau, castle, Skull.
Lemenagh, castle, Kilnehoy.
Lemlara House, Ballycarney.
Lemon, rock, Skelligs.
Lenan, Donegal co.
Lene, Lough; Feighan of Fore.
Lenet, barony, Sligo.
Lennaderg, Tullylish.
Lenon, river, Ramelton.
Leoffoney, castle, Leighmoney.
Leopardstown, Tully.
Leppers Hill, Ardnagechy.
Ler, river, Kildare.
Lerha, monastery, Abbeylaragh.
Leslie Hill, Derrynoose.
Leslie House, Ballibay.
Letter, river, Templecarne.
Liecadeen Castle, Cahirnarry.
Liek, castle, Kilconly.
Liekey, Waterford co.
Lielash Castle, Clondulane.
Lietdrumai, see, Leitrim.
Liffey, river, Dublin co.
Lighthouse Isle, Copeland Islands.
Ligioneil, Belfast.
Limerick, Little; Kilkevan.
Lindville, Blackrock.
Linen Vale, Armagh-Breague.
Linn Huachuille, Magheralin.
Lintown, Kilkenny.
Lion's Tower, Galway city.
Lisacaeille Castle, Rathkeale.
Lisadaghearlagh, Fuerty.
Lisamoota Castle, Ballingarry.
Lisanour Castle, Loughguile.
Lisard, fort, Monaghan.
Liscalia, fort, Skull.
Liscrally, Clontead.
Lisdoonvarna, castle, Kilmoon.
Lisdoune, abbey, Aughavea.
Lisdown, Eglish.
Lisdrontark, lake of, Carrickmacross.
Lisduan, hill, Ballingarry.
Lisduffe, castle, Nogheval.
Lisfiuny, castle, Tallow.
Lisgoole, abbey, Rossory.
Lisgrillin, castle, Kilmoe.
Lisheen, seat, Ballygriffin.
Lislaghtin, abbey, Kilnaughten.
Lismaeue, seat, Bansha.
Lismoine, fort, Belfast.
Lismore Bawn, Carrenteel.
Lisnabin, seat, Killucan.
Lisnabrinny, Kilmeen.
Lisnacannon, Rasharkin.
Lisnacille Castle, Clonagh.
Lisnagade Fort, Scarvagh.
Lisnagalt, Ballyrashane.
Lisnagle, castle, Cahera.
Lisnamorrow, Woodschapel.
Lisnarick, Ballyrashane.
Lisnaroe, lake, Clones.
Lisnegar, seat, Ratheormac.
Lisnegarvey, Lisburn.
Lisnegat, Templemartin.
Lisnisk, Ballyrashane.
Lisquinlan, Ightermurragh.
Lisrenny, Tallanstown.
Lissadell, Drumcliffe.
Lissadrone, seat, Lackan.
Lissan, seat, Cookstown.
Lissavigeen, fort, Killarney.
Lisseuhall, Swords.
Lisserdowling, Templemichael.
Lissheen, hamlet, Arran.
Lissouter, Galway co.
Lissoy, Kilkenny-West.
Listress; Cumber, Lower.
Listry, Kilbonane.
Liswatty, Ballyrashane.
Litteragh, district, Kerry.
Little-Corkagh, Clondalkin.
Little Island, Ballynakill.
Little Island, Waterford city.
Littleton, river, Tipperary co.
Lloydsborough, seat of, Templemore.
Lodge, Drumlease.
Lodge Island, Templecarne.
Lodge Park, Freshford.
Lodge, The; Kilcaskin.
Loftus Hall, Hook.
Loftus Hill, Killiney.
Loghan, lake, Ratheonrath.
Loghort, Castle-Magner.
Lombard's Castle, ruin of, Butlevant.
Lombardstown, Kilshanig.
Longfield, seat, Forkhill.
Longford, barony, Galway co.
Longford, barony, Longford co.
Longford House, Dromard.
Long Graigue, Clongeen.
Long Hill, Calary.
Long Range, Killarney.
Long Reach, Colpe.
Longstone, Donoughmore.
Long Stones, Kildare.
Longueville, seat, Ballycolough.
Loom, The; Billy.
Loop Head, Killballyhone.
Loscairne, seat, Ardmore.
Lotown, seat, Killucan.
Lot's Castle, Shruel.
Lough-a-Deel; Mary's de Fore, St.
Loughadian, Scarvagh.
Lough Allen; See *Allen, Lough*.
Loughans, village, Kildollagh.
Loughanstown, Rathgraff.
Lough, Bar of; Bannow.
Loughbawn, Aughnamullen.
Loughcooter Castle, Gort.
Lough-End, village, Kilronan.
Lough-Erritt, seat, Taughboyne.
Lough-Fea Castle, seat, Magheracloony.
Loughgill, Drumlease.
Lough-Glynn House, seat, Taughboyne.
Loughinsholin, barony, Londonderry.
Lough Island Reavy, Kilcoo.
Loughmacrory, lake, Termonmaguirke.
Loughmogue, Dunlavan.
Loughmore, turlough, Mungrett.
Loughnaeranagh, fort; Badony, Lower.
Lough-na-Gaul, Ballingarry.
Lough-na-Inch, Ballingarry.
Loughnamina, Kilfarboy.
Loughnavally, Conragh.
Lough-on-Leighaghs, Enniskeen.
Lough Park, Castle-Pollard.
Loughrea, barony, Galway co.
Loughrieseonse, Newtown-Ardes.
Loughry, Cookstown.
Loughseudy, Ballymore.
Loughtee, Lower, barony of, Cavan co.
Loughtee, Upper, barony, Cavan co.
Lotten, barony, Louth co.
Louth Hall, Tallanstown.
Lovers' Leap, Powerscourt.
Lowertown, bill, Killyman.
Low Island, Kildysart.
Lowry's Lough, Kildarton.
Lowville, seat, Fohenah.
Lua, lake, Inchegeelagh.
Luback, stream, Kilmallock.
Lucauij, Kerry.
Luceni, Kerry.
Luddenmore, castle, Luddenbeg.
Lugadii, Kerry.
Lugduff, Glendalough.
Luggelaw, vale, Calary.
Lugnacuillagh, Leitrim.
Lugnadilla, Killasser.
Lugnaquilla, Rathdrum.
Lumford glen, Clogher.
Lune, barony, Meath.
Lune, river, Kildare.
Lung, river, Mayo.
Lung, river, Roscommon co.
Lurg, barony, Fermanagh co.
Lurgagh, settlement of, Letterkenny.
Lurganculliagh, Cavan co.
Luttrell's Town, Clonsilagh.
Lyin, island, Ballindoon.
Lynfield, seat, Greane.
Lyons, Hill of; Kildare.
Lyradan, Grenaugh.
Lyrath, seat, Blackrath.

M.

Maam, mountain, Mayo.
Maam Ina, Galway co.
Mac Allister's Castle, Ballintoy.
Mac Allistrom, castle, Tralee.
Mac Art's Fort, Belfast.
Mac Auliffe's Castle, Cloufert.
Mc Carthy's Duck, Killarney.
Mac Dermot's Castle, Kilbrine.
Macduff's well, Ballynakill.
Mc Geoghegan's Chair, Castletown-Kindelane.
Macgillycuddy's Reeks, heights, Knockane.
Mackna, seat, Ballinasloe.
Macmine Castle, Clonmore.
Macmurrough, seat; Ross, New.
Mac-na-ree, lake of, Carrickmacross.
Macnean, Lough; in Fermanagh co.
Mac Quillan, Agherton.
Mac Robert's Castle, at Ballyclough.
Mac Sorley Boy's country, in Antrim co.
Mc. Swine's Gun, Clondehorky.
Maghan, lake, Westmeath.
Magharee, Killeiny.
Maghbhile, abbey of; Moville Upper.
Maghea, isle, Strangford.
Magheraboy, barony of, Fermanagh co.
Magheragallan, Gola.
Magheralave House, Derryaghy.
Magherastephana, barony, Fermanagh co.
Maghullen, Galway co.
Magio, abbey, Abbeydorney.
Maglen, Lough, Crossmaglen.
Magonihy, barony, Kerry.
Magowna, seat, Kinnemona.
Maharabo, glen, Ballyduff.
Maher, village, Arran.
Maheraglass, priory, Kildress.
Maheranguna Point, Cloudevadock.
Mahon, Waterford co.
Mahre, castle; Dysert.
Maiden Rock, Dalkey Island.
Maiden Rocks, Carncastle.
Maiden Tower, Colpe.
Maiden Tower; Ross, New.
Maigue, river, Kilkeedy.
Main, river, Antrim co.
Maine, river, Kerry.
Malin Beg, Glencolumbkille.
Malin Head, Cloncha.
Malone, lands, Belfast.
Malpas-Bridge, Drogheda.
Mamore, Gap of; Desertegney.
Manch House, Faulobbus.
Mandubeagh, colliery, Rathaspeck.

Mang, river, Kerry.
Mangerton, mountain, Killarney.
Mannin bay, Galway co.
Mannister, hamlet, Arran.
Mannon, Donaghmoyne.
Man-of-War, The ; Killarney.
Manor-Chichester, Pomeroy.
Manor-Hastings estate, Castlederg.
Manor House, Fanlobbus.
Mantua, Shankill.
Marble Hill, Ballynakill.
Margaret's Castle, Ardglass.
Marino Crescent, Clonturk.
Maritimo, villa, Blackrock.
Markree, estate, Ballysadere.
Marlay, Whitechurch.
Marlfield, Innislonnagh.
Marlfield, Boystown.
Marneen Castle, Claremorris.
Marshalstown, Newtown-Barry.
Marshbrook, Charlestown.
Martin's Bank, Masserreene.
Maryborough, East, barony of, Queen's co.
Maryborough, West, barony of, Queen's co.
Mary-de-la-Fonta, St., Agivey.
Mary Geerauc's House, headland, Donquin.
Mary Gray, mountain, Ardstraw.
Marymount, Urlingford.
Mary, St., abbey, Annaghdown.
Mary's, St., Abbey ; Clogheen.
Maryville, Kilworth.
Mary Ville, Youghal.
Masa, isle, Galway co.
Mashanaglass, Ahinagh.
Mask, lough, Mayo.
Masskeene, Lower, barony of, Antrim co.
Masskeene, Upper, barony of, Antrim co.
Massy Lodge, Galbally.
Matlock, rivulet, Mellifont.
Matrix, castle, Rathkeale.
Mattock, river, Meath.
Maulagh, river, Kilmacomogue.
Maure, abbey, Myross.
May Park, Ballynakill.
Mayne, ruins, Mahonagh.
Mayo, Killeban.
Maze, The, Hillsborough.
Meadstown Castle, Dromin.
Meares Court, Rathconrath.
Mecasquin, abbey, Agivey.
Meelagh, lough, Kilronan.
Meelon, valley, Achill.
Meemlough Castle, Kiltora.
Meeting of the Waters, Castlemacadam.
Melleray, Mount ; Cappoquin.
Melrose, seat, Fartagh.
Melvis, lough, Rossinver.
Menane Bridge, Tracton.
Menaun, hill, Achill.
Meneack, Cavan.
Merino, Kilmacomogue.
Merton Hall, Modreeny.
Merrignagh, Lough ; Clare Island.
Merville, Clontarf.
Merville, Taney.
Mervyn, castle, Trillick.
Middlethird, barony of, Tipperary.
Middlethird, barony of, Waterford co.
Milburn House, Coleraine.
Milkhaven, Sligo co.
Mill Bank, seat, Fermoy.
Millbrook, Oideastle.
Millea Chean, bridge, Kileloony.
Millfort, seat, Kilshanig.
Mill Glen, Old ; Templecorran.
Millmount, Banbridge.
Millmount, Drummaul.
Mill Park, Banbridge.
Millpark, spring, Killofin.
Millton, seat, Castle Plunket.
Milltown, Camus-juxta-Mourne.
Milltown, Magheralin.
Milltown, Tulla.
Milltown Castle, Cooline.
Mill View, Kilmallock.
Miltown, Iverus.
Miltown, Tullylish.
Miltown, castle, Dromiskin.
Miltown, castle, Rathconrath.
Miltown Castle, Rathaspeck.
Milverton, Holmpatrick.
Minard Castle, Castle-Gregory.
Minchiin, Templecarne.
Minegahane, Killary.
Minehead, Ardmore.
Mine View, Castlemacadam.
Miskush, mountain of, Kilaconenagh.
Mitchel, Glasnevin.
Mitchelstown, seat, Castletown-Delvin.
Mizen Head, Kilmoe.
Moan, island, Skull.
Moatabeg, Templeshannon.
Moat-a-Grenogue, Ballymore.
Moate Park, Kilmeau.
Moatfield ; Connaught, Old.
Moatville, ruins, Rathgogan.
Mobarnan Manor, Mogorbane.
Mocklershill, village, Brickendown.
Mogue's Well, St. ; Ferns.
Mohawn, castle, Kilnasoolagh.
Mohawn Hill, Tomfinloe.
Moher, Kilmacreby.
Mohill, barony, Leitrim.
Moige, fort, Kilcornan.
Moil, mountain, Lickbla.
Moista Sound, Kilcommon.
Molans, Templemichael.
Molanfide's, St., Abbey ; Templemichael.
Monacoghlan, Aghaboe.
Monaghan, barony of, Monaghan co.
Mona Incha, Corbally.
Monard, Whitechurch.
Monart House, Monart.
Monastir, Callaghy, Abey.
Monaster Ladizi, shoal, Kilmore-Erris.
Monaster O'Gormagan, Abbeygormagan.
Monasteroris Abbey, Castropetre.
Monderhilt, Offerlane.
Mone, chapel, Kilbarrack.
Monera, village, Bevenish.
Moneenarouga, Arran.
Monegona, castle, Killurane.
Monevullagh, Waterford co.
Moneyduff, Dunaghy.
Moneyfluch, fort, Kilcrohane.
Moneyneiney, Dungiven.
Money-Point, Killeymur.
Moneyreagh, Comber.
Money's Castle, Kilshanig.
Mongagh, river, Westmeath.
Monisternenagh, Manister.
Monkstown, Carnmoncy.
Montallo House, ruin, Newtown-Crommelin.
Montalto, seat, Magheracolmony.
Monteen, Kilmalooda.
Montgevelin ; Johnstown, St.
Montpelier, Castle-Connell.
Monument Hill, Loghrea.
Moonbay colliery, Ballylinan.
Moonrudh, Dungarvan.
Moor, abbey, Kilkeevan.
Moor Hill, Kilwatermoy.
Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.
Moore Bay, Kilfieragh.
Moorefield House, Morristown.
Moore Fort, Ballymoney.
Moore Hall, Burriscarra.
Moore Lodge, Finvoy.
Moore Park, Kilworth.
Mooresfort, seat, Lattin.
Moorstown, river, Kilmelchedor.
More, Lough ; Errigal-Trough.
Morett, castle, Straboe.
Morgallion, barony, Meath.
Moriesk, Dowry.
Morley, mountains, Tyrone.
Morne, barony, Down.
Morne mountains, Down.
Morne Park, Kilkeel.
Mornine, castle, Teighshinod.
Morning-Star river, Athlacca.
Morrel, stream, Kildare.
Morris Castle, Kilmuckridge.
Morristown-Lattin ; Connell, Old.
Mossgrove, Templemartin.
Mossside, Derrykeighan.
Mosstown, seat, Kilcommick.
Mosstown, seat, Killare.
Mountain Castle, Modeligo.
Mountain Lodge, seat, Armagh-Breague.
Mountain Lodge, Kilbehenny.
Mountainstown House, Kilshine.
Mount-Alexander, Comber.
Mount-Anne, Tallaght.
Mount-Anville, Taney.
Mount-Ash, fort, Louth town.
Mount-Aylmer, Croagh.
Mount-Bagnall, Ballymascanlan.
Mount-Bayly, Faughart.
Mount-Beamish, Desertserges.
Mount-Bellew, seat, Moylough.
Mount-Browne House, Aughagower.
Mount-Butler, Corbally.
Mount-Campbell, Drumsna.
Mountcashel, Kilfinaghty.
Mount Castle, Donagheady.
Mount-Coote, seat, Kilmallock.
Mount-D'Alton, Rathconrath.
Mount-Davys, Ahoghill.
Mount-Dillon, seat, Lissonuffy.
Mount-Druid, Ballintoy.
Mount-Eagle Loyal, Castleisland.
Mount-Erris, seat, Boyle.
Mount-Falcon, Ballina.
Mount-Hamilton, Killagan.
Mount-Heaton, Corbally.
Mount-Irwin, Tynan.
Mount-Jerome, Harold's Cross.
Mount-Jessop, seat, Moydow.
Mount John, seat, Newcastle.
Mount-Joseph, Clondalkin.
Mountjoy Barracks, at Castleknock.
Mountjoy Castle, Clonoe.
Mountjoy Forest, Cappagh.
Mount-Juliet ; Jerpoint, Church.
Mount-Kennedy, seat, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy.
Mount Leinster ; see *Leinster, Mount.*
Mount-Leinster, seat, Kiltennel.
Mount-Loftus, seat, Powerstown.
Mount-Long, castle, Kilmonogue.
Mount-Lucas, Baltinglass.
Mount-Mary, Athleague.
Mount-Mary, Ballinaboy.
Mount-Massey, Macroom.
Mount-Melleray, Cappoquin.
Mountmurray, Portshangan.
Mount-Odell, Whitechurch.
Mount-Oriel, Collon.
Mount-Panther, Clough.
Mount-Philips, Kilvolane.
Mount-Pleasant, Ballymackey.
Mount-Pleasant, Ballynakill.
Mount-Pleasant, Banbridge.
Mount-Pleasant, Killaughley.
Mount-Pleasant, Templemartin.
Mount-Plunket, Killenvoy.
Mount-Prospect, Fuerty.
Mount-Prospect, Rossinver.
Mount-Richard, Carrick-on-Suir.
Mount-Rothe, Kilmocahill.
Mount-Russel, Ballingaddy.
Mount-Sandel, Coleraine.
Mount-Shannon, Castle-Connell.
Mount-Stewart, Five-mile-town.
Mount-Stewart, seat of, Grey-Abbey.
Mount-Trenchard, Longhill.
Mount-Uniacke, Killeagh.
Mourne, river, Urney.
Mourntown, Kildavin.
Movanagher, castle, Kilrea.
Moy, abbey, Newtown-Gore.
Moy, river, Sligo co.
Moy, seat, Kilmanaheen.
Moyalbe, Carlow co.
Moyallen, Tullylish.
Moyarta, barony, Clare co.
Moyashel and Maghernabrnan, barony, Westmeath.
Moyberg, Allenaghan.
Moycarron, barony of, Roscommon.
Moycashel, barony, Westmeath.
Moycashel, lands, Ardnorcher.
Moycullen, barony, Galway co.
Moydebegh, colliery, Queen's co.
Moydow, barony, Longford.
Moydrum Castle, Athlone.
Moyenner, lands, Ballygawley.
Moyfenrath, Lower, barony of, Meath.
Moyfenrath, Upper, barony of, Meath.
Moygaddy, house, Moyglare.
Moygeelagh, Mogealy.
Moyglass, seat, Kilmore.
Moygoish, barony, Westmeath.
Moyle, Newtown-Stewart.
Moylerg, Eastersnow.
Moylinny, manor, Antrim city.
Moynalvey, ruins, Kilmore.
Moyne, river, Galway co.
Moyne, seat, Abbeyknockmoy.
Moyola, vale, Londonderry co.
Moyrath Castle, Jonesborough.
Moyrath Castle, Kildalkey.
Moyview, Castle-Connor.
Muck, isle, Island-Magee.
Muckamore, Antrim co.
Muckna ; Johnstown, St.
Mucknoe, lake, Castle-Blayney.
Muckross, demesne, Killarney.
Muff Castle, Enniskeen.
Muff House, Faughanvale.
Muglins, isles, Dalkey Island.
Muilrea, mountain, Mayo.
Mulcairn, river, Donquin.
Muldowney, Malahide.
Mulgrave Castle, New Ross.
Mulhussey Castle, Kilcloan.
Mullagha, ruins, Kilrush.
Mullaghalig, hill, Lea.

Mullaghanish, Clondrohid.
Mullaghcairn, Cappagh.
Mullaghmast, Narraghmore.
Mullaghmore, Tydavnet.
Mullaha, seat, Rathkenny.
Mullahuna, Cavan.
Mullamore, Coleraine.
Mullaslane, Drumgooland.
Mullavorna, monastery, Shruel.
Mullimast, Narraghmore.
Mullinashee, Ballyshanoon.
Mullinhassig, Aghabollogue.
Mullins, St., Lower, barony of, Carlow co.
Mullins, St., Upper, barony of, Carlow co.
Mullins Wells, Ballynakill.
Mullintra, Kingscourt.
Mulloghnoney, castle of, Newchapel.
Mullough, Killencaire.
Mullycarrie, Coleraine.
Mulnagone, Galloon.
Mulroy, bay, Mevagh.
Munfin, seat, Monart.
Munshine, river, Kilcommon.
Munster, South ; Kerry.
Munterlony, river, Tyrone.
Murlock, Culleighttrin.
Murlough bay, Antrim co.
Murphystown, Tully.
Murragh, Wicklow town.
Murrisk, Aughaval.
Murrisk, barony, Mayo.
Murrough, ruins, Oranmore.
Murus's, St., Bed ; Fahan.
Musgrave, Lake ; Bansha.
Muskerry, East, barony of, Cork co.
Muskerry Hane, Cork co.
Muskerry-More, mountains of, Macroom.
Muskerry, West, barony of, Cork co.
Mynish, isle, Minish.
Mynishmore, Burrishoole.
Myrtle Grove, Youghal.
Myrtle Ville, Templebready.
Mysbell, demesne, Magourney.

N.

Naas, North, barony, Kildare.
Naas, South, barony, Kildare.
Nagle's Mountains, Rathcormac.
Naguata, Galway city.
Nahanaghan, lough of, Glendalough.
Naiad's Point, Buncrana.
Nameena, lough, Arranmore.
Nanny Water, Meath.
Narragh, East, and Rheban, barony, Kildare.
Narragh, West, and Rheban, barony, Kildare.
Narrow Water, Newry.
Narrowwater Castle, at Warrenpoint.
Natural Arch, Kilcommon.
Navan, Lower, barony, Meath.
Navan, Upper, barony, Meath.
Navan Fort, Armagh city.
Neagh, Lough ; Antrim co.
Neagh and Erne canal, co. Fermanagh.
Neale Park, Kilmolara.
Neddrum, isle, Copeland Islands.
Nedeen, village, Kenmare.
Needles, Howth.
Neid's Point, Fahan.
Neir, river, Kilronan.
Neiss, cascade ; Cumber, Lower.
Nephin, mountains, Mayo.
Nethercross, barony of, Dublin co.
Neuk, bay ; James's, St.
New Abbey, Kilcullen.
Newberry, seat, Carbery.
Newberry Hill, Coolock.
Newberry House, Kilshanig.
Newborough, Kilmonogue.
Newbridge, Donabate.
Newbridge, Kilroderan.
Newbrook, Coolock.
Newbrook, seat, Robeen.
Newcastle, barony, Dublin co.
Newcastle, barony of, Wicklow co.
Newcastle, seat, Forgney.
Newcastle, seat, Ratheore.
New Church, abbey.
Newfield, Burrishoole.
Newforge, seat, Magheralin.
Newgrove, Tulla.
New Hall, demesne, Killone.
New Harbour, Renville.
New Inn, district, Killane.
New-Inn, district, Knockgraffon.
Newlands, Tullaght.
Newmarket, manor, Clonfert.
New Park, Ballysheehan.
New Park, Ematris.
New Park, Kilcullaheen.
New Park, Kiltoom.
Newpart, seat, Mountrath.
Newpass, seat, Rathaspick.
New Place, Killeck.
Newport, river, Kilmscully.
Newport House, Burrishoole.
Newry mountains, Armagh co.
Newry water, Armagh co.
Newtown, Bannow.
Newtown, Drumlease.
Newtown, Killeban.
Newtown, Rathfarnham.
Newtown, Rossmore.
Newtown, demesne, Earlstown.
Newtown, fort, Kilmacomogue.
Newtown-Anner, Cloumel.
Newtown-Brown, Killedan.
Newtown Castle, Dromerehy.
Newtown-Ellard, seat, Oolia.
Newtown-Gore, lake, Leitrim.
Newtown House, Blackrock.
Newtown House; Margaret's, St.
Newtownloe, village, Newtown.
Newtown-Park, Stillorgan.
Newtown-Pery, Limerick city.
New Works, Ardglass.
Nineteen-mile House, Carnalloway.
Noghaville, lands, Nogheval.
Nooka Lodge, Carlingford.
Nore, river, Kilkenny co. ; also Queen's co.
Norelands, Jerpoint, Church.
North Bull, Clontarf.
Northland Lodge, Drumglass.
North-Prison, Donoghmore.
Notium, headland, Kilmoe.
Nuestown, Murragh.
Nugent's, Dungarvan.
Nun's Garden, Lambeg.
Nun's Island, Inchmore.
Nun's Island, Warrenpoint.

O.

Oakgrove, demesne, Ahinagh.
Oakhampton, seat, Kilnerath.
Oak Island, Killarney.
Oakland, Innislonnagh.
Oaklands, seat, Kildress.
Oakley, seat, Bright.
Oakly Park, Celbridge.
Oak Mount, Kilmeen.
Oak Park, Tralee.
Oak Park, seat, Carlow city.
Oakport, seat, Ardcarne.
Oaks ; Cumber, Lower.
Oatland House, Ardbraccan.
Oatlands, house, Kilmonogue.
Oatlands, seat, Castleknock.
Obelisk Park, Stillorgan.
O'Connel, lough, Quin.
O'Donoghue's Prison, Killarney.
O'Donovans' Castle, Croom.
O'Dorney, abbey, Abbeydorney.
O'Dowda's-town, village, Kilgarvey.
O'Farrell's Rock, Cahirconlish.
Offalia, King's co.
Ogbran, Coal-Island.
O'Grady, Lough ; Feacle.
O'Hara Brook, Ballymoney.
Ohil, house, Kilglass.
O'Hill, castle, Laurencetown.
Olan's Cap, St. ; Aghabollogue.
Oldhawn, Tullaght.
Oldbridge, Donore.
Oldeastle, demesne, Meelick.
Oldeastle, seat, Killery.
Old Court, Bray.
Oldcourt, Skibbereen.
Old Court, Strangford.
Old-Court, ruins, Molahiffe.
Old Court Castle, Terryglass.
Olderfleet, castle, Larne.
Old Head, Ringrone.
Oldstone, Templepatrick.
Oldstone, castle, Dunaghy.
Oldstone, village, Muckamore.
Oldtown, seat, Naas.
Old Town, seat, Templeroan.
Ollitrim, Templeharry.
Omagh, barony, Tyrone.
Omai, Ahinagh.
Onnua, river, Fermanagh co.
Oneachach, Cork city.
O'Neilland, East, barony, Armagh co.
O'Neilland, West, barony, Armagh co.
O'Nealane, Armagh co.
O'Niall's Court, Rath.
Onylane, Armagh co.
Oonagh, lake, Clones.
Oon-na-glour, White-church.
Ophaly, Eastand West, baronies, Kildare.
Ora, mountain, Clogh.
Oran, castle, Oranmore.
Orchardville, house, Kilkenny.
O'Reilly's Island, Kilronan.
Orgial, Armagh co.
Oriel Temple, Collon.
Orior, Lower, barony, Armagh co.
Orior, Upper, barony, Armagh co.
Orland water, Carrickfergus.
Ormeau, seat, Knockbreda.
Ormond, Lower, barony, Tipperary.
Ormond, Upper, barony, Tipperary.
Ormond Quarry, Tullahought.
Orrery and Kilmore, barony of, Cork co.
Ortnaculagh, Cavan.
Ossian's Grave, Cloncha.
Ossory, district, Kilkenny co. ; also Queen's co.
O'Sullivan's Cascade, Killarney.
O'Sullivan's Country, Kerry.
O'Sullivan's Punch-bowl, in Killarney.
Ougarnee, river, Clare co.
Oughter, Lough ; Cavan.
Ouler, lough, Glendalough.
Our Lady de Castro Dei, monastery, Fermoy.
Owens, Attinqveen.
Ovoca, Vale of ; in Castlemacadam.
Owenass, river, Queen's co.
Owenbeg, river, Londonderry co.
Owenganaugh, Donaghy.
Owenkellow, river, Tyrone.
Owenmore, river, Kilcommon.
Owenreagh, river, Tyrone.
Owen's, St. ; Ballymore.
Owenvarra, Wexford co.
Ownamount, river, Longford co.
Owney and Arra, barony, co. Tipperary.
Owneybeg, barony, Limerick co.
Ox Mountains, Sligo co.
Oyster Haven, creek of, Kilmonogue.

P.

Pakenham Hall, Castle-Pollard.
Pakenham's Fort, Killucan.
Palace, villa ; Ross, Old.
Palace Anne, seat, Kinneigh.
Palermo ; Connaught, Old.
Pallas, Tynagh.
Pallas, lough, King's co.
Pallice, Forgney.
Pallis, estate, Rosenallis.
Pallis Inn, Drumcullin.
Palmerston, seat, Naas.
Pars, mountains, Kerry.
Paradise, seat, Kilbrist.
Pardon Crosse, Swords.
Park, village, Learmont.
Park, The ; Killarney.
Parkanour, Castle-Caulfield.
Parkbawn, Inch.
Park-Gate, Templepatrick.
Parknafulla, remains, Minard.
Park View, seat, Castleknock.
Parlour, cavern, Ardmore.
Parlour, cavern, Kilcommon.
Parsonstown, Killeary.
Partree, Ballyovey.
Pass of Plumes, Ballybrittas.
Patrick's, St., Bridge ; Saltee.
Patrick's, St., Isle ; Skerries.
Patrick's, St., mills, Rathcooney.
Paulstown Castle, Kilmocahill.
Paynestown, seat, Carlow city.
Pembrokestown, Reisk.
Pennyburn, Templemore.
Peppard's Castle, Donaghmore.
Percy Lodge, Tickillen.
Perrin Castle, Bullock.
Petersville, Moynalty.
Peterswell, disirict, Kilthomas.
Pettigo river, Fermanagh co.
Pherodagh colliery, Castlecomer.
Philipsburgh, Clonturk.
Phillipstown, Lower, barony of, King's co.
Phillipstown, Upper, barony of, King's co.
Phinisk, river, Kilmolash.
Phœnix Park, Dublin.
Pickardstown, Drumcannon.

Piedmont, Ballymascanlan.
Pigeon-Hole, Cong.
Pigeon-Hole, Killeney.
Pigeon-Holes, Ramelbley.
Pilltown, estate, Whitechurch.
Piltown, Kinsalebeg.
Pladdens, The ; Copeland Isles.
Plassy, Kilmurry.
Platten, Duleek.
Pleaskin, cliff, Billy.
Plough, rock ; Andrew's, St.
Plumbe O'Beeff, Cork co. ; also King-William's-Town.
Poe, river ; Langfield, West.
Poer Head, Inch.
Pointheen colliery, Ballyliman.
Poliplicke, Ballyfoil.
Pollacheeny Point, Cloudevadock.
Pollagh lake, Clonlea.
Pollagoth, hill, Stonehall.
Pontoon Bridge, Turlough.
Pooldarragh, Ballynaslaney.
Port, castle, Dysert.
Port, seat, Kiltoghart.
Portachurry, Ennistrahull.
Port-a-Clay, Kilcommon.
Portala, village, Killea.
Portanna, Dunseverick.
Portavo, estate, Bangor.
Port-Ballintoy, Ballintoy.
Port-Ballintrae, Dunseverick.
Portbraddon, Ballintoy.
Port-Camply, Ballintoy.
Port-Coan, Ballintoy.
Porterstown, Clonsillagh.
Port Harbour, Inver.
Portlick Castle, Benowen.
Port-Moon, Dunseverick.
Portmore, creek, Ennistrahull.
Portmore Castle, Ballinderry.
Port-Muck, Island-Magee.
Port-na-happel, Portstewart.
Port-na-Spagna, Billy.
Portpatrick, barony, Queen's co.
Portnelligan, Tynan.
Port-Nimon, Copeland Islands.
Portnuckan, Inniskeel.
Portoneil, fort, Kilrea.
Portora, Rossory.
Port-Ramon, Copeland Islands.
Port-Renard, castle, Abbeyfeale.
Port-Ushet, Rathlin.
Possextown, seat, Nobber.
Pottlerath, castle, Kilmanagh.
Poulakele, colliery, Queen's co.
Poulanishery, inlet, Moyarta.
Poul-a-Phuca, Ballymore.
Poul-a-Tarr, Ballybacon.
Poul Ilva, Kilbeny.
Poulemarle, Taghmon.
Poulnagopple, Galway co.
Poulnalong, Innishannon.
Poul-Shane, Clondulane.
Priest Rock, Innismaenaughten.
Priest's Burn, Templemore.
Priest's Leap, Bunmawn.
Prince Rupert's Tower, Corkbeg.
Prior Park, Cloghprior.
Prior's Island, Templecarne.
Priors Wood, Coolock.
Priory, Templemore.
Priory, Whitechurch.
Priory, The ; Newmarket.
Prohus, Clondrohid.
Prospect, seat, Heynstown.
Prospect Hall, Aghadoe.
Prospect House, Crossboyne.
Prospect Villa, Barnahely.
Pubble friary, Ardstraw.
Pubblebrien, barony, Limerick.
Puck Rock, Howth.
Puck's Castle, Rathmichael.
Puffin Island, Killeniagh.
Pulling Holes, Arran.
Pullendiva, Templeboy.
Pullinashantina, Kilmore-Erris.
Pullins, The ; Ballintra.
Pullogheany, creek, Kilglass.
Pulpit, The ; castle, Aghadoe.
Punch-Bowl, The ; Gort.
Purcell's Hill, Muckalee.
Purdysburn, seat, Knockbreda.
Purefoy Castle, Ballynakill.
Purple Mountain, Killarney.
Purt, castle, Abbeyfeale.
Pyrmont, seat, Kilmaughten.

Q.

Quaker Island, Cashel.
Quartertown, Mourne.
Quatrebras, Dalkey.
Quay Island, Bunratty.
Queen's Fort, Cork city.
Querin, creek, Moyarta.
Quern Island, Blasquets.
Quilen House, Mullagh.
Quinlan, lough, Tuosist.
Quinsborough, seat, Kilquane.
Quintin Bay, Witter.
Quinville Abbey, Quin.
Quoilahmore, Skull.
Quoile, Downpatrick.
Quose, village, Galway co.

R.

Rabbit Isle, Killarney.
Raghtin, Cloumany.
Rahans, Magheracloony.
Rahasane, Stradbally.
Raheens, Tomgraney.
Rahene, castle, Myross.
Raheus, Islandeady.
Rahinahob, Tullowmoy.
Rahinderry, Ballylinan.
Raiba Castle, Athy.
Rainbow Bridge, Dromod.
Rakenny, fort, Cootehill.
Raleighstown, Cahireorney.
Ralphsdale, demesne, Kilcumney.
Ramor, lake, Cavan.
Ramsfort, Gorey.
Ranaghan, Dungannon.
Ranegeragh, Fennagh.
Ranelagh, Wicklow co.
Raphoe, barony, Donegal.
Rappa Castle, Kilfyan.
Rash demesne, Cappagh.
Rathbane, demesne, Kilmoon.
Rathbeale, seat, Kilbosory.
Rathcannon, Athlacca.
Rathcline, barony, Longford.
Rathceoffey House, Balrahan.
Rathconrath, barony, Westmeath.
Rathcoole House, Dromin.
Rathcooney Hills, Cork city.
Rathcreenagh, castle, Liekla.
Rath-Croghan, Elphin.
Rathdown, barony, Dublin co.
Rathdown, barony, Wicklow co.
Rathdown, castle, Delgany.
Rathely-Grace, Tullaroan.
Rathendrick, village, Loghan.
Rathenny House, Cullenwayne.
Rathescar, seat, Mosstown.
Rathfeland, castle, Kilnasoolagh.
Rathfran, Templemurry.
Rathgabbane, Templebodane.
Rath-Gael House, Bangor.
Rathgonin, ruined castle, Kilbrodenan.
Rathkannan, castle, Kildavin.
Rathlee Point, Easkey.
Rathmore, Adamstown.
Rathmore, Kilcummin.
Rathmore, castle, Manister.
Rathmore, hill, Culnamkill.
Rathmore, seat, Rincurran.
Rathnalty, seat, Kilcooley.
Rathnaveoge, Dunkerrin.
Rathneiska, Collinstown.
Rath of Lara, Aghaboe.
Rathroe, castle, Kilfyan.
Rathrush, Tullow.
Rathshelan, Tacumshane.
Rathsiward Castle, Cahirnarry.
Rathugh, Rahue.
Rathurlys, demesne, Kilruane.
Rathvilly, barony, Carlow co.
Rathyark, quarries, Mulrankin.
Rat Island, Innisdadrom.
Ratoath, barony, Meath.
Ratope, castle, Kilkeedy.
Ratrovane, fort, Skull.
Ratteen, castle, Kilbeean.
Raughlin, seat, Moyntaghs.
Ravel, glen, Dunaghy.
Ravel, river, Antrim co.
Raven Point ; Margaret, St.
Ravensdale Park, Jonesborough.
Ravone, lands, Omagh.
Ra-will-eough Castle-Connor.
Red Ditch, Kerry.
Redesdale House, Kilmacud.
Redgap, Uske.
Red Hall, Templeeorran.
Red Head, Dunmore.
Red Hill, Kildare.
Red House, Ardee.
Red Island, Inniscalthra.
Red Island, Skerries.
Red River, Carrickfergus.
Redshard, Passof; Donoughmore.
Red-Stone River, Lurganboy.
Red Strand, Rathbarry.
Red-Trout Lake, Knockane.
Redwood, Dorrah.
Ree, Lough ; Cashel.
Reenard Point, Valencia.
Reendonagan, Kilmaeonogue.
Reenelieu, Valencia.
Reen Head, Castlehaven.
Rea, lough, Loughrea.
Rea Island, Strangford.
Reagh Hill, Ballyuore.
Reeh n, district, Raheny.
Red Abbey, Cork city.
Red Bank, oyster-bed, Abbey.
Red Castle, Clonemagh.
Red Castle ; Moville, Upper.
Redehair, pass, Kildorrery.
Regent House, Newtown-Ardes.
Reginald's Tower, in Waterford city.
Reighlig-na-lughduigh, Kilkenny county.
Renard Point, Cahireiveen.
Renny, hou Kilcummer.
Renval, Kilcommon.
Renville harbour, Renville.
Reserk Abbey, Ballinskeery.
Reuta, Artrim co.
Rewrawne, Cork city.
Reynella, seat, Rathcoonell.
Reynold's Tower, Waterford city.
Rhapogue, quay, Milltown.
Rheban Castle, Athy.
Rhefeart, Glendalough.
Rhincrew, Templemichael.
Rhinesark, Rathmoylan.
Rhynn, seat, Cloon.
Rian Bo-Padraic, Lismore.
Richfield, seat, Killag.
Richmond, seat, Monsea.
Richmond Cemmery, Clonturk.
Richmont, Taghmon.
Ridlestown, Clonmonell.
Ridge, The ; Queen's co.
Righban Castle, Athy.
Rilickna-Ringh, Elphin.
Rindsart, Kilmaeonogue.
Ring, Kilmaedomogh.
Ring, village, Barnahely.
Ring, village, Ringagonagh.
Ring, village, Templeomalus.
Ringabella, Tracton.
Ringfad, Ardglass.
Ring-Mahon Castle, Blackrock.
Ringskiddy, Cove.
Ring Tower, Waterford city.
Ringville, seat, Ballygurrun.
Ringwood, seat, Rower.
Ronoreen Point, Sligo co.
River Lawn, mill of, Castle-Connell.
Riversdale, seat, Galbally.
Riversfield, Kilmalkedy.
Riverston, seat, Rath.
Rivertown, Curofin.
Riverstown, Templenasque.
Riverstown Castle, Taragh.
Roan Hill, Kildyman.
Roancarrig rocks, Cappanacoss.
Roaring-Water Bay, Skull.
Roba monastery, Ballinrobe.
Robbers' Caves, Killeskey.
Robe, river, Mayo.
Robe Villa, Ballinrobe.
Roberts' Cove, Ballyfoil.
Rob's-Wall, castle, Portmarnock.
Roche Castle, Roach.
Roches, Castle of ; Naul.
Roche's Tower lighthouse, Corkbeg.
Rochestown, Ballygurrun.
Rochestown, Templetrine.
Rochfort House, Moylisker.
Rochfortstown, Cork city.
Rock, village, Desertcreight.
Rock Angus, Strangford.
Rockbarton, Glenogra.
Rockborough, seat, Macroom.
Rockbrook, Ballynakill.
Rock Castle, Innishannon.
Rock Castle, Donoughmore.
Rockensstle mills, Ballymoney.
Rock Cottage, Myross.
Rockfield, demesne, Ardcanny.
Rockfield, quarries, Nobber.
Rockfield, seat, Modeligo.
Rockfleet, castle, Mayo.
Rockforest, Corbally.
Rockforest, seat, Kilkeedy.
Rockforest, seat, Rahan.
Rockfort, seat, Fahan.
Rock-Hill, seat, Lock.
Rock House, Ballinadee.
Rockingham House, Ardcarne.
Rockland Hall, Maudlintown.
Rockley Park, Fuerty.
Rock Lodge, seat, Carrigrohanbeg.
Rockborough, river, Midleton.
Rockstown, Clonmany.
Rockstown Castle, Fedamore.
Rock, The ; Termonmaguirke.
Rockvale, castle, Kilkeedy.
Rockvale House, Mourne.
Rockview, seat, Relickmurry.
Rockville, Tully.

Rocky bay, Ballyfoil.
Roddens, seat; Andrew's, St.
Roe, river, Londonderry co.
Roe Park, Tamlaghtfinlagan.
Roesborough, Tipperary town.
Rogerstown, quay, Lusk.
Rokeby Hall, Marlinstown.
Ronayne's Island, Killarney.
Rookwood, seat, Athleague.
Rookwood Castle, Stabannon.
Rosala, mountain, Abbey.
Rosanna, seat, Rathnew.
Rosapenna, Tullaghobigley.
Roscommon, barony, Roscommon co.
Rosegarland, Ballylennan.
Rosemount, seat, Grey Abbey.
Roseville, seat, Fahan.
Rosrua, peninsula, Galway co.
Ross, Thomastown.
Ross, barony, Galway co.
Ross, church, Kilballyhone.
Ross, isle, Killarney.
Ross Abbey, Headford.
Rossagh, Doneraile.
Rossamery, church, Killamery.
Rossbegh, Glenbegh.
Rossbrin, castle, Skull.
Rossburkie, isle, Killarney.
Rossclogher, barony, Leitrim.
Rossclogher, castle, Rossinver.
Rossduff Castle, Cullumkill.
Rossenarre, Kilmoganny.
Rosserick, Ballisakeery.
Rosses, Donegal co.
Ross Ferry, Kilcommon.
Rossgall, Fermanagh co.
Rossgul, peninsula, Mevagh.
Rossharbor, Templecarne.
Rosskugh, Forkhill.
Rosslands, seat, Kilmina.
Rosslee, castle, Easkey.
Ross Lough, Galway co.
Rossmactreoin; Ross, New.
Rossmanagher, Fennagh.
Rossmead, Castletown-Delvin.
Rossmore, river, Newcastle.
Rossmore, river, Woodford.
Rossmore Castle, Durrus.
Rossmore Park, Monaghan.
Ross River, Kilkenny co.
Rossroe, castle, Kilmurrynegaul.
Rostellan, seat, Cloyne.
Ross-Temple, Athlacca.
Roughan, Donoghenry.
Roughfort, Desertoghill.
Rough Point, Clondehorky.
Roughty, river, Kerry.
Round Hill, Lismore.
Roundstone, village, Moyrus.
Route, Antrim co.
Royal Canal, Dublin co.
Roxboro', demesne, Killinane.
Roxborough, seat, Cahirvally.
Runevad Point, Clonclin.
Rushbrook, Coleraine.
Rush, stream, Tamlaghtfinlagan.
Rushall, Offerlane.
Rushen, Templecarne.
Rusk & Ram, The; Donaghmore.
Ruskey, Carlingford.
Russborough, Blessington.
Rye Court, seat, Movieldy.
Rye-Vale, Leixlip.
Rylands, estate, Newtown-Barry.
Ryves-Castle, Ballyscadanc.

S.

Sadlierstown, Rivers'own.

Sadlier's Wells, Tipperary.
Saiger, Kilkenny.
Saint John's; see *John's, St.*
Saints' Island, Bunratty.
Saints' Island, Templecarne.
Saleen, village, Garranekenefick.
Saleen Patch, Kilgorman.
Sallow-Glen, Kilnaughten.
Sallymount, Feighan of Fore.
Sally Park, Liscarrol.
Salterbridge, seat, Lismore.
Salt Hole, Templecorran.
Salt, Lough; Kilmacrenan.
Salt, North, barony, Kildare.
Salt, South, barony, Kildare.
Salterstown, Balliinderry.
Samore, lough, Mayo.
Samphire, islets, Spa.
Sandford's Court, Ratheoul.
Sandville, seat, Fedamore.
Sandy-Hill, seat, Macroom.
Sapperton, seat, Kilwatermoy.
Sarsfield, Templeusque.
Saulsford bridge, Haroldstown.
Saunderscourt, demesne of, Kilpatrick.
Saunders Grove, Baltinglass.
Saunders Park, Charleville.
Sawil mountain; Badony, Lower.
Scagh, inlet, Moyarta.
Scaghard, Isertlaurence.
Scail, Lough; Annascail.
Scalp; Fahan, Upper.
Scalp, bay, Kilhanin.
Scalp, pass, Kilternan.
Scamegeragh, Donagh.
Scarawalsh, baruny, Wexford co.
Scariff, river, Clare co.
Scarlets, shoal, Kilfentinan.
Scartana, Cahir.
Scarteen, village, Newmarket.
Scarvaherin Abbey, Ardstraw.
Scattery Roads, Innisca tery.
Scillies, river, Devenish.
Scordin's, St. Well; Killough.
Scorthonac, stream, Blarney.
Scotch Point, Lambay.
Scotstown, Tydavnet.
Scraba, lake, Arvagh.
Scrabo, Newtown-Ards.
Screen, abbey, Tamlaghtard.
Screevenamuck, Sligo co.
Screggan Hill, Lynally.
Scribblestown, Castleknock.
Scripplestown, Castleknock.
Scullabogue, house, Newbawn.
Scur, Lough; Kiltubrid.
Sea Court, seat, Bantry.
Scafield, Kilmurry-Ibrickane.
Scafield, seat, Ballylaneen.
Scafield, seat, Kiltennel.
Scafin Castle, Drumballyroney.
Scafin Castle, Kilconeran.
Seal Hole, Lambay.
Seals' Hole, Templeboy.
Seamore Lodge, Newcastle.
Sea-Mount, Malahide.
Seamount, seat, Burrishoole.
Seanbotha, Templeshanbo.
Sea-Park Court, Malahide.
Seapatrick, Banbridge.
Seapoint House, Blackrock.
Seatown Castle, Swords.
Seechon, Dublin co.
Seefin, Dublin co.
Seefinane, Dublin co.
Seir-Keran, Kilkenny city.
Seneschalstown, Painstown.
Serpent Rock, Drumcliffe.
Seudy, Lough, Westmeath.
Seven Church Island, Cashel.
Seven Churches, Clonmacnois.
Seven Churches, Glendalough.
Seven Heads, Lislee.
Shallee, castle, Kilnemona.
Shan-a-Court, Carrigg.
Shanagary, Kilmahon.
Shanbally, castle, Rathcormac.
Shanbally Castle, Shanrahan.
Shanbuee rocks, Ardfield.
Shandon, Dungarvan.
Shandon Castle, Cork city.
Shane Castle, Coolbanagher.
Shane House, Maryborough.
Shane's Castle, Drummaul.
Shanganagh, Rathmichael.
Shanid, barony, Limerick co.
Shanid, castle, Kilmoylan.
Shankill, castle, Rathmichael.
Shannon, river, Cavan co.; also Clare co., Limerick co. and city, and Roscommon co.
Shannon Grove, Ardcanny.
Shannon Vale, Kilnagross.
Shannow, rivulet, Killyn.
Shan Oge's Island, Westmeath.
Shanogh, castle, Templeroan.
Shantavny, mountain of, Errigal-Kerogue.
Shara Castle, Straboe.
Sharabane, Offerlane.
Sharavogue, mansion of, Kilcoleman.
Shark, lough, Loughbrickland.
Shaw's Lough, Loughgilly.
Shean North, Innismacsaint.
Sheelin, lough, Mount-Nugent.
Sheemore, hills, Kiltoghart.
Sheepford, Stabannon.
Sheep Haven, Clondehorky.
Sheep Hill, seat, Castleknock.
Sheep's Head, Kilcrohane.
Sheestown, demesne, Kilfeara.
Sheffrey, monntain, Aughaval.
Shelburne, barony, Wexford co.
Shellin, lake, Cavan.
Shell-Martin, Howth.
Shelmalier East, barony, Wexford co.
Shelmalier West, barony, Wexford co.
Shelton Abbey, Arklow.
Shenachabine, Kilcommon.
Shendela, isle, Galway co.
Shene Hill, Scariff.
Shenex, isle, Holmpatrick.
Shiell's Well, Templeshannon.
Shillelagh, barony of, Wicklow co.
Shilleloghee, barony of, Kilkenny.
Shillgray Wood, Castle-Dawson.
Shippool, castle, Leighmoney.
Shiven, river, Killararan.
Shodie, Lough; Ballymore.
Shore, Lough; Arranmore.
Short Castle, Knockane.
Shrahikerne, Tullamore.
Shran, hamlet, Arran.
Shrove Head, Londonderry city.
Shruel, monastery, Abbeyshruel.
Shrule, river, Mayo.
Shurock, seat, Ballyloughloe.
Sillan, lough, Shercock.
Silnanchia, Galway co.
Silver Arm, Westmeath.
Silver Hill, Donegal co.
Silver Park, Stillorgan.
Silver River, Durrow.
Silver Stream, Carrickfergus.
Simmons Court, Donnyl-rook.
Simone Castle, Ardmayle.
Sion Castle, Coolbanagher.
Sion Hill, Garvaghy.
Sirmount, Athnowen.
Six-mile-water, Antrim co.
Skeagh, hill, Ratheonrath.
Skean, lough, Kilronan.
Skeogh, Dromore.
Skerries, isles, Ballywillin.
Skiheenarinky, Clogheen.
Skreen, barony, Meath.
Skye, lough, Mayo.
Slabby mountain, Fermanagh co.
Slack's Grove, Tydavnet.
Slade Castle, Hook.
Slane, Lower, barony, Meath.
Slane, Upper, barony, Meath.
Slaney, river, Carlow co.; also Wexford co.
Slaney Park, Baltinglass.
Slanght-Manus; Cumber, Lower.
Sleabea, Errigal-Trough.
Sledy, castle, Modeligo.
Slemish, mountain, Racavan.
Siddery Ford, Kilmegan.
Sliebh Fhelim, Abington.
Sliebuoy, hill, Rathgraff.
Slieumargy, territory of, Carlow co.
Slievardagh, barony, Tipperary.
Slieveaeluyn, Roscommon.
Slieve-Anee, Dunaghy.
Slieve-an-iron, Leitrim.
Slieve-an-oir, Galway co.
Slievebaughta, mountains of, Galway co.
Slievebawn, Clonfinlogh.
Slievebeagh, heights of, Monaghan.
Slieve-Bingian, Kilcoo.
Slieve-Bloom, mountains of, in Queen's co.
Slieve-Buck, Roundwood.
Slievebuy, Wexford co.
Slieve-Conn, Bohola.
Slieve-Croob, Down.
Slieve-Curkagh, Roscommon.
Slieve-Donard, Kilcoo.
Slieve-Elva, Rathbourney.
Slieve-Gadoe, Donard.
Slieve-Gallion, Lissan.
Slieve-Galry, Moydow.
Slieve-Glagh, Denn.
Slieve-Grian, Kilkenny co.
Slieve-Grine, Riugagonagh.
Slieve-Gullion, Killeevy.
Slieveilva, mountain, Kilmoon.
Slieve-Kieltre, Whitechurch.
Slieveknockmore, Glenculumbkille.
Slievemargue, barony, Queen's co.
Slieve-Mish, Kerry.
Slievemore, hill, Achill.
Slieve-na-boil-trough, Kilmegan.
Slieve-na-Gridel, Ballee.
Slieveoaheva, Clogh.
Slievenakilla, Cavan co.
Slieve-na-hat, Castlewellan.
Slieve-na-man, Tipperary.
Slieve-na-muck, Tipperary.
Slieve-Phelim, Tipperary co.
Slieve-Reagh, Ballingarry.
Slieve-Russell, Tomregan.
Slieve Snaght, Donagh.
Slieve-True, Antrim co.
Sluggan, Termonmaguirke.
Sluice Island, Limerick city.
Slushill-quarry, Aghalurcher.
Slyne Head, Ballindoon.
Small-County, barony, Limerick.
Smerwick, Kerry.

Smithstown, castle, Kilshanny.
Smipesforth, Ballyrashane.
Smugborough, Donoughmore.
Sod Fort, Calry.
Solsborough, seat, Clone.
Somerville, seat, Kentstown.
Sonna, district, Kilbixy.
Sonna, seat, Templeoran.
Sooley, river, Donegal co.
Sopwell Hall, Lisheane.
Sorley Boy's Country, Antrim co.
Southern and Western railway, Cork city.
South Hill, seat of, Castletown-Delvin.
South Rock, Slane.
South Rock light, Castlehuoy.
Southwark, Newry.
Sovereign's Isles, Kilmonogue.
Spa Mount, Ardstraw.
Spanish Point, Kilfarboy.
Spencer Farm, Rathnagan.
Spercen, mountains of ; Badony, Lower.
Spire Hill, Portarlington.
Spital Hill, Timoleague.
Split Hills, Newtown.
Springfield, Magheralin.
Springfield, Templetogher.
Springfield, seat, Kilternan.
Springfield Castle, Killaliathan.
Spring Hill, Ardtrea.
Spring-Hill, mills, Rathcooney.
Spring Hill, seat, Muneymore.
Springmount, Dungarvan.
Spring Vale ; Andrew's, St.
Springvale, Kildorrery.
Spruce-Hill, Corbally.
Spur-Royal Castle, Augher.
Spy Hill, Great Island.
Spynan's, Wicklow co.
Squire Carn, Coldaff.
Squire's Hill, Belfast.
Stackpeole, Clonlea.
Stack's Mountains, Kileummin.
Stagdale, seat, Galbally.
Stag Island, Kilbrine.
Stagsof Broadhaven, Kilcommon.
Stags, The, rocks, Castlehaven.
Stags, The, rocks, Corkbeg.
Stagstown Hill, Whitechurch.
Staigue Fort, Kilcrohane.
Staplestown, Ballinacarrig.
Staplestown, Skibbereen.
Station for Audience, Killarney.
Station Island, Templecarne.
Stedalt, house, Stamullen.
Steepside, village, Kilgobbin.
Stephenstown, seat, Louth town.
Stewart Hall, Stewartstown.
Stokeen, Kilmacrehy.
Stokestown, Whitechurch.
Stonebridge, Clones.
Stonehall, seat, Kilconny.
Stonehall, seat, Kilcornan.
Stoneville, seat, Vanrinan.
Stookans, hills, Billy.
Stormount, seat, Boystown.
Strabane, barony, Tyrone.
Straboy Castle, Ahoghill.
Strabregagh, loch, Cloncha.
Stradbally, barony, Queen's co.
Straid, Banagher.
Stranabely, Donoughmore.
Strauarn, river, Louth co.
Strancally, mansion, Kileockan.
Stratford Lodge, Baltinglass.
Strawberry Hill, Gallen.
Straw Island, Arran Isles.
Streamstown, bay, Omey.
Streamstown Castle, Cloghan.
Stuadhraicin, Ballingarry.
Subtach, stream, Kilbredy Minor.
Suck river, Galway co.
Sugar-Loaf, Reisk.
Sugar-Loaf, Wicklow co.
SugarLoaf, mountain, Kileaskin.
Suir, river, Kilkenny co. ; also Tipperary co.
Suir Castle, Athassel.
Sulchoi Fosa, Greane.
Sullane, river, Ballyvourney.
Sulla-Tober, stream of, Carrickfergus.
Summerfield, Dundonald.
Summerhill, Drumcliffe.
Summer Hill, Enniskerry.
Summer-Island, seat, Loughgall.
Summerville, Kilcornan.
Sunday's Well, Cork city.
Sun-fish Bank, Mayo.
Sun Lodge, Little Island.
Sunville, seat, Particles.
Sutton, Howth.
Sutton's Parish, Kilmeken.
Swainstown, seat, Kilmessan.
Swellna, lake, Cavan city.
Swift's-Brook, mills, Saggard.
Swillan, lough, Shercock.
Swilly, river and lough, Donegal co.
Sybil Head, Dunurlin.
Sygansaggard, Coolstuffe.
Syganstown, castle, Tacumshane.

T.

Table Mountain, Donoughmore.
Tagart Island, Strangford.
Tailors, rocks, Lambay.
Talbot Hall ; Ross, New.
Talbotstown, fort, Kilranelagh.
Talbotstown, Lower, barony of, Wicklow co.
Talbotstown, Upper, barony of, Wicklow co.
Tall water, Armagh co.
Tallough, seat, Tintern.
Tallyratly, Ballyculter.
Talt, Lough ; Kilmacteigue.
Tankardstown, seat of, Gernonstown.
Tankersley, seat, Freban.
Tanragee, Dromard.
Tanvally, fort, Anaclean.
Tappahan, mountain, Fermanagh co.
Tar, river, Newcastle.
Tara, river, Armagh co.
Tara Hill, Witter.
Targell, Fermanagh co.
Tarmacady, Ballyovey.
Tarmon, Innismagratb.
Tarmon, Stradbally.
Tarmon, pier, Kilmore-Erris.
Tavanagh, castle, Kilmoylan.
Tay, river, Waterford co.
Tay, Lough ; Calary.
Teachtemple, Kilvarnet.
Teaghboyan, abbey, Churchtown.
Teampul-na-Glauntane, in Monegay.
Teampul-na-Hinghine-bugdhe, in Monegay.
Teampuinaskellig, Glendalough.
Teighmolin ; Mullins, St.
Temore, village, Arran.
Tempeil-Brecain, Arran.
Templeastragh, Ballintoy.
Templebodeen, Bruff.
Templecarrig, Delgany.
Temple-Cross, Killaixy.
Temple-Faughnan, Rosscarbery.
Temple Hill, Carrigrohanebeg.
Temple House, Kilvarnet.
Temple-Maecateer, Ardnoreher.
Templemichael, church, Kilbride.
Templemuiregniedan, Morgans.
Temple-Mungrett, Mungrett.
Templeogue, Rathfarnham.
Templetown, church, Killaraght.
Templepatrick, Caher Island.
Templepatrick, ruined fortress, Moyvore.
Templerainey, church, Kilbride.
Temple Roe, Fedamore.
Templeshanmon, Enniscorthy.
Temple-Stran, Kilbeedy.
Templetown, Carlingford.
Templevalley, Mogealy.
Tenneliek, Tashinny.
Terenure, seat, Roundtown.
Tersington, seat, Painstown.
Tervoe, seat, Kilkeedy.
Tessagh, cemetery, Keady.
Thaiscogh, Kilnebey.
Theatre, The, colonnades, Billy.
Thomas's St., Abbey ; Ballybeg.
Thomastown Castle, Philipstown.
Thomoish, mountain, Mayo.
Themend-Bridge, Limerick city.
Thomond, Kingdom of ; Clare co.
Thomlagee, Glendalough.
Thorh, residence, Tintern.
Thornhill ; Connaught, Old.
Three-Calves, island, Skull.
Three-Castle Head, Kilcrohane.
Three Castles, Blessington.
Three Castles, seat, Odogh.
Three Islands, Duneane.
Three-Rock Mountains, in Kilgobbin.
Three Rocks mountain, Forth Mountain.
Three Sisters, Dunurlin.
Three-Trouts, river, Kilcoole.
Tier Mac Bran Castle, Rath.
Tierney, St., manor, Clones.
Tierovane, castle, Killarnane.
Tig Vourney Geerane, Dunquin.
Timogue, demesne, Stradbally.
Timon, castle, Tallaght.
Timony, seat, Corbally.
Tinakelly, Upper ; Rathnew.
Tinnehinch, barony, Queen's co.
Tinnehinch, seat, Powerscourt.
Tintern Abbey, Tintern.
Tinvane, seat, Carrick-on-Suir.
Tiraghrill, barony, Sligo.
Tirkeeran, barony of, Londonderry.
Tirnony, Killelagh.
Tivaconway, Tamlaghtoerilly.
Toaghriny, Armagh co.
Tobberara, well, Kilberry.
Tobermurry, Caher Island.
Tobinstown, Rathvilly.
Todd's Leap, Errigal-Kerogue.
Toe Head, Castlehaven.
Toemonia, Tulsk.
Togher Castle, Fanlobbus.
Togherger, friary, Killian.
Tohrig, river, Youghal.
Tober Castle, Dunmanway.
Toherbanne, Kilmoily.
Tolka, Dublin co.
Tollymore Park, Bryansford.
Tombeola, monastery, Moyrus.
Toomaline House, Doon.
Toome, Lower, barony, Antrim co.
Toome, Upper, barony of, Antrim co.
Topped mountain, Fermanagh co.
Toragh, river, Youghal.
Torc, lake and cottage, Killarney.
Tornant, Dunlavan.
Tor Point, Culfeightrin.
Tory Hill, Croom.
Tory Hill, Kilkenny co.
Tosset mountain, Fermanagh co.
Tottenham Green, Horetown.
Tou, seat, Tyrrell's-Pass.
Toureen, isle, Youghal.
Tourin, seat, Lismore.
Tourmore, Kilmoe.
Tower-Hill, Towaghty.
Tower, The, Ardglass.
Towers, The, Kilmallock.
Towermore, Skull.
Townley Hall, Tullyallen.
Town View, Tinahely.
Trabolgan, seat, Corkbeg.
Tradree, Clare co.
Treasure Castle, Douglas.
Trigon, mine, Castlemacadam.
Trihogue, river, Queen's co.
Trinity Island, Kilbrine.
Trinity Island, Kilmore.
Tristernagh, priory, Kilbixy.
Trostan, mountain, Layde.
Trough, barony, Monaghan.
Trughenackmy, Kerry.
Trummery, Magheramesk.
Tuath-Mumhan, Clare co.
Tubberbracken, Stradbally.
Tubberdony, Richardstown.
Tubbermang, Castleisland.
Tubbernecarig Rock, Leskinfore.
Tubber-Phadrie, Donagh.
Tubber-Phadrig, Dungiven.
Tubberroe, abbey, Kilcroan.
Tubbrid-na-Dnoith, Clontubrid.
Tulfarris, seat, Boystown.
Tullabeg, college, Rahan.
Tullagh, Lower, barony, Clare county.
Tullagh, Upper, barony, Clare county.
Tullaghagh, barony, Cavan co.
Tullaghan, Tydavnet.
Tullaghan, village, Rossinver.
Tullaghoarvey, barony, Cavan county.
Tullaghonoho, barony of, Cavan county.
Tullahedy, castle, Kilmore.
Tullerbuoy Castle, Athlacca.
Tullig, Killarney.
Tun Bank, Londonderry city.
Tully, lake, Longford co.
Tullyard, Drumboe.
Tullycalter, Devenish.
Tullydoey, Benburb.
Tullyhoa, ruins, Tullylish.
Tullyhog, Desertereight.
Tullyhunco, barony, Cavan co.
Tullylaggan, Cookstown.
Tullymore, seat, Skerry.
Tullymore Lodge, Broughshane.
Tullynaha, Roscommon co.
Tullynavad, lake, Keady.
Tullyvin, village, Killersherdiny.
Tullyvin Castle, Croom.
Turaney, barony, Armagh co.
Turaw mountain, Fermanagh co.
Turbotstown, Castle-Pollard.
Turcen seat, Croom.
Turin, castle, Kilmainmore.
Turleigh Castle, Oughtmanna.

Turloughmore, Galway co.
Turra, stream, Ardagh.
Turret, The, Ballingarry.
Turvey, Donabate.
Tuscan's Pass, Killevey.
Tuscar Rock, Kilrane.
TWELVE PINS, mountains, Galway co.
Two-mile Bridge, Dungarvan.
Tyance, Tamlaghtocrilly.
TYAQUIN, barony, Galway co.
Tycroghan, castle, Clonard.
Tyllira Castle, Ardrahan.
Tymore, seat, Burrishoole.
Tynte Park, Dunlavan.
Tynte's Castle, Youghal.
Tyone, Nenagh.
TYRAWLEY, barony, Mayo.
Tyreallen, Stranorlar.
Tyreonnel, Donegal.
Tyreonnell Rock, Dernish.
TYRERAGH, barony, Sligo.
TYRHUGH, barony, Donegal.
TYRKENNEDY, barony, Fermanagh co.
Tyrone, inlet, Ballinacourty.
Tyrone, seat, Kilcolgan.
Tyrone canal, Coal-Island.
Tyrone Lodge, Hollywood.

U.

Ulidia, Antrim co.
ULSTER canal, Fermanagh co.
Umera, seat, Timoleague.
Umery, Ahinagh.
Umgal, Cloncha.
Underwoods, Offerlane.
Union Lodge, Aghadergy.
Uplands, seat, Fermoy.
UPPERCROSS, barony of, Dublin co.
UPPERTHIRD, barony, Waterford co.
Upperwood, seat, Freshford.
Upton, seat, Kilmuckridge.
Upton, seat, Knockavilly.
Uriel, Lough; Galway co.
Urlin, Kilmaleery.
Urlor, lough, Mayo.
Urragh, castle, Killodiernan.
Urrinsfort, seat, Monart.

V.

Vartrey, river, Wicklow town.
Velabri, Kerry.
Vellibori, Kerry.
Verner's Bridge, Killyman.
Vicar's Cairn, Armagh city.
Viewmount House, Carlow city.
View Rock, Powerscourt.
Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy.
Violet Hill, seat, Newry.

W.

Wallingstown House, Little Island.
WALSH Mountains, Kilkenny co.
Walsh'stown, Strangford.
Walsh'stown Castle, Saul.
Waltersforth, Ballymahaue.
Waltershand, Stillorgan.
Walterstown, Drumraney.
Walworth, Ballykelly.
War Hill, Calary.
Warren hill, Ballinakill.
Warren's Court, Kilmurry.
WARRENSTOWN, barony, King's co.
Warrenstown, townland, Gartan.
Washford, remains of, Rathcoonrath.
Waterfall, Inniskenny.
WATERFALL, Glen of the; Powerscourt.
Waterfoot, Templecarne.
Waterloo Spa, Goldenbridge.
Waterstown, Kilkenny-West.
Waterstown, Rathvilly.
Waterville, Dromod.
Water-Works, Inch.
Wellbrook, Cookstown.
Wellington, seat, Hollymount.
Wells House, Killaneooly.
Wellwater, Armoy.
West Court, seat, Callan.
Western Island, Arran Isles.
Weston Park, Lucan.
Westown House, Naul.
Westport House, Aughaval.
Whaley Abbey, Ballykine.
Wheaten Rock, Raughley.
White Castle, Leighlin-Bridge.
Whitecastle; Moville, Upper.
White Castle, Teighsasson.
Whitecross, Duleek.
Whitefield, seat, Knockane.
Whitehall, Baltinglass.
Whitehall, Rathfarnham.
Whitehall, demesne, Aughadown.
White hill, Clonbrouey.
White Lays, Ballybought.
White Lough, Monaghan.
White Mountain, Lisburn.
White Mountain, Templeudigan.
White Obelisk, King's co.
White Park Bay, Ballintoy.
White Point, Great Island.
White Quarry, Ardbraccan.
White River, Louth co.
White Rocks, Dunluce.
White Rocks, Killinchy.
White Rocks, Maudlintown.
White's Castle, Athy.
Whitestone, castle, Rathaspeck.
Whitewood, Nobber.
Whitfield, Lisnakill.
Whiting Bay, Lisgenan.
Wildfield, Muckalee.
Williamstown, Templetogher.
Williamstown, castle, Mayne.
Williamstown Castle, Fedamore.
Willmount, demesne, Belfast.
Willmount, seat, Fiddown.
Wilmount, seat, Boystown.
Wilton, seat, Clonmore.
Windfield, seat, Moylough.
Windgates, hill, Bray.
Windmill Hill, Ballinahinch.
Windmill Hill, Dysart.
Windmill Hill, Kildare.
Windmill Hill, Lea.
Windmill Hill, Wexford town.
Windy-Harbour, Taney.
Wingfield, house, Kilpipe.
Wingfield Terrace, Enniskerry.
Wolderfirth, Carrickfergus.
Wolf Hill, cave, Belfast.
Wolfe Hill, Templeharry.
Wolfe's Hill, colliery of, Rathaspeck.
Wolf Step, Annascall.
Wolstan's, St.; Donagheumper.
Woman's Church, Corbally.
Woney, Abington.
Woodbank, seat, Errigal.
Woodbrook; Connaught, Old.
Woodbrook, Killian.
Woodburn, stream of, Carrickfergus.
Woodcliffe, demesne, Loughill.
Woodfield, seat, Newtown-Barry.
Woodford, Dromaragh.
Woodford, river, Tomregan.
Woodford House, Carrigallen.
Woodfort, seat, Kilshanig.
Woodhouse, Stradbally.
Wood Island, Strangford.
Woodlands, Clonsillagh.
Woodlands, Faithlegg.
Woodlands, Santry.
Woodlands, Stranorlar.
Woodlawn, seat, Killaue.
Woodpark, Tynan.
Woodpark, seat, Addergoole.
Woodrooff, Derrygrath.
Woodsgift, seat, Clomanto.
Woodside, Donabate.
Woodside, seat, Carrigrohanbeg.
Woonsrock, Inistioge.
Woodstock, seat, Newcastle.
Woodstock Castle, Athy.
Woodstock Castle, Ballingarry.
Woodstown, seat, Kilmacomb.
Woodview, Templeusque.
Woodview, residence, Kilworth.
Woodview, seat, Kilmeen.
Woodville, Ballymackey.
Woodville, Cullumkill.
Woodville, Maryborough.
Woodville House, Rossinver.
Wotheney, Abington.
Wyault, Innismacsaint.

Y.

Yellow River, Kilberry.
Yeomanstown mills, Caragh.
Yoletown, mills, Owenduffe.

*** Where castles, demesnes, seats, ruins, &c., have names similar to those of the towns or parishes in which they are respectively situated, they are not mentioned in the Index, as the reader may at once refer to them in the body of the work. Thus, as ATHLONE CASTLE will be found under ATHLONE borough, and the demesne of POWERSCOURT under POWERSCOURT parish, these places are omitted.

EXTRACTS,

COMPRISING A FEW OF NUMEROUS COMMENDATIONS AND PUBLICLY EXPRESSED OPINIONS OF THE WORK.

"I do not remember any case in which, on referring to the work, I was dissatisfied. I have examined it with respect to places known to me; and as far as I can collect from other sources of information, and from my own observation, it is accurate: when at Killaloe, I examined the Dictionary particularly, and found the places about that district very correctly described. So much value do I attach to the matter it contains, that I take it with me in my carriage when travelling."—The late Lord Bishop of Cashel (Dr. Sandes).

"On turning to the articles with which I am more immediately acquainted, I have no hesitation in giving my opinion, that whatever inaccuracies may have crept in, they are insignificant, when compared with the mass of sound and valuable information which those articles contain, and which, undoubtedly, is not obtainable from any other one source."—Isaac Weld, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Royal Dublin Society, and author of the *Statistical Survey of the County of Roscommon.*

"I have examined the book frequently. I have looked to the history and description of particular parishes of which I was ignorant, and have always found them to be correct on personally communicating with those living in the parishes."—The Rev. Dr. Mac Donnell, Senior Fellow of Trinity College.

"I have very considerable acquaintance with the topography and statistics of the country, the pursuit being a favourite one of mine. My references to the Dictionary have been frequent; I make many excursions through Ireland, and before doing so it is my habit to form an ante tour-book compiled from Lewis's, as a guide to what I ought to see. The statistics are, in my opinion, obtained from the best possible sources; the local information, also, has evidently been collected with considerable pains at the precise localities."—John D'Alton, Esq., M.R.I.A., author of the *History of the County of Dublin.*

"The work has exceeded the expectation I formed of it when I subscribed. I have not, of course, read the whole book; but I have looked into those districts with which I am acquainted and about which I can give my opinion; and have found accurate information respecting the different parts of Ireland in which I have lived myself."—The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College.

"In my judgment the book very fully comes up to what is promised by the prospectus; I think there is a great deal of valuable information, which I do not know where I could find elsewhere. I am in some degree acquainted with ecclesiastical divisions, and have consulted the work with regard to ecclesiastical information: in general it is very accurate upon this subject."—The Rev. Dr. James H. Todd, Fellow of Trinity College, &c.

"I have read the prospectus of Lewis's Dictionary, and the book itself; the work is a better work than I had anticipated, a great deal better. My opinion is, that it is worth the price charged."—George Petrie, Esq., R.H.A., M.R.I.A., author of numerous works on the Topography of Ireland.

"It certainly contains a great mass of valuable and minutely accurate information, such as never before has been collected together. The scantiness of the materials in existence for the completion of such a work, must have rendered its execution difficult, and, at the same time, very much to be desired.—I believe the Topographical Dictionary to be a valuable addition to our stock of statistical information regarding Ireland."—Isaac Butt, Esq., late Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College.

"Having occasionally consulted the work, I may say that I think it is very respectably executed; as a topographical dictionary, so far as it goes, and as far as I know from the localities I have examined, it is in my judgment a satisfactory book."—James Hardiman, Esq., M.R.I.A., author of the *History of Galway.*

"If ever a kind reception was due to such a work, it is in the present instance, when what was attempted in vain by Harris, Smith, Madden, and other members of the Physico-Historical Society, in 1743, by the Dublin Society in 1794, and by Shaw Mason in 1814, has been achieved, and a description of the whole of our lovely island simultaneously given to the public."—The Rev. John Graham, author of the *Siege of Derry, Annals of Ireland,* &c.

"The work is well drawn up, and well written; it is a very useful production."—John O'Donovan, Esq., Editor of several of the publications of the Irish Archæological Society.

"I have been several years engaged in the Boundary department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, and have consequently a right to claim a knowledge of a very considerable portion of the kingdom. On examining a great number of the parochial descriptions in the Topographical Dictionary, I have been much pleased and surprised at the extent and accuracy of the information (particularly as to

ecclesiastical matters) which they contain; and I cannot call to mind any natural curiosity, or remarkable fact, connected with the very many parishes to which my recollection and knowledge extend, that is not noted in its proper place."—JOSEPH CONROY, Esq.

"A great variety, and a great deal not before in print, a vast accumulation of particulars which will be new, or certainly curious, to many of the inquirers into the Statistics and Topography of the country, will be found in these ponderous tomes. It is by far the ablest work—and we speak with some knowledge of such subjects—indeed, it is the *only* work worthy the name, which we possess in regard to this country."—DUBLIN EVENING POST.

"The work may be regarded as the best *epitome* of the country and its history that ever appeared, or that it is possible to present without going over again the same course of labour and research."—CORK STANDARD.

"For four years agents were unremittingly employed in traversing every district of Ireland. Each city, town, and parish, was visited. Personal inquiries were universally made. Records in the possession of individuals and in public libraries were examined; and the results of these investigations were tested by comparison with the best authorities which could be found in print. In very many cases proof sheets were forwarded to persons of intelligence in the various localities, and such corrections and additions were made as were suggested. A sum of nearly £30,000 was expended in getting the work to press, and it ultimately appeared in two large quarto volumes, containing about 1400 closely printed pages, and embodying a vast mass of information, most valuable in itself, and heretofore, in great part, almost wholly inaccessible.—We say, in all sincerity and candour, that we consider this work a most valuable accession to the literature of Ireland. The extent and variety of the information which it contains are in the highest degree satisfactory. No page of it can be opened without the discovery of something of novelty and interest; and it most certainly supplies what has long been a *desideratum* with all intelligent persons."—NEWRY EXAMINER.

"We can speak, of our own personal knowledge, of the extreme accuracy of the greater portion of the articles; but we would select, as the most favourable specimens, the notices of the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, Kerry, and Clare, and of the cities of Derry and Dublin. The article on the scenery of Killarney is superior to any thing of the kind we have ever met with among the multitudes of 'Guides' and 'Tours' which the unrivalled beauties of the place have summoned from the 'vasty deep' of human enthusiasm. The language is simple, comprehensive, condensed, and pure; and the writers have earned this praise from us without the slightest apparent effort, on their part, at sublimity of style or rhetorical artifice."—LONDONDERRY STANDARD.

"Lewis's work is highly valuable, not only because it is a first attempt to illustrate a perplexing though important subject, but also for the mass of useful, rare, and interesting information it communicates. The historical parts have been collated with great care and industry, and abound in curious reading. The geographical description of each locality, though concise, is sufficiently full for the general reader, and the statistical portions give a satisfactory detail of the principal facts that should be included under that department of the work. As a whole, the work, in our opinion, displays talent and research; and the individuals engaged in its composition are evidently men of taste, discrimination, and learning."—LONDONDERRY SENTINEL.

"We assert, that a more complete work was never published on Irish Topography; and its trifling typographical errors are insignificant when compared to the mass of information which it contains. It was not exclusively compiled for the Conservative or the Liberal; it is a general work, and cannot fail, when carefully perused, of meriting the approbation of every impartial man, of every sect and party."—CARLOW SENTINEL.

"The publishers have traced the history of every locality, from the best authorities, and have thereby rendered our antiquities objects of deep interest to the Historian, the Antiquary, and in fact to all classes of the community, who think and feel that Irish Topography was long neglected, although presenting a vast field to work upon."—KILKENNY MODERATOR.

"A mass of such valuable information on the past and present state of Ireland was never before given to the public as appears in 'Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.'"—LEINSTER INDEPENDENT.

"The Dictionary we believe to be a book of great, and, in its department, unprecedented utility and merit. In accuracy, and extent of local information of the minutest nature, and of historical knowledge of the greatest national interest, it certainly surpasses all its statistical precursors: nor do we doubt that it will continue to be a reference of the highest respectability, upon all matters of Irish Topography."—LEINSTER EXPRESS.

9912